AN INTRODUCTION

TO THE

Greek and Latin Classics.

VOL. II.

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF

RARE AND VALUABLE EDITIONS

OF THE

Greek and Latin Classics.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

POLYGLOT BIBLES,
POLYGLOT PSALTERS, HEBREW BIBLES,
GREEK BIBLES AND GREEK TESTAMENTS;
THE GREEK FATHERS,
AND THE LATIN FATHERS.

BY THE

REV THOMAS FROGNALL DIBDIN, D. D.
F. R. S.
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ROUEN, AND
OF THE ACADEMY OF UTRECHT.

Fourth Edition;

GREATLY ENLARGED AND CORRECTED.

Lectorem delectando pariterque monendo.

VOL. II.

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EUTROPIUS. A. C. 306.

LAVER. Romæ. 1471. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The author of the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. no. 1057, has erroneously observed* that Maittaire was ignorant of this edition: but Audiffredi and Verheyk very confidently assert that he was well acquainted with it. The reader will find it specified in the *Annal. Typog.* t. i. 307, along with TERENTIUS VARRO *de Ling. Lat.* This editio princeps was superintended by Diaconus, who has taken care to represent with scrupulous fidelity all the errors and interpolations of his MS. Verheyk (edit 1739, præf. xi.) observes that Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721, t. i. 578) has *praised* this editio princeps; on the contrary, if the reader will turn to the passage referred to, he will find that the "Breviarium Eutropii *in antiq.* Edit. Romæ, 1471," is declared to be remarkably *interpolated*, "mire interpolatum legitur." The words of Fabricius are repeated by his editor, Ernesti, t. iii. 133. See De Bure, no. 4840; Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 87; *Cat. de la Valliere*, no. 4875, which copy was purchased by Count Revickzky for 901 livres, and is now in the library of Earl Spencer.

A particular description of this edition (of which Mr. Moss, as usual, has abundantly availed himself, and for which, as usual, the least possible acknowledgment is offered) will be

* This error is extended to the "Bibliographical Dictionary," which copies implicitly the Harleian Catalogue.

found in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana.* vol. ii. p. 27-8. To be complete, a copy should contain 104 leaves. There is no name of printer subjoined, but the impression is without doubt the workmanship of Laver. Of whatever intrinsic worth may be this edition, its rarity is considerable, since it was never seen by Verheyk or Tzschucke: see the edition of the latter, p. LXII. It has rarely occurred for purchase at public sales. The Harleian copy is in the possession of Mr. Bohn, the bookseller. A good copy at the sale of Sir M. M. Sykes's library produced 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

ALDUS. Venet. 1516. 8vo.

Along with Suetonius of the same date: vide post.

JUNTA. Florent. 1517. 8vo.

With Herodian and Aurelius Victor: see the article Herodian, p. 14. post.

CELLARII. Cizæ. 1678. 8vo.

With the Greek version of Pæanius. No MSS. were consulted, but an admirable use has been made of the previous helps afforded by Schonhovius,* Vinetus, and Sylburgius; the latter from his *Hist. Script. Rom.* 1588. folio, 3 vols. Hence (says Tzschucke, p. LXXVII.) the editor not only obtained

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[* I recommend the curious to obtain possession of SCHONHOVIUS's edition, which was published at *Basil,* in 1546, 8vo. by the learned Oporinus. This edition may be considered the first which restored the text of Eutropius to something like its pristine purity. This legitimate collation and the use of the *Codex Gandensis,* renders his book indispensable to the critic: consult Tzschucke's edition, p. LXXI. Ernesti tells us that George Cassander speaks thus of the edition under consideration.

Hactenus Eutropii libellum nomenq. sed ipsum nec demum, lector, conspicis Eutropium. *Bibl. Lat.* iii. p. 135.]

many various readings, but has added some short and excellent notes. I take this editor to have been the famous geographer of that name.

HEARNII. Oxon. 1703. 8vo.

This is a valuable edition, which was published by Hearne from an investigation of seven MSS. the various readings of which, along with others from the best editions, he has faithfully represented. It is accompanied with short notes. The Greek translation of Pæanius, Messala Corvinus, Julius Obsequens, and a funeral oration of an anonymous Greek writer on the Emperor Constantine. See Verheyk. præf. xix. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

HAVERCAMPI. Lug. Bat. 1729. 8vo.

This edition is formed on the basis of Hearne's, and contains, besides his notes and the materials of his edition, the entire notes of Vinetus, Glareanus, and Ann Faber, with some select ones from Sylburgius and Cellarius; to which is added, "Sexti Rufi Breviarium, cum Notis integris Cellarii, et Libellus Provinciarum, &c." Dr. Harwood calls this edition "an excellent one."

VAN HOVENI. Amst. 1738. 8vo.

This is called a neat edition by Verheyk. It follows Havercamp's and Cellarius's, but chiefly the latter. No MS. or ancient edition appears to have been consulted; but the plain text of Eutropius is given, with short conjectures of Van Hoven and others, placed in the margin, which were originally intended to have been enlarged and embodied in a critical commentary on Eutropius. It is very scarce.

VERHEYKII. Lug. Bat. 1762-93. 8vo.

This is the celebrated VARIORUM edition, which Mr.

Gibbon* declares to be "superior to all others, even to that of Havercamp." It is, indeed, a very admirable performance, and contains, besides the treasures of all preceding editions, some excellent notes of Verheyk, various readings of valuable MSS. carefully collated by Verheyk, enlarged indexes, and at the end of the preface a "Dissertatio de Dictatore Romano." At page xxi. and the following pages, of the preface, Verheyk gives a copious account of the materials, and particularly of the MSS. from which his edition is composed. On a careful and impartial survey of the variety and excellence of the matter contained in it, we may safely pronounce it one of the very best and most elegant productions of the eighteenth century, and exceeded by no variorum edition of a Roman classic.

The edition of 1793 appears to me to be nothing more than a reimpression of the *preface* of 1762, the *body* of the work remaining the same: this is evident from the tint of the paper. M. Renouard however says otherwise. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, iv. p. 79.

———. Bipont. 1789 8vo.

Professed to be published on the basis of the best editions, and containing a useful "Notitia literaria." The text is pointed and arranged after *Grunerus*. Besides Eutropius, it contains Sextus Aurelius Victor, Sextus Rufus, and Messala Corvinus. It is not very elegantly printed.

Tzschuckii. Lipsiæ. 1796. 1804. 8vo.

"Docta est," says Harles, "et quasi nova recensio, commentario amplissimo, cum critico, tum imprimis historico stipata. Præmittitur longa dissertatio de vita et scriptis Eutropii, ejus ingenio, stilo, codd. edit. ac versionibus." Harles,

* *Posthumous Works*, vol. ii. 58. 4to. edit.

Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom. t. ii. 243. The edition of Tzchucke is before me, and ample and excellent it appears to be in all respects. The prolegomena occupy not fewer than CXVI. pages. Great as may have been the advantages afforded him by Geisler's collation of the *Codex Gothanus*, it is evident, from his notice of the known MSS. of his author, (p. LVII-LXI.) that very much yet remains to be done. It seems clear however, from Tzchucke's own confession, that Verheyk had diligently collated the MSS. which were the best known before his time: but it is scarcely less clear that what was valuable in Verheyk is not less so in Tzschucke, with additions too important to be overlooked. The present therefore may be considered as the best critical edition of Eutropius: but the superiority of the paper and printing of Verheyk's edition may probably give it a preference in the estimation of general purchasers. From M. Renouard's note, *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 80, it should appear that the Leipsic reprint of 1804 is also wretchedly executed. Of these two editions, the first is in all respects the preferable book.

RENOUARD. Paris. 1796. 18mo.

A neat and accurate edition, of which there were 17 copies taken off on fine Dutch vellum paper, and *one* only UPON VELLUM. The latter is in the author's own possession. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 80.

FLORUS. A. D. 115.

[GERING, &c. Paris.] No Date. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Comparatively insignificant as the author under consideration may be, yet it may be doubted whether there be an editio princeps of any Classic which is attended with greater difficulty in its specification. In the previous edition of

this work (1808, vol. i. p. 346-8) the several knotty points which presented themselves in the solution of the question, were duly considered; but in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 29-35, the EDITIONS THEMSELVES have been described, and there appears to be nothing which has since occurred to disturb the order there observed. Mr. Moss, as usual, has plentifully availed himself of these copious details.* I shall proceed at once to a brief description of the principal features of the first four editions, requesting the reader to take the trouble of consulting the work, just referred to, for a host of authorities in support of the inferences there drawn for two more editions —of less antiquity, but of considerable rarity.

The present edition, which is printed in the large roman type, observable in the books published from the Sorbonne academy in the XVth century, has 23 lines in a full page, and contains, in the whole, 89 leaves. On the recto of the 89th are four lines of text, with a dateless colophon in two lines; but some copies have, beneath, eight hexameter verses; beginning "Quos nulla in terris concluserat ora Quirites." Lord Spencer's copy is without them. This is an exceedingly rare little book: of which however a copy is in the Bodleian library, and another in that of Mr. Standish. Brunet tells us, that, at the sale of Camus de Limare's library, a copy was sold for 801 francs.

———. ———. No Date. Folio.

Of equal, if not of superior, rarity, is the impression under consideration; which is executed in a thin, irregular, roman type, such as we see in the first edition of Horace and a very rare dateless one of Lucan,† described in the following pages.

[* Mr. Moss speaks of the researches of Ernesti and Harles upon this point, but those writers can scarcely be considered as great *bibliographical* authorities. Their works are rather *critical*.]

[† As well as these editions of *Horace* and *Lucan*, there is another of

Panzer, and, after him Laire and Brunet, assign to *this* edition* the *first* place in their lists of early impressions of Florus; but I incline to consider it as the *second*: and probably of a date not posterior to 1472. The first page has 32 lines, but each full page contains 33 lines. In the whole, 58 leaves. This is so scarce a book, that, with the exception of Lord Spencer's copy, I know not where to mention another.

[TER HOERNEN. Cologne.] No Date. Folio.

A rare book, probably printed in 1473, in a Gothic type resembling that of Ter Hoernen. Laire calls it "editio penitus ignota:" but it is of less rarity than the two preceding. It is printed in double columns, on paper of a coarse texture. In the whole, 29 leaves.

[CORALLUS. Parmæ.] No Date. 4to.

The name of Corallus is added from its introduction in the prefatory address of Beroaldus, the editor. The edition is of extreme rarity—in the estimation of Morelli. It is executed in a handsome roman type, having 27 lines in a full page. In the whole, 80 leaves. There are catchwords in the inner

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Plutarch's Biographies, by the same printer, whose name will perhaps ever remain a *crux* for bibliographical solution. Its beauty is its least boast. But it had imitators: for, in the library of Rochester Cathedral, I chanced to open a volume, entitled *De Divinis Apostolicis atque Ecclesiasticis Tractationibus*, by Martinus Peresius, Aiala; printed by Jaspar Gennepæus at Cologne, 1549, folio; which presents, in the preface, a type strongly resembling the above, but improved in form.]

[* From the *preface of Fischer*, (edit. 1760, p. xx.) it should seem that both Gruter and Duker also considered this to be *the parent impression;* and that the former, no mean judge in these matters, considered its authority to be EQUAL TO THE BEST MS.:—in which opinion he is supported by Duker. Indeed it agrees so closely with the *Codex Duisburgensis* that it would appear to have *been printed from* it.]

margin, on the reverse of every leaf: but neither signatures nor numbers to the leaves. For two other early editions, consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 34-5.

C. GALLICUS. Lipsiæ. 1480. 4to.

Whoever consults Fischer's account of this uncommon book (where the entire title is given, edit. 1760, p. xxxii-iii. note *) will be anxious to possess it as a critical performance; and as "exhibiting a text, not a reprint of previous impressions, but a faithful copy of a good MS. It has also many excellent readings which are not found in other editions; and Duker, who discovered some of these, attributed them to the Aldine, whereas they had first appeared in the Leipsic, and afterwards in other impressions."

JUNTA. Florent. 1510. 8vo.

This impression has a few peculiar readings, but it has more in common with other editions. It were however difficult to say whether the Giunti consulted MSS. or trusted to their own sagacity, in the supply of the former. Fischer, p. xxviii.

TACUINI. Venet. 1512. 8vo.

Whatever are the errors (and they are not few—for which it appears that the press was responsible) of this edition, it contains many excellent readings, of which the greater part appear to have been taken from a good MS. It also contains the text of Justin.

CAMERTIS. Basil. 1518. Folio.

The reputation gained by Camers in his edition of Claudian (see p. 468 ante) was if possible increased by the present publication of Florus. His annotations upon the style of his author, compared with the historical style of other Roman

writers, are admirable: and these notes, it seems, were the composition of one month's labour only. Fischer is animated and encomiastic upon this effort. The text of the author is also given with singular accuracy and care. This edition was frequently reprinted: but never more advantageously than in the edition put forth by Sebastian Gryphius at Lyons in 1552.

[ALDUS. Venet. 1521. 8vo.

Here noticed, to prevent any error in supposing that a *separate* edition was published by Aldus. The Florus, by Aldus, appears at the end of his Livy of the same date: but, in the text of Florus, Asulanus has committed many egregious and absurd errors. Fischer, p. xxviii.

VINETI. Pictav. 1554. 4to.

An edition of yet greater critical importance than that of Camers, and the basis of all future impressions, till that of Gruter. Several MSS. were consulted: excellent notes were added: and the emendations and illustrations are at once copious and excellent.

GRUTERI. Heidelb. 1597. 8vo.

EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 1656. 8vo.

The first and the last editions of Gruter: from whom the text of FLORUS may be said to have received its first critical polish; as his edition proved the basis of every other. The MSS. in the Palatinate library which he consulted (besides having carefully collated the text of the *second* edition here specified) are supposed to have been of the sixth century. Of these editions, that of Leyden is the preferable.

FREINSHEMII. Argent. 1632. 8vo.

Freinshem was a young man when he composed this edi-

tion; and although he had the use of but one MS., with *excerpta* from a Parisian edition of 1510 (in 4to. printed by Parvus, or Petit,) and some notes of ancient editors, yet by his sagacity and judgment he contributed to the restoration of many defective passages; and the variety and extent of his erudition, displayed throughout the work, give us a high proof of his editorial talents. He first divided the chapters into sections, added a copious index, some very useful "excerptiones chronologicæ," and various readings. Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xvi. Fischer also gives the editor every praise.

SALMASII. Lug. Bat. 1638. 12mo.

Printed by the Elzevirs. Few editors have been more distinguished than Salmasius; and as the present edition contains the *Liber Memorialis* of LUCIUS AMPELIUS, published the first time, from a MS. the critic will perhaps be anxious to secure it. The Elzevirs printed this book twice in the same year, and M. Renouard says that there is no difference whatever in their respective beauty or value, but that *condition* alone regulates the choice. But the author of the treatise on the Elzevir press (p. 73) says, that the preference is given to those copies where the two vignettes (one at the head of the dedicatory epistle, the other at that of the text of Florus) are different. A very fine copy of this desirable book is valued at 1*l.* 1*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss; where also appears the Lamoignon copy of the reprint of 1660, by D. Elzevir, (in yellow morocco) marked at 18*s.*

GRÆVII. Traj. ad Rhen. 1680. 8vo.

This is an excellent edition, of which Harwood and Ernesti, especially the latter, speak in high terms of praise. It is by far the most critical edition of Florus that appeared in the seventeenth century. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 445-6. This edition was reprinted as a *second* edition in 1692, but

erroneously; the second edition being printed by the Elzevirs in 1674, with a few additional notes, and the preface of Grævius. There is an edition of 1702, professed to be formed on Grævius's; but, according to Duker, the emendations are confused in themselves, and rashly introduced into the text: in his preface Duker points out the many striking errors of this edition. Ernesti, *Ibid.* t. ii. 446; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 80.

BEGERI. Colon. Marchicæ. 1704. Fol.

Containing only the two first books of Florus, with many plates of coins and monuments. Harles calls it "a splendid and learned edition;" but Ernesti remarks, "in nullâ parte res bene viro, in suo genere non indecoro, successit: apparetque eum magis in colligendo laboriosum, quam in judicando explicandoque tritum et elegantem fuisse." This edition, at the sales of Mr. Beauclerk and Mr. Croft, was sold for 14*s.*

DUKERI. Lug. Bat. 1722. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition contains every thing valuable to be found in the preceding. "It does Duker great honour as a critic," says Harwood, "who was well acquainted with his author, and with Roman antiquities." Ernesti speaks of it in the highest terms, and recommends its preface to be read by all literary men. "In the preface," says Ernesti, "there is an excellent defence of Grævius against Beger." It was reprinted with additions in 1744. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 447; Edit. Bipont. *Not. Lit.* xxi-xxii.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1760. 8vo.

"Cum notis Fischeri: accessit præter Ampelium Libellumque varr. Lect. Præfatio J. F. Fischeri."—"This is a very valuable edition of Florus," says Dr. Harwood; "its merits are greatly enhanced by a minute detail of the various lections,

on which the laborious editor must have bestowed infinite pains." After all that may be urged in favour of previous impressions, the possessor of the *present* (of which the supposed advantages are diffidently stated at p. xliv. of the preface) may rest perfectly satisfied on its acquisition: regretting, as he doubtless will, that the paper and printing are so indifferent. The indexes are at once copious and admirable; and the same character attaches to the notes.

FISCHERI. Bipont. 1783. 8vo.

A useful work, in which an ample account is given of the various editions of Florus: it is, however, greatly inferior to the editions of Grævius, Duker, and Fischer, in point of critical utility. The index is sufficiently copious, and the "Excerptiones chronologicæ" of Freinshem are judiciously inserted.

SEEBODII. Lips. 1821. 8vo.

Accedit Diversitas Lectionis Dukerianæ: with the *Excerptiones Chronologicæ* of Freinshem at the end. The mere text; without preface or notes.

FRONTO (CORNELIUS) A. D. 160.

MAII. Mediol. 1815. 2 vols. 8vo.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the newly-discovered ORATIONS and EPISTLES of Marcus Cornelius Fronto, a celebrated Orator and Philologist of his day.* These valuable remains were found in a palimpsest MS. containing the acts of the first

[* Schoell has a very pertinent notice of Fronto; referring us however to a copious but severe judgment of him by a Mr. Roth, published at Nuremberg in 1817, 4to.: of which he was unable to procure a sight. *Hist. de la Litt. Grecq.* vol. iv. p. 238-245.]

council of Chalcedon, written by some monks of the convent of St. Columbanus, at Bobbio. The greater number of the letters are Latin, but several (six) are in Greek—of which two are written to the mother of Marcus Aurelius.* Of the orations, Maio is accused of entertaining a much higher opinion than their merits warrant; and the judgment of Eichstadt, as adduced by Klügling—upon this interesting point—is at once brilliant and forcible. Consult Eichstadt's own brochure published in 1816. *(M. C. Front. Op. nuper in luc. protract. notitia et specimen;)* or Kügling's *Additamenta* to Harles, 1819, 8vo. p. 328. Four plates, containing specimens of the MS. with coins, &c. accompany this edition; of which there are copies on LARGE PAPER.

MAII. Berol. 1816. 8vo.

The editor is NIEBUHR: and the impression is greatly preferable, both on account of a more lucid arrangement of the contents,† and the notes of Buttmann, Heindorf, and Niebuhr. There are some select notes from Maio. This edition also contains the *Octo Fragmenta Orationum* of Aurelius Symmachus, first published by Maio, and the *De Differentiis Vocabulorum* of Fronto himself: first published at Vicenza in 1509, 4to. I recommend this volume to a place in every classical library.

MAII. Romæ. 1823. 8vo.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; of a *hundred additional* letters of Fronto,

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* "En lisant ces lettres, on peut prendre une idée de l'espèce de Grec qu'à cette époque pouvoit écrire un Romain, homme du monde. Au reste, toutes ces lettres en général font honneur à Fronto par les sentimens qui y règnent, &c."

† Maio has been sharply attacked by foreign critics for the extremely confused manner in which he allowed the contents of his publication to appear.

Verus, A. Pius, and Appian. By singular good luck Professor Maio found, in the Vatican library, another part of the MS. rewritten by the Monks at Bobbio; which contained a continuation of the letters in question. With this volume is republished the *previous* work, with a more satisfactory arrangement of its contents. There are copies on large paper.

HERODIANUS. A. C. 238.

The EDITIO PRINCEPS of this historian will be found among the *Res Gestæ*, &c. of Xenophon, published by Aldus in 1503, folio.

JUNTA. Florent. 1517. 8vo. Gr.

Of this edition, which appears to be the first separately printed text of Herodian, I never saw a copy. It has escaped Clement, Brunet, and even Bandini. Shoell calls it "very rare." *Litt. Grecq.* vol. iv. 193.

ALDI *(in Ædib.)* Venet. 1524. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the truly elegant Latin version of POLITIAN, which was first published* in a folio volume in 1493, and which had been adopted by so many subsequent editors. This Aldine edition is not free from errors. Grolier's copy of it is in the library at Blickling in Norfolk.

——. Louvan. 1525. 4to. Gr.

Harles speaks of this edition in a manner as if he had never seen it, and De Bure has passed it over in silence. I have seen and examined two copies of it, and it will be found to

* Harwood has erroneously supposed that Politian first published his version of Herodian after the Louvain edition of 1525: the reader has only to consult De Bure, no. 4940, to be convinced of the contrary.

exhibit a very careful text—the result of a collation of some faithful MS. not generally known. It is called by Harwood, "very scarce, very correct, and truly valuable."

WALDERI. Basil. 1530. 12mo. Gr.

Formed on the Aldine edition. It contains some few corrections, but it has introduced more errors.

HOUBERI. Basil. 1549. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was preceded by two, published at the same place, in 1535, 1543—and it was afterwards reprinted in 4to. 1563. It contains a purer text from a MS. in the possession of Phrisius, and has the arguments, for the first time, subjoined to every book. The preface is worth consulting.

H. STEPHANI. Paris. 1581. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This is an elegant, rare, and critical edition—exhibiting much purer readings, and more learned annotations, than had hitherto appeared. The Greek text is improved by the collation of an ancient MS. with the earlier editions. It is, however, not quite free from errors. The two first books of Zosimus, from a MS. and with the version of Leunclavius, are added. See Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. 267.

Stephen's edition was inaccurately reprinted at Lyons in 1611 and 1624, 8vo.

——. Ingolstad. 1593. 1608. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The editor of these volumes has admitted the greater part of Stephen's emendations, whether true, false, or doubtful. These editions do not seem to have been published with any particular care.

BOECLERI. Argent. 1644-62-72. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

These are convenient editions, with the books divided into chapters, and with some critical and historical notes from Stephen and others. The two latter editions are not so correct as the former; although they contain, what will be found to be very useful, the copious Greek index of SCHEIDIUS—in which the accuracy and variations of the text are occasionally discussed.

——. Oxon. 1678-99. 1704-08. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The Oxford press has done itself considerable credit by the publication of these editions, which are, upon the whole, very correct as well as beautiful. Harles does not notice the *third*, nor does Harwood the *first*; although he thus speaks of the *second* and *last*: "I have twice read through the edition of 1699, and it is as correct as it is beautiful: but that of 1708 is a better edition, as I found last year, when I carefully compared them them both." The edition of 1704 contains some notes of Hudson.

Harles supposes that either Stephen's edition of 1581, or Pareus's of 1630, published at Franckfort, was the basis of these Oxford editions.

RUDDIMAN. Edinb. 1724. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"With the Greek and Latin in correspondent columns, printed for JOHN PATON, a bookseller. The preface of Paton was probably written by Ruddiman, the printer." *Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman*, p. 83. This is what Harles calls Paton's edition. Harwood calls it "a good edition, and well printed." Irmisch has minutely and favourably analysed it.

——. Hal. Sax. 1759. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

The version of Politian is separately printed at the end.

The Greek text is that of Stephen's. Irmisch (the last editor of Herodian) does not notice it with any particular commendation.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Basil. 1781. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition is formed on those of Oxford, but it does not display any peculiar critical acumen, or purity of text. Irmisch, however, treats it with respect.

IRMISCHII. Lips. 1789. 1805. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was projected by LEISNER: but he dying in 1767, Irmisch undertook to complete it. The third volume was published in 1792, and the two last in 1805. The fourth volume contains a minute account of the MSS., and prior editions of Herodian, as well as a very copious index of Greek words to be found in the text of the author. The fifth volume contains, 1. an index of Greek words discussed in the notes; 2. a copious index of observations used in the notes; which are succeeded by the following indexes, viz. 3. Vocum secum aut confusarum aut variantium: 4. Locorum ex aliis scriptoribus Gr. et Lat. vel emendatorum vel explicatorum et illustratorum: 5. Super voces aut phrases in versione Bergleri: 6. Rerum et sententiarum, et personarum. Each book of the historian is followed by an "Excursus," and at the commencement of the fourth volume is Politian's Latin version. According to Irmisch's own account, in the preface, the Greek text of Stephen's edition formed the basis of his own; but many of the notes in the Oxford editions are omitted, and most of those that are introduced are compressed.

The Latin version, placed collaterally with the Greek text, is Bergler's; and in it will be found many new readings from MSS., as well as some learned notes of Reiske and Leisner. This edition is by far the most erudite and elaborate one ex-

tant: and those who do not object to fifty long and closely printed lines of *annotation* for one of *text* in the same page (which very frequently occurs,) will probably feel a delight in wading through this prodigious mass of notes. It might astonish even a professed critic, not accustomed to the undaunted perseverance of the *German school*, that this beautiful and interesting historian, whose productions the student may carry with him in a small pocket volume, should form the subject matter of such an edition as this—containing upwards of 4000 closely printed octavo pages! But the labours of Irmisch are not to be slighted; and although he might have spared an abundance of notes, without injury either to his author or himself, he has shewn, in this elaborate performance, a very intimate acquaintance with the Greek tongue, and a minuteness and indefatigability of research, never, perhaps, exceeded. A well bound copy is worth *4l. 4s.* Some copies are struck off on FINE PAPER.

FELKANII. Lipsiæ. 1791. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A convenient, and, in some respects, critical edition—but the notes are in German—and the index is "Græco-germanicus."

WOLFII. Halæ. 1792. 8vo. Gr.

Wolf is a very sensible editor, and the epitome which he has given of the history, running at the bottom of the Greek text, will, by some, be preferred to a regular Latin version—at least, such a plan is of use to young students. An excellent "Notitia literaria" is prefixed to the edition. It has no annotations; but from the preface, which is well worth perusing, it would appear that Wolf has corrected the text in almost an hundred places.

WEBERI. Lipsiæ. 1816. 8vo. Gr.

For the use of Schools. Perhaps the most popular and useful edition, for ordinary purposes, extant: with short notes and indexes.

HERODOTUS. B. C. 484.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. In the opinion of Wesseling this is a very faithful and accurate edition, compiled with great care, and executed with considerable typographical elegance. Bergler, in *Act. Erudit.* An. 1716, p. 378, ranks it with the very best productions of the Aldine press; and in point of fidelity it is greatly preferable to the Medicëan MS. so loudly boasted of by Gronovius. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 338; *Bibl. Revickzk.* 24. This editio princeps is neither very rare nor very dear. M. Renouard, in his new edition of the Annals of the Aldine press, (vol. i. p. 85) abandons the idea which he had at first entertained, of there being copies of this book on large or thick paper. He conceives, and perhaps with justice, that the paper, which is of a very beautiful quality, is of a uniform size; and that the size of the copy depends on the care of the binder. The copy seen in the Royal library at Paris, and that described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 42, are the finest with which I am acquainted. It is in every library of consequence in the kingdom; and in fine old gilt stamped binding, and condition, at Blickling. M. Renouard possesses a duplicate copy of this first edition with some ms. notes of Beatus Rhenanus. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 50-1.

CAMERARII. Basil. 1541-57. Fol. Gr.

These are called "good editions" by Harwood. "Vicissim in hac Basiliensi editione Herodoto additi Græcè sunt libri duo *Georgii Gemisti Plethonis, de iis quæ post pugnam ad*

Mantineam gesta sunt." *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 699 ; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 287.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1570. Fol. Gr.
IDEM. Ibid. 1592. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

To some of the copies of the *first* edition, the Latin version of Stephen) which was published along with the " Apologia H. Stephani, pro Herodoto," 1566) is added. The second edition contains a corrected Latin version, and at the end of the volume " *excerpta* from various historians concerning the institutes and laws of the Persians and Ægyptians." The notes on Herodotus, which Stephen promised to give the world, have never appeared. The *second* edition is the more copious, and therefore preferable; although Harwood calls the *first* " one of the most correct of the Greek classics published by H. Stephens." Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 339-40 ; Freytag, *Adpar. litter.* t. ii. where much valuable information is to be found; Maitt. *Vit. Steph.* 348-9, 454 ; and Clement, t. ix. 440, note 57, who gives a very animated description of the first edition.*

JUNGERMANNI. Francof. 1608. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This learned and modest editor, says Fabricius, has made some excellent improvements on the edition of Stephens; he has divided the books into chapters, compiled a copious and excellent index, corrected the tract " De Vitâ Homeri," according to a valuable MS., and enriched the work by the

[* One of the finest copies of it imaginable, in rich old gilt tooling, with the fore-edges stamped and coloured in a curious manner, was purchased by me, several years ago, at a public sale at Cheltenham, for 9 shillings. M. Renouard possesses a copy of the Latin version alone, with H. Stephen's apology for Herodotus, 1566, folio, with the ms. notes of De Thou. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, iv. p. 51.]

animadversions of Sylburgius on many passages of the historian, by the insertion of many passages of Ctesias: to which are added, a short Greek glossary, and a new appendix from various writers concerning *the overflowing of the Nile.** *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 700. Jungermann's edition was reprinted in 1618, at Geneva, by Paul Stephen; to which are added, the remarks of Patus, and the corrections of Valla, which the editor wished to conceal, but for which he has been censured by Wesseling. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 340.

GALII. Lond. 1679. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is an excellent edition, and highly creditable to the literary memory of THOMAS GALE.† The Greek glossary, the index of the Ionic diction, and the chronological annals of

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* From which the account in Herodotus, lib. ii. c. 7, is clearly refuted. Jungermann wished to have added the notes of Dan. Heinsius, but could not obtain them in proper time for publication.

† Dr. THOMAS GALE was born in 1636, and became Greek professor at Cambridge in 1666, which he resigned in 1672, on being chosen head-master of St. Paul's school: he was made prebendary of St. Paul's 1676, and installed dean of York in 1697, where he died A. D. 1702, in his sixty-sixth year. Besides the above edition of Herodotus, and that of Cicero, Lond. 1681, this excellent scholar published, 1. Opuscula Mythologica, Gr. et Lat. Cantab. 8vo. 1671; which was reprinted with improvements at Amsterdam in 1688, 8vo.: 2. Historiæ poeticæ antiquæ Scriptores, Paris, 8vo. 1676: 3. Jamblichus de Mysteriis, Oxon. fol. 1678: 4. Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum, Gr. et Lat. Oxon. fol. 1678: 5. Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores, Oxon. fol. 1687: 6. Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores V. Oxon. fol. 1691. He left in MS. Origenis Philocalia, variis MSS. collata, emendata, et nova Versione donata: Jamblichus de Vita Pythagoræ: et Antonini Itinerarium Britanniæ. His sermons were published, after his death, in 1704, 8vo.—Nichols's Bowyer, 32, note **.

From all the publications of Gale, he appears to have been a modest, sensible, and erudite character; and the more his works are perused, the stronger will be the reader's conviction of the truth of this remark.

Herodotus, are enlarged, and corrected from two valuable MSS.; the one belonging to Dr. Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, the other to the library of Eton College: the various notes and readings are enriched from the same sources. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 701; Harles, *Ibid.* t. ii. 341; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 287. This edition is said by De Bure, No. 4739, to be greatly preferred to that of Gronovius: "On a regardée," says he, "comme une chose fort étonnante, qu'un critique de la réputation de M. Gronovius, ait donné au public une édition aussi peu estimable."

GRONOVII. Lug. Bat. 1715. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The title-page of this well-known edition is sufficiently pompous and elaborate; but the editor rests his pretensions chiefly on having corrected the text by the collation of the *Medicëan MS.*, which is praised by him in terms as extravagant as they are unfounded. Gronovius, who in the course of his work does not fail to bestow pretty liberal abuse on Gale, has, in his turn, been severely attacked by the whole phalanx of German critics. The Medicëan MS. gave rise to the witticisms and invectives of a host of reviews and journals; separate tracts were also composed to depreciate it; and thus Gronovius lost a great deal of the reputation which he otherwise might have enjoyed from the many sound critical parts of his edition.* Harles prefers his edition to Gale's. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 342; *Act. erud.* 1712-16, p. 193, 201, 377, and 417; *Bibl. anc. et mod.* t. v. 383; *Bibl. raison.* t. ix. 360; *Mém de Trevoux*, 1716, p. 729; Horrei *Observat. in Script. Græc. Hist.*; Leovard and Harling, 8vo. 1737,

* Professor DALZEL observes: "Hæc editio Gronoviana votis eruditorum minus satisfecit. Effrænata illa jactantia, quâ MS. tum Mediceum, licet non optimæ notæ, laudibus ad cœlum effert, risum et contemptum doctorum hominum movit," *Collect. Græc. Maj.* t. i. 5. NOTÆ," &c.

c. i. to xlv.; and *Wesseling's preface.* The greater part of these authorities are cited by Harles. Of this edition there are some copies with a fine broad margin; and one of this kind, in curious, old, stamped binding, is in the library at Althorp.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1761. 9 vols. Gr. et Lat.

To the handsome eulogy of Harwood* pronounced on this edition, I might add the appropriate remarks of Count Revickzky: "Dans *les éditions de Glasgow*, on trouve la commodité du format réunie à la beauté de l'impression; elles n'ont pas l'inconvénient des autres petites éditions dont les caractères trop menus fatiguent la vue; la pluspart de celles que les *Foulis* ont donnés, sont en grosses lettres, de très belle forme, et le choix du papier répond merveilleusement à la netteté des caractères qui ont servi à leur exécution; ce qui enfin est un mérite plus essentiel, c'est que le plus grand nombre des éditions de Glasgow est encore recommandable par *une correction* peu commune du texte des auteurs." *Bibl. Revickzk.* 24. Of this beautiful and accurate performance, there are copies on *fine paper*; which are worth about 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

WESSELINGII. Amst. 1763. Fol. 1763. Gr. et Lat.

This is the celebrated and magnificent edition† of Herodotus, which contains the notes of Wesseling, Gale, and

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[* "This edition is beautifully printed, and reflects distinguished honour on the University of Glasgow." "But, says Schoell, (shrewdly enough) it is difficult to comprehend how a reimpression of a bad edition (as this is supposed to have been a reprint of Gronovius,) can be an honour to the University of Glasgow?" *Litt. Grecq.* ii. 155.]

† This edition was preceded by a "*Dissertatio Herodotea*" published at Utrecht in 1758, 8vo. in which learned work not only Herodotus, but other ancient writers are explained and corrected: it is well worth the curious reader's perusal. From the life of Hemsterhusius, by Ruhnkenius (Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1801,) it appears that *Wesseling* was at first

Gronovius, the principal materials of all former editions, and the learned commentaries of Valckenaer and Wesseling: it is justly called the *editio optima*, in reference to any edition of Herodotus previously published. "Animadversiones autem *Wesselingii* eruditæ," says Harles, "et a verecundiâ arteque criticâ et ab interpretatione historicâ non minus grammaticâ eâque prudenti et moderatâ, omnem merent laudem. *Valckenariunæ* autem adnotationes, cum historicæ tum imprimis criticæ, illi editioni insignem parant commendationem atque ornamentum." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 543. It has been objected to Wesseling, that he was more timid than just in rejecting spurious and restoring genuine passages; and as the greatest scholars and best of men cannot always be exempt from animadversion, Wesseling has been too severely attacked by Reitzius for errors which are, perhaps, attributable to a cautious diffidence, rather than to a want of ability; and which his adversary, with more than common assurance informs us are corrected by him in *his* emendations of the text. "Of all the editions of Herodotus which have been published," says Dalzel, "this of Wesseling is the most excellent." This splendid and truly desirable edition has now become scarce, and a good copy cannot be obtained under a considerable sum. A very fine copy, bound out of sheets, in red morocco, by C. Lewis, is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. In ordinary condition, it is worth about 6*l.* 6*s.* There are NO copies on large paper. At Althorp it is in most magnificent condition.

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averse to critical studies; but Hemsterhusius prevailed upon him to pursue them with alacrity and success. "Erat jam tum in Wesselingio magna et incredibili studio parta doctrinæ copia, sed aversus a criticâ ratione animus. Verum cum Hemsterhusius ei crebris sermonibus demonstrasset, nullam eruditionem, quamvis variam et copiosam, esse veram et accuratam sine criticâ disciplinâ posse, totam studiorum rationem commutavit, et post illâ ipsâ arte, quam ante oderat, NOMEN SUUM IMMORTALITATI COMMENDAVIT!" p. 27.

REITZII. Lipsiæ. 1778. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

This edition, although properly called Reitzius's was not finished by him, but by Schæffer on the death of Reitz: it has notes and an index, and the text is, in many places, successfully amended. The preface is a learned one. It is to be lamented, that among the papers of Reitzius discovered after his decease, there was found only a review of the first five books of Herodotus, without a Latin version; some observations, chiefly historical and chronological; and the lexicon of Portus, greatly enlarged. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 344; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 289.

BORHECKII. Lemgou. 1781. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

The first volume contains the first five books of the history, together with that part of the Commentaries of Gatterus which relates to them. The second volume contains the remaining books, the remainder of the commentary, the fragments of Ctesias, and the life of Homer. The Greek text, in the first four books, is formed on Reitzius: the remainder, on Wesseling's edition. Vid. præf. p. vi. It is printed on wretched paper; and notwithstanding the care and attention of Borheck in correcting the press, a considerable number of errors are to be found in the text.

In the years 1795-8, Borheck published his "*Apparatus ad Herodotum intelligendum et interpretandum,*" in 5 vols. 8vo.; an almost indispensable work for the proper understanding of this historian.

SCHÆFERI. Lipsiæ. 1800-1803. Vols. I. II. III. Gr.

This beautiful edition at present comprehends no more than the first eight books of Herodotus. The preface consists of about three pages, and is followed by the two first books,

which conclude the first volume: the second volume finishes with "Terpsichore." Each page, containing only nineteen lines of Greek text, unaccompanied by notes, is executed in a very beautiful and skilful manner: the Greek character is firm, clear, and without contractions: it is the intention of Schæfer to add critical notes. The following are his observations respecting the works to which he chiefly resorted in compiling the edition. "Præcipua cura fuit, ut textus ex optimorum exemplarium fide emendatus exhiberetur. Hoc consilio ante omnia *copias Wesselingianas* diligenter excusi: deinde adhibui versionem Gallicam et Reizii quatuor librorum editionem. His usus adminiculis, operam dedi, ut textus locis haud paucis nisi ad pristinam integritatem revocaretur, certe sanior quam in prioribus editionibus fieret." Præfat. Schæferi.

LAING. Edinb. 1806. 8vo. 7 vols. Gr. et Lat.

With select annotations, formed on the editions of Wesseling and Reitzius. It is an elegantly printed book, like the Thucydides, published in the same form, and at the same place. The first two volumes are considered as more correct than the subsequent ones: PROFESSOR PORSON, to whom the work is dedicated, is said to have collated the *first book*. A Greek life of Homer and a Latin index are at the end of the seventh volume. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Argent. 1816. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Humble as may be the testimony of respect and admiration paid to the learned and venerable editor of this work, in a recent publication,* the remembrance of that testimony

* Bibliographical Tour; vol. iii. p. 105-112.

is rendered doubly agreeable, from the knowledge that it was not ungrateful to the object on whom it was bestowed, and that that object (now in his *eighty-fifth* year) yet LIVES. But to the task more immediately in hand. We have here perhaps the very BEST edition of Herodotus extant. Several excellent MSS. in the royal library at Paris have been critically collated; and one, as early as the 10th century, (the property of Baron Schellerheim) has been collated for the first time. The Latin version is the editor's own; the result of infinite care and attention, as well to the true sense of the original, as to the formation of a simple and perspicuous style. All that is critically valuable in Wesseling, Valckenaer, and Reitzius—accompanied by admirable notes of the editor—together with commentaries and every necessary critical apparatus—will be found embodied in these truly erudite volumes. To which both the student and collector must not fail to add the last, and highly necessary accompanying LEXICON HERODOTEUM—the performance, of the same learned hand:—published in 1824, 8vo. 2 vols. The copies of this excellent edition, with the Lexicon, on FINE PAPER, are to be recommended in particular to those desirous of having the Deux Ponts and Strasbourg publications in their most attractive forms. According to the prospectus of the work, there is one copy only of this edition of Herodotus (quære, if the same of the Lexicon?) printed ON VELLUM, and divided into 12 parts, of which a particular specification occurs in the *Cat. de Livr. imp. sur Vélin;* vol. iii. p. 23-4.

EJUSDEM. Lond. 1817. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Published by Mr. R. Priestly. A very elegant reprint of the text of Schweighæuser, with most of the notes. The first two volumes comprehend the Greek text; the third and fourth the notes; the fifth the Latin version; and the sixth, the Ionic Gr. and Lat. Lexicon of Æmilius Portus: applicable to

any edition of Herodotus:* and which indeed, from Schweighæuser's own confession, was of the greatest possible service to himself in the compilation of his own Lexicon. But this very Lexicon has been also reprinted, in one volume,† for the purpose of cheap and general circulation, by the Publisher of the reprint of the edition of Schweighæuser. If the reading of HERODOTUS be not now popular, among the students of both Universities, it is not from the want of an introduction to that FATHER of GRECIAN HISTORY in every variety of critical and typographical attraction.

GAISFORDII. Oxon. 1824-5. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

A neatly printed and justly popular edition. The text is adopted from that of Reitz and of Schæfer: the various readings, running at the foot, are taken from the impressions of Wesseling and Schweighæuser. The two last volumes contain an admirable selection of notes. There are some very few copies on LARGE PAPER (bound in 6 vols.) yet for sale: the majority of them having been distributed as presents by the liberality of the publisher, Mr. Parker.

GAILII. Paris. 1821. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Gall.

"With critical notes, various readings of five MSS. from the royal library at Paris, and an Index of Persons and Things considerably augmented." Of this edition, which, with its companions Xenophon and Thucydides, has occupied thirty years of severe editorial toil, forty copies only are printed on vellum paper, in 4to. (2 vols.) and one UPON VELLUM. Of the destination of the latter, I am at present igno-

* This Ionic Lexicon had been previously published in an elegant and correct manner, at *Oxford*, in 1810, 8vo.

† As the paper of this reprint is necessarily thin, I recommend the volume not to be hastily bound. The portrait of Schweighæuser accompanies *both* impressions of his Lexicon. It is taken from the work referred to in the note above.

rant. The preface of my friend, Mr. Gail, I have read with considerable attention; but regret that it should be almost entirely controversial.

HESIODUS. B. C. 870.

——. [Milan. 1493.] Folio. Gr.

Editio Princeps of the *Opera et Dies* only: and a volume of most uncommon rarity. It is usually found with an edition of Theocritus, printed in the same character: and supposed to have been executed in the yeat 1493: for which, vide post. It begins on the recto of sign. E ε: the capitals being printed in red. A full page has 30 lines or verses. The Opera concludes on the reverse of folio 13: the "*Dies*" commence on the recto of the following leaf: occupying 2 pages and a half. Consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. 43, for its bibliographical history, as well as for two slight specimens of the text. In the collections of Mr. Grenville and of Mr. Standish.

Aldus. Venet. 1495. Folio. Gr.

Opera Omnia: Editio Princeps. Attached to an edition of Theocritus, of the same date, by the same printer. The text of the *Theogony* begins on the recto of sign. *a.* a. and concludes on the recto of sign. γ. c. ii: on the reverse of the same signature, begins the *Shield of Hercules*, occupying 17 pages. On δ. d. the *Works and Days* begin; which conclude on the recto of ε. e. viii. all in eights. Consult the folowing pages—art. Theocritus—for notices of copies of this magnificent, but by no means very rare, book. It may be also as well to refer to the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 45: whence it is observed that several passages of the text of this edition have been compared with those of the previous impression, and that no variations have been observable.

TISSARDI. Parrhis. 1507. 4to. Gr.

The *Opera et Dies* only: printed by *Gilles Gourmont*, and the third Greek book printed in France. Consult the note in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 57; and Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books*, vol. v. p. 152, for some mention of this book, apparently taken from a copy in the possession of the late Bishop of Ely, and now therefore in the library at Chatsworth. A copy is also among the Burney volumes, in the British Museum; and in the libraries of Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber. It is of very rare occurrence.

JUNTA. Florent. 1515. 8vo. Gr. 1540. 8vo. Gr.

OPERA: *sine Scholiis*. The edition of 1515 presents us with the earliest separately printed volume of the works of Hesiod; and on reconsidering what is said upon it in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. 267, I can only add that subsequent experience has confirmed the accuracy of what is there stated—in regard to the value, as well as the great scarcity—of this first Juntine edition. Mr. Brunet thinks that the price which it brought at Croft's sale (1*l.* 10*s.*) is much beyond what it would now produce; but that skilful bibliographer is not aware of the avidity with which early and accurate impressions of Greek literature are sought after in this country. I should, on the contrary, value this Junta impression, if perfect and in sound condition, at double the sum mentioned by Brunet.

The second edition (which seems to have been unknown to Schoell, as he considers that of 1570 as such) contains also *Musæus, Orpheus, and Phocylides*. It has no preface; but 148 leaves, not numbered. Consult Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 234. Copies are in the collections of Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber. A rare book: but not so rare as the previous edition.

KNOBLOUCH. Argent. [1515.] 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Opera et Dies;* with the distichs of *Cato Romanus*, and the Table of *Cebes*. This edition is designated as of 1515 by Maittaire, vol. ii. p. 270: but examine the curious note b. On consulting the reference to Maittaire, (vol. v. p. 482) by Clement, I find that the former had no knowledge of the Junta edition of this (supposed) date. All the early Greek volumes of Knoblouch (who was one of the most dintinguished Strasbourg printers of his time) are of very considerable rarity. A copy is marked at 18*s*. in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn.

TRINCAVELLI. Venet. 1537. 4to. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

This edition is valuable on account of its excellent Scholia and correct Greek text, which have formed the basis of almost every subsequent edition. It seems uncertain whether the text was taken from MSS. or from the ancient editions: Harles suspects from the latter. Critics have allowed that the Scholia of this edition are superior to what Heinsius has given us; and that the work *contains* readings which Grævius and others have stated on *conjecture*. It is printed by Zanetti: the plate of the ancient plough (see p. 112) is much neater than that in the edition of Le Clerc and Loesner. In the whole, 188 leaves without the four preliminary leaves. Clement is sufficiently particular, referring us to the copious account of Freytag, vol. i. 225-7. Consult also Harles, *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. i. 599. This is a truly valuable, if not indispensible, volume in a library of any classical pretension. It is not very rare; being valued in "fine condition" at 2*l*. 2*s*.

[* While on the subject of rare editions of this, the favourite, work of Hesiod, it may be as well to notice a very scarce edition of it, in the collection of M. Renouard, which seems to have escaped all the bibliographers, and is probably printed by G. Morel. It is in Greek, in 4to. without date, with the Latin version of Ulpius Frankenensis. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 162.]

in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. Singularly enough, a copy of it, with the first edition of Orpheus, 1500, 4to. was sold for the moderate sum of 4*l.* 4*s.* at the sale of the Pinelli library.

FARREA. Venet. 1543. 8vo. Gr.

MOMBRICII. Basil. 1542. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

The *Venetian* edition is an inaccurate reimpression of the Junta edition of 1540. Of the *Basil* edition, the Scholia are fuller than in Trincavelli's, but they are neither so correct nor so valuable; in many places there are palpable interpolations. This Basil edition was professed to be republished, *absq. anni et typographi notâ;* but from the authorities adduced by Harles, we have reason to be confident, that, should the work come before us in such a form, it is nothing more than the old edition with a fresh title-page. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 599, &c.; *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9088.

MELANCHTHONIS. Francof. 1541-49. 8vo. Gr.

"Cum duabus præfationibus ac loculentiss. enarrationibus Melanchthonis." Maittaire places the first edition in 1553, at Paris; but Harles quotes an authority which makes it doubtful. The Francfort edition of 1549 was unknown to Harles. A copy is in the *Bibl. Crofts.* no. 1718. See Harles, *Ibid.*

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 1591. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

SCHMIDII. Witteberg. 1601. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.*

The edition of 1591 contains the commentaries of various

* Previously to these editions, H. Stephen published *Hesiod* in his famous "Poetæ Græci Principes, fol. 1566," a work of great beauty and celebrity, but not of rare occurrence.

learned men, with the readings from some MSS. in the Palatine library: on which account (according to Schoell) it is in some estimation. "In the edition of 1601," says Harles, "there are many things much more correct than in those of 1612 and 1633, which were formed on its basis." *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 602-3.

SPONDANI. Rupellæ. 1592. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Opera et Dies. This edition is pronounced by Engel *(in Bibl. Selectiss.)* and by Harwood to be "a rare and excellent one." At Dr. Askew's sale, no. 1964, a copy was sold for 16*s.* See too *Bibl. Crofts*, no. 1719.

D. HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 1603. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

Opera Omnia. This is an elegant, and was once a very celebrated edition; but the subsequent ones of Grævius and Le Clerc have eclipsed its reputation. In the *Scholia* the Basil edition is judiciously followed; the text is not formed altogether on the preceeding editions; where it differs from them, the reason of such difference is given in the notes. Fabricius has favoured us with a long account of this work, which is copied verbatim by Harles. After a dedication to the "States General," comes a very elegant Greek hymn of Heinsius, "*In Pandoram*," which Joseph Scaliger once mistook for an original fragment of Hesiod. At p. 113 there is an engraving in wood of several ancient instruments of agriculture. "Attamen," says Harles, "haud pauca desiderant eruditi homines in hac editione." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 602; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 181. A fine clean copy of it, in rich old red morocco binding, is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Thorpe.

SCHREVELII. Lug. Bat. 1650. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With the Index of Pasor enlarged. Beautifully printed

by Hackius. M. Renouard has a copy with some MS. notes of Racine, and his initials in the title page. This edition was reprinted (I believe by the *Elzevirs*) in 1657-8 : which editions are sought after (says Schoell) on account of their neatness; and as containing notes of Jos. Scaliger and F. Guiet. To these impressions is usually added the commentary of Barlæus, formerly held in great reputation. A copy of either impression is worth 7*s.* 6*d.* if in good preservation.

Grævii. Amst. 1667. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by Elzevir.* Grævius has here presented us with an original edition; and partly by the help of MSS. and a careful examination of ancient editions, and partly by his own critical acumen, has rectified the text, and supplied some of the deficiences (especially in the *Scholia*) of Trincavellus's; the Latin version is corrected, and subjoined to the work is a "Thesaurus Eruditionis Græcæ." Some other particulars of this edition are specified by Harles, who concludes with ob-

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* The *following* editions, though not entitled perhaps to distinct notice in the text, may be worthy of recital in a note. Posselii, Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1603, Gr. et Lat. : reprinted at Leipsic in 1615 —Libertus, Paris, 8vo. 1628, among the minor poets. Theocritus, Moschus, &c. A very rare and curious work. The title-page to each of the poets is dated 1627, but the principal title in front of the work is dated 1628 : a copy *in cor. turc.* was sold for 10*s.* 6*d.* at Mr. Croft's sale, no 1721. ——, Cantab. 8vo. 1635, Gr. et Lat.—Ibid. 1652-71-77-84-1700. ——. Lond. 8vo. 1712-39. Many of the Cambridge editions are elegantly printed; they contain the greater part of the minor poets along with Hesiod, and will be found pleasing and convenient pocket volumes.—Schwelii, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1652. A very bad edition, and only deserving attention as containing Pasor's index more enlarged than in Pasor's own editions, Amst. 1632, and Lug. Bat. 1646. Schwelius's edition was elegantly reprinted at Padua, 8vo. 1747. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 604-7.

serving, that, " notwithstanding all the care of Grævius, such is the imperfection of human nature, that there are many defects and corrupt passages in this edition which have been supplied and corrected by the happier emendations of succeeding editors." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 605.

CLERICI. Amst. 1701. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, although in some respects an improvement on Grævius's, is deficient in every thing which relates to mythological learning. Critics have spoken of it in the manner that the editor himself does of his predecessor Heinsius, *in præfat.*: " Heinsii, inquit, labores magni non facio, quem passim aberrasse puto, et *inanes argutias captasse;* sed propter viri famam, non fuerunt omittendi, et sunt in iis nonnulla, quæ legisse non pœnitebit." The notes of this edition are replete with errors. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 605-6; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 183. Clement, t. ix. 461, note 63, has given a variety of authorities in support of the editions of Grævius and Le Clerc.

ROBINSONI. Oxon. 1737. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Sine Scholiis.*

The celebrity of all former editions is eclipsed by this of Robinson, who received great assistance from two MSS. in the Bodleian library, and one in the possession of the Royal Society of London. The text is formed on the two preceding editions, with the Latin version of Le Clerc corrected; the entire notes of Scaliger and Heinsius, and some select notes of Guietus and Le Clerc, are added, along with the editor's own critical annotations. The introduction of Heinsius, the index of Pasor, and the ancient Greek Scholia, are *omitted.* Dr. Harwood calls this edition " magnificent and accurate," but regrets the omission of the ancient Greek Scholia, which, he

says, "contain a treasure of mythological erudition." I am surprised that Clement,* who published the ninth volume of his work in 1760, should have omitted both this and Krebsius's edition. Robinson's edition was reprinted at London in 1756, with a correct Latin version and additional readings. Harles. *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 606; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 184. Of the original edition there are some copies struck off in a larger quarto form, worth perhaps 5*l.* 5*s.* in very fine condition. But there were supposed to have been *ten* copies printed in a FOLIO form; which are of such rarity, that a copy of this description produced the sum of 100*l.* at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library in 1815. The purchaser was the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. It is also in the library at Althorp; in Mr. Wodhull's collection, in the Radcliffe and Christ Church Libraries at Oxford; and in the collection of Sir John Thorold.

KREBSII. Lipsiæ. 1746-78. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition was composed by Krebsius when he was a young man; the second is a very useful and valuable book. "Krebsius," says Harwood, "is a very learned and judicious editor, to whom the republic of letters is obliged for some excellent observations on the New Testament (publ. Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1755,) from Josephus, and several other works of learning."

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* This is the last time that the name of CLEMENT will be mentioned, as his "*Bibliothèque Curieuse*, &c." does not extend beyond the articles "Hesiodus and Hessus," closing the ninth volume of his work. It is not without regret that I bid farewell to so pleasing and voluminous a writer: he is sometimes ridiculously minute in a pompous account of editions which are in every one's hands, and which he gravely pronounces "extrêmement rare!" but his enthusiasm, indefatigability, and research, and his having had access to many of the most celebrated libraries abroad, render the perusal of his volumes at once a duty and a pleasure. The work of Clement (described in my preface) is exceedingly rare and dear in this country.

LOESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1778. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

A most excellent edition, and very far superior to those of Robinson and Krebsius, both in accuracy and critical illustration. It contains the various readings of two MSS. at Leipsic and Augsburg, with an interlined Scholia from another MS. in Germany, the whole of which are amply and learnedly discussed in the preface; it also contains the various readings of the *two earliest* editions,* which had escaped every preceding editor: besides these, it has the readings of the editions of the Juntæ, Trincavelli, H. Stephen, and the entire collation of Robinson; in describing and arranging which materials, Loesner received great assistance from Beck. Some notes of Krebsius are mixed with the rest, and the editor has given the animadversions of Ruhnkenius (from his critical epistle published in 1749), and others, together with his own. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 607; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 185. Harwood calls this work "by far the best edition of Hesiod." A beautiful copy on thick paper, in French red morocco binding, is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Bohn.

WOLFII. Hal. Sax. 1783. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The *Theogonia.* I recommend this edition, which is strongly and laudably mentioned by Harles.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1784. 4to. et 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Along with his "Ηθικη Ποιησις, sive Gnomici Poetæ Græci." The text of the *Opera et Dies* (all that is contained in this edition) is given in a new manner; many things are corrected from a Parisian MS. and a MS. of Stobæus, as well as from the conjectures of the editor and other learned men. No less than fifty-three verses are rejected as *spurious,* or belonging

to other authors: at page 327-32, are the critical notes of Brunck. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 607-8.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1785. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A splendid and correct edition, founded on Le Clerc's, with some of Grævius's and that editor's notes. It was composed by ZAMAGNA, who has enriched his mythological dissertation with extracts from *Dupuis' Memoir upon the Origin of the Constellations, La Lande's Astronomy,* and *Denina's History of Greece.* The Latin metrical version is more elegant than faithful. In his preface to the "Theogonia," ZAMAGNA imagined Hesiod to have been more ancient than Homer; and, equally without foundation, supposes him to have used the Ionic dialect. He thinks "*The Shield of Hercules*" to be a genuine composition, and part of the *Heroogonia* of Hesiod. See *Lips. Ephem. litterar.* 1785, pl. 137, as cited by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 608.

There are, according to Renouard, *four* sorts of paper of this edition: one of bluish tint, one of fine white, one of strong white, and 25 only of fine, white, LARGE PAPER, like his own. This work was reprinted, with an Italian version by PAGNINUS, in 1798, 4to. at Parma; usually bound in three parts.

HEINRICHII. Vratislaviæ. 1802. 8vo. Gr.

The *Scutum Herculis;* with the Scholia. In all respects the most critical and copious, as well as the most accurate, edition of this curious portion of the works of Hesiod, extant. The preface dedicated to Heyne, is full of sensible observation. It is followed by some excellent prolegomena; and the Scholia Tzetza and Diaconus, which succeed the Greek text, are followed by a learned commentary upon the original work by the editor. I hope there are copies printed upon paper of a better quality than that which is now before me.

LANZI. Florent. 1808. 4to. Gr. Lat. et Ital.

Opera et Dies. Notwithstanding the Abbé Lanzi consulted 36 MSS. which had not been previously collated, and 18 others which had served the purposes of his predecessors, "the severe critic (says Schoell) cannot be satisfied with this performance." The Italian version is in "terze rime." This volume sells in boards for 1*l.* 1*s.*

GAISFORDII. Oxon. 1814. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

POETÆ MINORES GRÆCI: of which the text of HESIOD with a copious *Index Verborum*, occupies the greater part of the first volume. The Scholia, with some valuable various readings, from a collation of several MSS. at Paris, Florence, and Oxford, are found in the third volume. This impression presents us with the purest text of the author. Copies on LARGE PAPER are of excessively rare occurrence. One of this kind may be valued at 12*l.* 12*s.*

SPOHNII. Lipsiæ. 1819. 8vo. Gr.

Opera et Dies: in usum Scholarum et Academiarum." This exhibits a new revision of the text: with short notes, chiefly grammatical, beneath. The editor has announced a more critical edition of the work.

HOMERUS. B. C. 850.

OPERA OMNIA.

D. CRETENSIS. Florent. 1488. Folio, 2 vols. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. More than twenty years have elapsed since my first description of the splendour, rarity, and value of these truly exqusite volumes. Disposed to rescind a little that is incorrect, and more that is superfluous, in the account of them in the previous edition of this work, (vol. i. p. 371)

I may with confidence refer the reader to the completest bibliographical history of this impression extant, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 35-62: where will also be found a fac-simile of the type. Mr. Moss (I had almost said wilfully) overlooks this latter circumstance, and enlarges his own account with the Latin preface by B. Nerlius, and the Greek preface by Chalcondylas: both of which had been previously extracted by Maittaire; while the full account of Maittaire,* extracted in the Bibl. Sp. is again brought forward by Mr. Moss. The extracts from the text are precise copies of what appear in the Bibl. Sp. Within these last few years—especially from the peace of 1815—this first edition of Homer has become a comparatively well-known work: several copies have been sold at public auctions, and a few have found their way into the catalogues of Booksellers. This must account for the comparative brevity of description, in this place, of the work before us.

The Latin and Greek prefaces occupy 3 pages and a quarter. On the recto of the 3rd leaf, sign. A iii., commences the biography of Homer, from Herodotus, which ends on the recto of B I. Then follows, on the same page, the prefix to Plutarch's life of the poet, which biography occupies 31 leaves, ending on the reverse of E VII. Then Dion Chrysostomus, περι Ομηρου λογος, 3 pages, ending on E VIIII. The reverse is blank. A blank leaf (E X) follows. A fresh set of signatures begins with the opening of the Iliad: these signatures, A to Z, run in eights: after Z, we have ET: ϙ: ℟: the Iliad ending on the reverse of ℟ VII. The Odyssey begins on the recto of the following leaf AAI; ending on the

* Maittaire is not less just than emphatic in the following concluding passage: "Nil certe aut antea aut postea elegantius comparuit." t. i. 49. And Gibbon remarks, speaking of Aldus, "his glory must not tempt us to forget, that the FLORENCE HOMER of 1488, displays all the luxury of the typographical art." Vol. xii. 138, 8vo. edit.

reverse of XXI in eights. Next follows the *Batrachomyomachia*, which occupies 4 leaves, ending on the reverse of XXV. The *Hymns* ensue; concluding the volume on the reverse of ETETV: in eights. The paper and press-work, throughout, are of the most beautiful description. It remains to say a few words about copies of this truly desirable treasure; and first of those UPON VELLUM. Four copies of this description are known in the bibliographical world; of which ONE only is PERFECT; and of the fourth, the first volume is wanting. The perfect copy (of which the description is at once brilliant and minute—in the authority about to be referred to) is now in the library of St. Marc, at Venice: it having been replaced there after its transportation from the royal library at Paris—whither it had been carried among the spoils of conquest in 1796. The beauty of the vellum, the width and whiteness of the margins, the freshness and brilliancy of the illuminations, render this copy perhaps the most costly classical bijou in existence.

A second copy—belonging to Pietro de Medici, to whom the impression is dedicated,—and now in the Magliabecchi library at Florence—is said, for condition and splendour, if not variety of illumination, to be equal to the preceding: but it unluckily wants 20 LEAVES!—which have been almost sacrilegiously torn out, and supplied by the same number of vellum leaves in ms. in imitation of the original. These leaves are the signatures B and C, and the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th leaves of signature B B. What is also a little singular, (considering that this was the presentation copy) the dedicatory epistle of Nerlius is omitted to be printed on the recto of the first leaf. Of equal size, condition, and splendour of illumination, is the third vellum copy in the library of the king of Naples; but from this, some of the illuminations or miniatures have been cut out, together with nine other leaves of the text. Lord Spencer, who has seen the two latter copies, gives, upon

the whole, the preference to that of the king of Naples. Mr. Dent is in possession of the second volume only of the fourth copy, which he obtained on the purchase of the late Mr. Heathcote's library, but which had been previously in the Magliabecchi collection. *Cat. de Livr. imp. sur Vélin: Bibl. du Roy:* vol. iv. p. 41-52. I shall now observe somewhat upon a few extraordinary copies upon paper which it has been my good fortune to examine.

Of these, the first in rarity and amplitude, in all respects, is that in the royal library at Paris in an UNCUT state: obtained from the sale of the library of M. Caillard, and previously from that of M. de Cotte. It produced the sum of 3601 francs. This copy, particularly described in the Tour, vol. ii. 283, measures 14 inches in height by nine and five eighths in width. Next to this copy, for size and splendour of condition, I should pronounce those in the libraries of Earl Spencer and the Rev. W. H. Carr: the latter from the Remondini collection. I learn that the Earl of Mansfield has one of equal size and beauty. Among the most desirable, for choice, primitive binding, as well as condition—if the partial ravages of a worm be excepted—was the copy in the possession of the late J. M. Johnson, Esq. which was sold in 1817, by Mr. Evans. In the royal library here, there is a handsome, sound copy, in one vol. red morocco binding, which was obtained by Mr. Barnard, his Majesty's librarian, about forty years ago, at Florence, for seven shillings! Messrs. Grenville, Hibbert, and Drury* have also extremely desirable copies; and the reader may consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron.* vol. iii. p. 129-161 for the prices of copies sold at the Devonshire (Dupl.), Grafton,

* This was the HARLEIAN COPY, and had been bound in one volume: but is now bound in two, in red morocco, by C. Lewis. This copy measures 12 $\frac{5}{8}$ by 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches. It exhibits one of the very best specimens of the binding of its distinguished Bibliopegist with which I am acquainted.

Larcher, and Talleyrand sales.* At the recent sale of Sir M. M. Sykes's library a copy was sold for 45*l*..3*s*. This sound and desirable copy is now on sale at Mr. Pickering's A copy will be found in the Bodleian library; in the public library at Cambridge (rather indifferent;) in St. John's College library, Cambridge, sound and good: and the British Museum boasts of the copy of De Thou, presented to it by the late Dr. Cyril Jackson, to whom it had been bequeated by the late Mr. Cracherode. It is also, in fine condition, in the Standish library, late that of Count Melzi; and the sound copy of the late Dr. Heath is now on sale at Mr. Bohn's. I have little doubt of there being fifty copies of these noble and costly volumes in the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

ALDUS. Venet. 1504. 12mo. 2 vols. Gr.

First Aldine edition. The date is gathered from the preface to the Odyssey: 2 *Calend. Novemb.* 1504. The text is supposed to be a reprint of that of the preceding edition; even to the retention of many typographical errors. These are however rare and covetable volumes to possess in fine condition: and especially UPON VELLUM: of which latter description I have seen three copies in this country, and two in France. At home, his Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, and Earl Spencer† possess it: abroad, the copy in the Royal

* About 130 years ago, at the sale of the library of Sir C. Scarburgh, Knt. M. D. the first volume of this Editio Princeps of Homer—described in the catalogue as "Charactere antiquo: titullus deest, dorso deaurato"—was sold for 15*l*.! This reminds me of more than one anecdote exultingly recorded to me by the late Bishop of Ely, of the success which usually attended his purchase of old books, of which the description was "*car. Tit.*" or "*Tit. deest.*" Under this description he obtained an edition of Littleton's tenures, printed by Machlinia, for 2*s*. 6*d*.

† The copies of the Duke of Devonshire and Lord Spencer were

library at Paris, (having belonged to Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers: see *Tour*, vol. ii. 311) is perhaps the finest copy in the world. Next to it, is that in the library of Ste. Geneviève: which had belonged to Pope Pius VI.: M. Van Praet* notices the following additional vellum copies. One in the library of Carpentras: another at Manheim: (of the existence of both of which I take the liberty to doubt:) M. Ebner at Nuremberg has the *Iliad* alone; and M. Renouard the *Odyssey: L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. 186-7: edit. 1825. The late Mr. Quin possessed the life of Homer, by Herodotus and Plutarch, in an *uncut* state, on vellum: which biography often precedes the Iliad. Dr. Harwood thought this "the ONLY UNCUT VELLUM ALDUS in the world."

ALDUS. Venet. 1517-24. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

The first of these editions is more correct, and even rarer, than the preceding edition: but Schoell says that the corrections, which were made by an unknown editor, are not always for the best. Renouard says that there are no copies known of either the one or the other of these editions upon vellum: yet the author of the general *Catalogue de Livres imp. sur Vélin* observes that "we are assured that there exists a copy of the second edition upon vellum in the library de Carpentras,"

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each perfected by those Noblemen uniting for the purchase of the Larcher copy. The Duke had previously possessed the second, and Lord Spencer the first; and if my memory be not treacherous, the first volume of his Lordship's is among the finest known. It has also the additional interest of having been the *last* book bound by the renowned ROGER PAYNE. Consult the Bibl. Decameron, vol. ii. p. 348.

* *Catalogue de Livr. sur Vélin. Bibl. du Roi*: vol. iv. p. 53. The distinguished author of this truly interesting and accurate work informs us that, uniformly, in ALL the VELLUM copies of the first Aldine edition, the title and the prefatory epistle of Aldus to the Odyssey (which accompany the copies on *paper*) are wanting. This curious circumstance has escaped M. Renouard in his new edition of the Aldine press: vol. i. p. 109-10.

vol. ii. p. 32. A fine copy of this second Aldine edition* upon paper, of which the first volume is in the original binding, is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss; no. 9310.

The edition of 1524 is not so valuable or so rare as the second. Indeed it is exceedingly incorrect. Heyne thinks it surprising that the *Scholia*, or commentaries of Didymus, first published in 1517, were not incorporated in this last Aldine edition, especially as they had been separately published in 8vo. 1521,† by Asulanus; but when we consider that the Aldine press was at that time deprived of the taste and erudition of its *founder*, this omission will not appear very strange. Schoell observes that these Aldine editions of Homer formed the basis of almost every other up to the period of Turnebus's edition of the Iliad, in 1554.

JUNTA. Florent. 1519. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

A rigid literal reimpression of the second Aldine edition: and erroneously mentioned in the previous edition of this work (vol. i. 390) as containing only the Iliad. Consult Bandini *Annal. Junt.* part ii. p. 140-2. The editor was Antonio Francino. It is a very uncommon book to find in large and fine condition. Hitherto, no vellum copies of it have been designated. It appears in the collections of Bridges, Askew, and Crevenna; but it has escaped Fabricius.

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* Harles informs us that there is a copy of this Aldine edition "in Bibl. Vinariensi Ducali," with some critical manuscript notes of Heinsius in the second volume, and which are published by Villoison *in Epist. Vinariensibus, Turici.—Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415.

† Of this work Ernesti was ignorant. Asulanus published the *Scholia* on the *Odyssey*, by the same Didymus, in the year 1528, in 8vo. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 251. A fine copy of this book is marked at 2*l.* 15*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Thorpe.

MARTINUS. Lovan. 1523. 4to. 2 vols. Gr.

Panzer describes this work very properly as containing the entire works of Homer; but on referring to Maittaire, t. ii. 639, agreeably to his citation, I find it called an *octavo*, containing only the *Iliad*; yet, in the *Bibl. Harleian,* vol. i. No. 3460, vol. iii. no. 5794, it is said to be a 4to. containing all the works of Homer, *but* the *Iliad.* In the *Bibl. Askev.* no. 189, the edition comprehends the whole works of Homer, in 2 vols. and was sold at the sale for 3*l.* 3*s.* It is a work of uncommon rarity, and the two volumes (especially the first) are not frequently to be met with together. According to Ernesti, the text is taken from the editio princeps. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415.

CEPHALÆUS. Argent. 1525-34-42-50. 2 vols. 8vo. Gr.

The first of these editions, which was unknown to Harwood, and is found only in very few collections, is preferred by Heyne to that of Junta and Martinus: the editor was *Lonicerus,* who has founded it on the Florence edition, and dedicated it to the famous *Melanchthon,* his tutor. See Maittaire, t. ii. 667 In regard to the remaining editions printed by Cephalæus, there is no small confusion. Panzer, t. vi. 123, gives a description of the Iliad and Odyssey of the date of 1534; Maittaire, t. ii. 810, notices only the Odyssey and Batrachomyomachia; Harwood only the *Iliad,* styling it "liber rarissimus." At Mr. Folkes's sale, no. 3539, the *Iliad* alone was sold for a trifling sum. The *two first* editions contain various readings. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 415-16. It may be remarked that all the works of Cephalæus are of rare occurrence.*

* The *heirs of Cephalæus* published a Greek edition in 2 vols. 8vo.

RESCII. Lovan. 1535. 4to. 2 vols. Gr.

Of this edition nothing is said by Heyne, and little by Harles; only that the two volumes are more frequently found apart than together. See Bibl. Askev. no. 1890. Rescius was professor of the Greek tongue, and established a printing-office at Louvain, in partnership with STURMIUS, a scholar of considerable reputation in the sixteenth century. There is therefore reason to think that this edition of Homer was the joint production of Rescius and Sturmius. According to Schoell, it is a reprint of Martin's edition of 1523.

HERVAGIUS. Basil. 1535-41-51. Fol. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

The editor was Camerarius, who formed the edition of 1535 on the two first of Cephalæus, "with all their errors, besides additional ones," says Heyne. The edition of 1541 is more correct than the preceding; and the third edition of 1551, with the smaller poems of Homer, contains better readings in the margin, from Turnebus. Harles mentions an edition of Hervagius of the date of 1531, on the authority of *Osborn's Catalogue;* such a work does not exist in the Harleian collection, from which Osborne compiled his catalogues of 1748 and 1753; and Panzer, t. vi. 285, very properly supposes the date of 1531 erroneously put for 1541. The catalogues of Osborne are rare and curious; but "*abundant dulcibus vitiis.*"

FRANCINI. Venet. 1537. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

Printed by L. A. Junta. This edition, called by Harles

1563, in which they profess to have consulted the celebrated commentary of EUSTATHIUS; published in 4 vols, fol. 1542. This 5th edition of Cephalæus contains various readings in the margin. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 417. A copy of the second edition is in the library of M. Renouard, *Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. ii. p. 137.

"classica atque castigata," was unknown to Harwood. It is formed on the Junta edition of 1519, corrected by the Strasbourg edition of 1525. Mr. Knight purchased a copy at the Pinelli sale for 2*l.* 4*s.* See a copy in Bibl. Askev. no. 2025; in the Bibl. Sarraz. "*libri in octavo*," no. 1311, it is called "editio omnium accuratissima et in maximo pretio."

It is in fact chiefly estimable from containing 56 leaves of *Various Readings*, which are placed sometimes at the end of the first, and sometimes at the end of the second volume.

EUSTATHII. Romæ. 1542-50. Fol. 4 vols. Gr.
EJUSDEM. Basil. 1559. Fol. 3 vols. Gr.
———. ——. 1562. Fol. 3 vols. Gr.

The first edition is among the most splendid monuments in the world of Greek erudition and of Greek printing. M. Renouard well observes, in the opening of his description of it:— "Tresor d'érudition grècque, espèce de sanctuaire dans lequel n'ont accès que ceux qui déjà ont fait des progrès dans l'étude des anciens Classiques." *Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. p. 138. Heyne has emphatically distinguished these COMMENTARIES OF EUSTATHIUS as among the most admirable extant of the text of the poet: and we have abundant evidence of their interest in an English dress, even from the small portions of them translated (by Jortin) for the version of Pope's Homer. They are the fountain-head from which almost inexhaustible supplies may be drawn for the illustration of the great poet. Of the above editions, that of Rome is not only the first, but the most splendidly executed performance; yet every one must regret that the three last volumes present not the same beautiful typographical picture as the first. I have seen a great many copies of it; but, on the whole, that of Mr. Grenville, in an almost uncut state, towers above the rest. De Thou's copy is in the Chatsworth library; and Narcissus Luttrell's at Althorp. In the royal library at Paris they

possess it UPON VELLUM: as well as a remarkably fine copy in 3 vols. (in which it is frequently bound) upon paper, having belonged to Henry II. A second copy UPON VELLUM is in the library of the Marquis Patrici at Rome; and they also possess in the royal library at Paris a duplicate vellum copy of the first volume only. See *Tour*, vol. ii. 292: 316. In the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, there are two copies of this first edition, of which the better one is marked at 30*l.* Mr. Heber purchased a fine copy, at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, for 53*l.*

Of the Basil reprint of 1559, the finest copy which I ever saw, in vellum binding, (lapping over the fore-edges of the leaves) is in the public library at Caen. *Tour*, i. 337. The Basil reprint is obtainable on comparably reasonable terms.

EJUSDEM. Florent. 1730-5. Folio. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The first five books of the Iliad only: with the version of POLITI and the notes of SALVINI. A reasonable work.

EJUSDEM. Misinæ. 1819. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

"*Cum Excerptis ex Eustathii Commentariis et Scholiis Minoribus in Usum Scholarum.*" This is the last edition of these Excerpts from the commentary of Eustathius—edited by Müller—the former edition having appeared in separate brochures from the year 1788 to 1813. Schoell (*Litt. Grecq.* vol. ii. 162) has given a concise account of it. The present edition appears under the editorial care of WEICHERT: who has prefixed a short preface, highly commendatory of the late editor. The *Odyssey*, with the same commentary, was published at Leipsic, in 1822, 8vo. 6 parts: under the editorial care of BAUMGARTEN CRUSIUS.

FARRÆUS. Venet. 1542. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

This is a rare* but not valuable edition, "formed," says Heyne, "on the preceding one of Francinus, and containing all its errors." See Maittaire, t. iii. 340; *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. no. 3475; *Bibl. Askev.* no. 2020.

N. DE SABIO. Venet. 1547. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

———————. ———. 1551. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

"Sumptu Melchioris Sessæ." Consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. ii. p. 237, for some account of this first very rare edition; of which Mr. Grenville is in possession of the copy which formerly belonged to Porson. A copy of it was in the *Harleian collection,* vol. i. no. 3476. The editor of the second (and perhaps of the first too?) was FELICIANO— to whom we are indebted for the valuable and rare edition of Demosthenes, noticed in vol. i. p. 476. Of this second edition, a copy was sold at Askew's sale for 3*l.* 3*s.* See also the *Bibl. Pinell.* vol. ii. p. 277. Both of these editions may be

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* Harles observes that there is an edition of *this date,* with the commentaries of SPONDANUS, specified in Osborne's Catalogue of 1753. Happening to possess that Catalogue, I examined it attentively, but found no such edition. The first edition of Spondanus, was, I think, printed at Basil, fol. 1583. See *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9128: it was followed by two editions in 1606; the one printed at Basil, the other at Geneva.

The *following* editions may be briefly specified:—BRYLINGER, Basil. Fol. 1551. Gr.—IDEM, Fol. 1561-67. Gr. et Lat. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 148; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 416-18. The first edition printed by Brylinger was unknown to Fabricius and Maittaire.—MICYLLI, Basil. Fol. 1551. Gr. et Lat. See a copy in Bibl. Askev. no. 1939. Neither the editor's nor printer's name is inserted; but I take it to be the same work as is specified in the Bibl. Pinell. no. 9120. [De Thou's copy of this edition is at Althorp, full of ms. notes—and described in the *Ædes Althorp.* i. 129.]

pronounced to be of extreme rarity. They are wholly overlooked by Maittaire, and the second only—and that very slightly—was known to Harles.

CRISPINUS. Genev. 12mo. 1559-67. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"Jolie édition, et de plus assez correcte; elle n'est pourtant recherchée des curieux que quand les exemplaires sont bien conservés, sur tout dans la grandeur des marges, autrement on en fait peu de cas." *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 5. In the Harleian collection there were two beautiful copies of them: and one in the Cat. of Messrs. Payne and Foss in bl. mor. is marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* The first edition wants a version: the second contains all the works of Homer with a version. The Iliad of the first of these editions is a reprint of the Iliad by Turnebus.

CASTALIONIS. Basil. Fol. 1561-67 Gr. et Lat.

"Castalio's translation is very elegant and accurate," says Dr. Harwood, who has valued the edition at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* I will not pretend to fix its value, but can only observe, that the *two* editions at the Pinelli sale were sold for 6*s.* only! The edition of 1567, according to Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 148. *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 417, follows chiefly the first edition of Crispin in the Iliad; but in the *Odyssey*, both the Greek text and Latin version are said to be corrected in numerous instances.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1566. Folio. Gr.
IDEM. Ibid. 1588. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition is in the celebrated "*Poetæ Græci Principes.** The second edition contains the Latin version of Fran-

[* Of this magnificent volume, I have seen probably the two finest copies in the world. One is in the royal library at Paris, which had belonged to De Thou; the other is in Earl Spencer's library at Althorp.]

ciscus Portus, and is not remarkable for its accuracy. It appears to have been printed without the superintendence of Stephen, who, during the progress of its publication, was absent from home. See Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 445. "Some have greatly extolled," says Heyne,* "others greatly depreciated, the Homeric labours of HENRY STEPHEN. Many have given him credit for good passages, which are in truth to be found in Turnebus's edition; and his various readings in the margin are taken entirely from the Basil editions, without being compared or critically investigated by himself. But praise is not to be denied him. He was the first man of his time who adopted a certain method in the *particles* and *prepositions*; and he will always be numbered among the principal editors of Homer."

MOREL et LIBERT.† Paris. 1620. 4to. 5 vols. Gr.

For this exceedingly rare work we are indebted to the Bibliotheca Askeviana, no. 1893, where it is noticed as "*liber rarissimus.*" It was sold at the sale for 11*l.* 11*s.* Probably this copy was purchased of Osborne, for I find the work in his Catalogue of 1753, no. 1708, valued at 15*l.* 15*s.* Neither Fabricius nor Maittaire notice it; and Harles only quotes the *Bibl. Askev.* and *Barberin.* t. i. 546. Brunet thinks (and perhaps with reason) that this edition was not printed entire at first, but that it came out in parts: the *Iliad*, *Odyssey*, and *Batrachomyomachia* following each other suc-

* In his account of the various editions of Homer prefixed to his own edition, and frequently before referred to.

† Of LIBERT, the successor of William Morell, we are told by Maittaire, t. iii. 432, that he flourished as a printer from the year 1609 to 1642. The above Morell, who, jointly with Libert, published this edition of Homer, must have been *Claude* Morell; as the books printed by William and the two Frederick Morells are all dated antecedent to 1626: the *first* books printed by *Charles* Morell bear the date of 1628. See Maittaire, *Vit. Typog. Parisiensium.*

cessively. Be this as it may, I know of no library in which these volumes are found in a collected form.

SCHREVELII. Lug. Bat. 1656. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The printer was Hackius. De Bure and Harwood have called this edition "beautiful and correct;" but the voice of true criticism, as delivered by Casaubon, Fabricius, and Harles, is decidedly in *condemnation* of it. Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 149, 150; *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 4. Some title-pages are subscribed "Amsterdam," but the edition is the same, according to Fabricius. Heyne says this edition, (usually called the Elzevir edition) was republished at Oxford in 1665, 1675, and 1695. Consult the preface of the Cambridge edition of the Iliad of 1689, concerning this work. Whatever be its faults, some consider it as recommendable from having the Scholia of the Iliad reprinted for the first time since the parent text of 1517: but unluckily this reprint is attended with frequent interpolations, corrections, and alterations.

A word respecting the received opinion of LARGE PAPER copies of this edition. Having seen two copies of this description, I incline, on the maturest examination, to consider them only as printed on a superior paper, having the legitimate margins entire. Brunet yields to the first opinion; and gives the measurement of Caillard's copy, which is almost precisely the same as that in the possession of my friend the Rev. H. Drury: viz. $9\frac{5}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Another copy, supposed to be of the same description, is in the Althorp library, and is described in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 130.

BERGLERI. Amst. 1707. 12mo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 299, has observed that the text is from the editio princeps, and the first of H. Stephen—many

of whose errors, says Heyne, are admitted. Wetsten (the publisher, as I conceive) prepared the MS.; the first, and perhaps the greater, part of the work was edited by LEDERLINUS; on his death, Bergler completed the edition. Heyne observes that it does not appear what part was undertaken by the latter. The edition is, upon the whole, a neat and correct one, and very serviceable from the commodiousness of its size. It was inaccurately reprinted (says Schoell) in 1743, and at Padua in 1744.

BARNESII. Cantab. 1711. 4to. 2 vols. Gr.

This is the celebrated edition of Joshua Barnes, the well-known editor of Euripides and Anacreon. "Dr. Barnes," says Harwood, "spent his whole fortune on this publication; and this edition will maintain its distinction, not merely from its magnificence and the erudition of the editor, but from the complete Greek Scholia that are subjoined to it."—"In the Scholia," says Harles, "the editor has not been sufficiently cautious, having adopted many of the errors of *Schrevelius*, in the Elzevir edition of 1656." It has been observed by Bergler, in *Act. Erudit. Lips.* an. 12, that the editor has left many defective passages untouched; and that there are errors and omissions in the work, which has not altogether satisfied the minds of learned men. But Heyne (*De Codicibus Homeri*, p. xlii.) has well remarked, that "notwithstanding the defects of his edition, Barnes must not be robbed of the praise which is justly due to him; he was the first critic of that age, in which so many critics lived and flourished, who made Homer a subject of severe critical study; and he has the honour of being the second, after Turnebus, who investigated the prosody of his author, and detected many errors which disgraced former editions."* Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 419;

* "Barnes, although sometimes absurd and injudicious has deserved

Le Clerc's *Bibl. Choisie*, t. xxi. 241. There are NO copies on large paper.

CLARKII.* Lond. 1729. 1754. 4to. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This has long been the most popular edition of Homer, and will always be admired by the critic and student. It had

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much more of Homer than any editor, except Heyne." *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803. Mr. Moss, vol. i. 487, has a long extract from the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. i. p. 129; which, as usual, appears in *Bruggeman*, see p. 17.

* Dr. SAMUEL CLARKE, the editor of this popular impression, may justly be considered one of the brightest ornaments of this country—whether we contemplate his erudition, his sagacity, or moral virtues. No one seems to have united, in a more successful degree, the qualifications of a good and great man: of a consummate theologian, accomplished scholar, and rigidly upright moral character. He was born 1675—and at seventeen years of age was enterered at Caius College, Cambridge, where his extraordinary parts soon gained him the admiration of his associates. At that time the system of Des Cartes was in full vigour, and the Newtonian principles had hardly taken root in this country: but the theories of Sir Isaac had scarcely begun to dawn upon the old system, when Clarke, struck with their irresistible force and truth, became a convert in their cause, and contributed not a little to their propagation and establishment. He may be considered as the first, and among the greatest scholars of the Newtonian school: for by the assistance of his classical pen, the doctrines of his master rose at once to their meridian effulgence, and totally obscured the expiring rays of Des Cartes' philosophy. Dr. Clarke had already distinguished himself by a variety of theological tracts, and his fame was established upon a firm basis, when he undertook (A. D. 1706) to translate into Latin the *Optics* of Sir Isaac, at the particular request of the latter. With this version Sir Isaac was highly pleased, and remunerated the author with 100*l.* to each of his five children. In the year 1709, he became rector of St. James, Westminster, and upon this preferment took his Doctor's degree at Cambridge. His thesis on this occasion, and his manner of

formerly a very extensive sale abroad; and such was its authority, that no edition of Homer, whether on the continent or in England, was published without being formed on the basis of Dr. Samuel Clarke's.

The *first* volume of the Iliad in 1729 was superintended by the *editor himself*, and is superior in correctness to the subsequent volumes, says Harles; the second, in 1732, and the two vols. of the Odyssey, in 1740 (forming what is called the first edition of 1729,) were published under the direction of his son,

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combating the shrewd objections of the well-known Professor James, (the controversy being carried on in the Latin tongue,) without previous preparation, struck every one with profound astonishment. Perhaps the schools of Cambridge never witnessed such an interesting spectacle. In 1712 Clarke published his magnificent edition of Cæsar, noticed in vol. i. p. 361.; and the same year he also published his "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity"—a work which gave rise to much controversy and acrimony against the author, and which incurred the displeasure of both houses of convocation. In 1715-16 he had a dispute with the celebrated Leibnitz on natural philosophy and religion—and, by the assistance of Newton, is supposed to have "broken Leibnitz's heart, by his reply." In 1724 he published a collection of sermons; and in 1727, on the death of his great friend Sir Isaac, by whom it was held, he was offered the place of Master of the Mint, worth about 1400 per annum: but this, on advising with his friends, he pertinaciously refused—alleging, that it might interfere with his office as pastor of a church. On the year of his death, 1729, were published ten volumes of his sermons. It is hardly possible to enumerate the various productions of Dr. Clarke in a note attached to a publication like the present: suffice it therefore to say, that his works were published in four magnificent folio volumes, which are now to be procured for a trifling sum. His sermons are a treasure of scriptural knowledge. His "Evidences of natural and revealed Religion" are well known, and cannot be too frequently studied. Upon the whole, Dr. Clarke may be considered as one of the brightest and most elevated characters of modern times. Upon his tomb, Hare and Hoadly have scattered "flowers of all hues;" and the latter has declared that he only wished to be thought of, and spoken of, in ages to come, under the character of THE FRIEND OF DR. CLARKE.

the father having died before the appearance of the second volume: although the son informs us, in the preface, that his father had written the annotations to the 13th, 14th, and 15th books, and as far as verse 359 of the 16th; and had revised the text and version as far as verse 510 of the same book. The *second edition* of the Iliad, 1754, has met with the disapprobation of all learned men, and is equally inelegant and incorrect. Harles observes that the text of Clarke is not formed from a collation of ancient editions and MSS., but is taken chiefly from Schrevelius and Barnes: conjectural emendation is rarely admitted. The notes are grammatical and philological, and abound with selections of passages from Virgil analogous to those of Homer.*

Of this splendid work there are some copies of the *first* edi-

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* Heyne thus observes:* "Lauream sibi paravit (Clarkius) ex majore studio grammatices et prosodiæ, saltem in capitibus nonnullis, et in observationibus singulis: quarum repetitione ubique inculcatâ fastidium quidem movit intolerabile, utilitatem tamen iis inesse negari nequit, etsi earum subtilitas magnâ ex parte usu Homerico elevatur, &c. In reliquis, Barnesianis in Homerum studiis fruetur, &c. Ex superioribus editoribus plura utilia in suas notas retulit, multa alia ex lectione classicorum scriptorum una cum locis et versibus Homericis in iis memoratis, &c. p. xxxiii. "Had the ancient Greek Scholia been printed in this edition," says Harwood, "it would have superseded every other; but the want of this is a capital defect."†

At *Paris* they published an edition in 12mo. 1747, 2 vols. on the basis of Clarke: of which Harwood observes, "Considering the low estate of Greek literature in France, it is agreeable to behold this not inele-

* In the Biographia Britannica of Kippis, it is said that BENTLEY pronounced this edition of Clarke to be "a work beyond all competition;"—"which," says Heyne, "unless said out of pure hatred to Barnes, I can hardly conceive to have been uttered by him."

† "The edition of Clarke, whatever be its defects, had the merit of appearing in an agreeable form, and the study of Homer was much promoted by it, both in England and Germany: in the latter country, editions were gradually multiplied." *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803.

tion struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are in most of our private libraries of eminence. One of this kind was purchased by Mr. Payne, at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, for 40 guineas. Mr. Bohn is in possession of the copy which belonged to Sir M. Sykes, and which he values at 16*l.* 16*s.* I suspect that the majority of copies are in a shorn state: but I have never seen it uncut. Of the number of *octavo* editions which were reimpressions of the quarto, I have understood the most correct, and the best printed, to be the *first* and *second.*

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1756-8. Fol. 4 vols. Gr.

"One of the most splendid editions of Homer ever delivered to the world," says Harwood; "and I am informed that its accuracy is equal to its magnificence." "As the eye is the organ of fancy, (says GIBBON) I read Homer with more pleasure in the Glasgow edition. Through that fine medium, the poet's sense appears more beautiful and transparent." *Miscellaneous Works*, vol. iii. p. 581. edit. 4to. The reader, on perusing the preface* of this edition, will see with what pains this sumptuous work was executed; each sheet, before it was finally committed to the press, having been six times revised by various literary men. There are copies on LARGE PAPER: of which one of great splendor and beauty is in the Althorp library. Mr. FLAXMAN, whose abilities have been before

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gant edition of Homer, and of two or three more Greek books, which have been published at Paris in the course of half a century. It is singular that De Bure does not notice the edition of 1729: the only edition of Clarke which he mentions is the defective one of 1754, and that but slightly.

* The names of Professors Moor and Muirhead appear at the end. The work was dedicated to the late King, when he was Prince of Wales.

noticed,* has composed *designs* for this work, which are executed with the usual classical taste and correct judgment of this artist. In Mr. Evans's Catalogue, 1802, no. 5451, there was a large paper copy of this work, with the *original designs* of Flaxman for the *Odyssey*† inserted: no price was affixed to this treasure, which has long ago been disposed of to some one of the numerous classical connoisseurs with which this country abounds.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1759. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

———. Glasguæ. 1814. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

———. Lipsiæ. 1824. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"Erat" *(Ernestus,)* says Heyne, "inter commilitones meos in academiâ Lipsiensi, vir longe doctissimus, imprimis grammaticæ subtilitatis studiosissimus." From the authority of Harwood and Harles, and from the general estimation in which this work is held by learned men, we may justly rank it with the very best editions of Homer. It seems that Ernesti was solicited to undertake it by the booksellers of Leipsic, and that it was not his intention to publish a complete critical work: "futuro editori materiem tantum colligeret," as it is expressed in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. 421. The edition is formed on the basis of Clarke's, containing his text and notes, and the various readings of a Leipsic MS., with those of the ancient editions. The fifth volume comprehends the hymns, epigrams, and fragments. The *Batrachomyomachia* is accompanied with the particular annotations of Ernesti himself; and the preface is allowed to contain some useful and truly philological observations on the poet, and on those editions of him which had been before published. Upon the whole, this pub-

* See "Æschylus," vol. i. p. 242.

† *Before* the *engravings* from them were made.

lication does great honour to the literary character of Ernesti. The first edition is now becoming scarce, and the student will do well to procure it the very first opportunity which offers. Some copies of the first edition are struck off on *fine Dutch paper;* which have now become rare and dear. Of the two reprints, that of 1814, containing, in addition, the prolegomena of Wolf, and printed by Mr. Duncan at *Glasgow*, is a most beautiful as well as accurately printed work: and the copies on LARGE PAPER have a magnificent aspect, and sell for about 12*l.* 12*s.* in handsome binding. The *Leipsic* reprint seems to contain nothing in addition. The copies on writing paper are preferable.

———. Oxon. 1780. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

With the hymns and index complete; also some of the more valuable Scholia. A beautifully printed book, worthy the celebrity of this illustrious seminary, says Harwood. This edition has escaped Harles, both in his *Introd. L. G.* and *Fabr. B. G.*

WOLFII.* Hal. Sax. 1794. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

Very great and judicious use has been made throughout this work of the Scholia published by Villoison (in the folio edition of the Iliad 1788,) " In the prolegomena, the external evidence relative to these most eminent works of classical antiquity is fully examined, and a particular account is given of the ancient critics who have directed their attention to this subject. Wolfius states his reasons for supposing that the works commonly attributed to the great Mæonian bard,

* WOLF published an edition of Homer in 1784-5, 2 vols. 8vo. Gr. " in usum scholarum," without notes, which is a correct and valuable work, exhibiting many improved readings, with the critical history of Homer, by Kuster. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 421.

were in part only composed by him; that the remainder were the productions of the Homeridæ and other poets; and that the whole were finally arranged and methodized in two poems by Pisistratus and his family. The lover of genuine antiquity will, doubtless, examine all the evidence with the greatest circumspection before he adopts the conclusions of this ingenious editor." KETT's Elements of general Knowledge, *Addit. to second edit.* p. 83.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1804-7. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

EJUSD. Ibid. 1806. Fol. Gr.

These latter editions of Wolf are splendid publications,* the type and paper being of peculiar lustre. The folio edition which contains only the *Iliad*, is printed with the same large types as Griesbach's Greek Testament in quarto, vide (vol. i. p. 159) and is the most magnificent Greek volume which has ever issued from the Leipsic press. The *fine paper* copies of the octavo (or rather half quarto) edition will probably be thought to exhibit the neater Greek letter of the two. Both contain a new and long preface, full of valuable information; at the conclusion of which we are told that "the text of the Iliad is printed without a single typographical error."

GRENVILLIORUM. Oxon. 1800. 4to. 4 vols. Gr.

This is the most critical edition of Homer which the university of Oxford has published. It is formed on the basis of Clarke's, though the editions of Ernesti and Villoison† have

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[* A bookseller of Halle reprinted in 1805-6 the edition of 1794; in which, not only Wolf took no part, but disavowed it. "Homeri et Homeridarum Opera et Reliquiæ," is the title of the third edition; which in fact comprehends a reprint of the first two volumes of the second of 1804.]

† See edition of the *Iliad*, 1788.

been carefully consulted, and the text of the Iliad much improved by inserting the readings of the Venetian MS. collated by the latter editor, and of a MS. in the library of New College, Oxon, which Barnes had erroneously attributed to Queen's College. We are indebted to the editorial talents of the noble family of the GRENVILLES for this erudite performance. The Odyssey has received particular illustration from the collation of a Harleian MS., no. 5674, by the celebrated PORSON, "quam humanissime in se suscepit vir eruditissimus RICARDUS PORSONUS." Had the text of the Iliad been enriched with the collation of Mr. Towneley's valuable MS.* by the same incomparable scholar and critic, nothing perhaps would have been wanting to render this edition one of the most admirable and correct of any that has hitherto appeared; though in its *present shape* it has great pretensions to accuracy, and fidelity of execution.

The work is printed in a handsome Greek type, with very few contractions; and the LARGE PAPER copies are enriched with three very beautiful engravings, two of the busts of Homer, and the third of an elegant pillar with escutcheons of the *Grenville arms.* These engravings are affixed to many of the *presentation copies*, small paper as well as large. Some very few copies of the large paper, given to particular friends, have *extra various readings*, annexed. Thus, besides what is common to all the copies, there are 14 pages of those extra readings in vol. i.: and 8 similar pages in vol. ii. A copy of this description is noticed in the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 130 The last copy of the large paper sold at a public sale at (Sir M. Sykes's) produced the sum of 80*l.* 17*s.*

[* Which was sent over to Heyne, to be collated by him for his own edition; and which, with Dr. Burney's library, where it had been recently deposited, is now in the British Museum. This MS. was purchased by Dr. Burney at the sale of the Towneley library for 620*l.* See *the Bibliographical Decameron;* vol. iii. 107.]

II. Ilias.

———. Romæ. 1517. Folio. Gr.

First edition of the Scholia of the Iliad, without the text: and published under the editorial care of J. Lascaris. These minor Scholia of Didymus were reprinted in the Aldine Office in 1521; and in 1528 those of the Odyssey also appeared. *L'Imprim. des Aldes:* vol. i. 216. Edit. 1825. The original folio edition (not very uncommon) is a handsome book; and of this there exists a copy upon vellum in the Magliabecchi library at Florence.

Stephano da Sabio. Venet. 1556. 4to. Gr.

This is a singularly scarce and curious edition, containing the Greek text of the Iliad, translated into modern verse by *Nicolaus Lucanus.* It seems to have been but superficially known to Panzer, and very imperfectly to Harles. A copy in the Bibl. Croft. no. 1737, is described in the following manner: "Homeri Ilias *Gr. hodierna, cum fig. lign.* 4to. *nitidiss. in cor. turc. Stampata in* Venetia *per Maestro* Stefano da Sabio, M. D. xxvi." See a copy Bibl. Askev. no. 1882; Panzer, t. viii. 408. It was unknown to Harwood. A very particular account of it appears in the library *Companion,* p. 619. Edit. 1824.

This edition was followed by a Gr. and Lat. one, edited by Camerarius, Argent. 4to. 1540. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 421, which is probably the same as was sold at Croft's sale, no. 1738. See too Bibl. Askev. no. 1877.

Turnebus. Paris. 1554. 8vo. Gr.

This is the elegant and excellent edition of Turnebus, and particularly valuable as being the only volume of Homer ever published by that learned printer.* "Many errors, propagated

* Adrian Turnebus was not only one of the most careful printers,

in former editions," says Heyne, "are avoided in this. Turnebus diligently investigated the Roman edition of 1517 (just mentioned as containing the *Scholia of Didymus*,) and the various readings collected at the end of the volume shew a judgment far above mediocrity." It is rightly observed by Schoell, that the text of Turnebus and that of Stephen formed the basis of the generality of the texts of the Iliad up to the time of Barnes and Clarke. In the Bibl. Bridgesiana, p. 199, I find a copy of this date by Turnebus, containing the Batrachomyomachia and Hymns, "cum figuris pulcher." which was

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but one of the profoundest scholars and critics of the 16th century. He was born in 1512, and died in 1565: justly regretted by his countrymen as one of the brightest ornaments of the age. In 1547 he was Greek professor at Paris; and such was his extensive reputation, that scholars from all quarters, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and English, flocked to his lectures. In 1552 he took upon him the care of the royal press for Greek publications; but he resigned this office in 1555. Lambinus, Lipsius, and Montaigne, have been uniform in their praises of this extraordinary character, whose sweetness of countenance is said to have been a counterpart of his mind and disposition. Montaigne thought him the greatest man that had appeared for a thousand years—and declares that his manners were perfectly simple, and free from an overbearing pedantry —a too frequent accompaniment of literary attainments! The "*Adversaria*" of Turnebus, containing miscellaneous remarks on ancient authors, and Latin versions of the Greek, were published at Paris in three volumes, about the close of the sixteenth century. His other works were published in Latin, in one volume folio at Strasburg 1600. His knowledge of Greek is said, by Huetius, to have been profound: and his talent of Latin translation elegant and happy in the extreme—equally free from verbal servility and paraphrastic looseness. How THUANUS esteemed him, may be seen from the life of this latter character, written by my friend the Rev. J. Collinson, p. 5. "It was Thuanus's earnest desire to be admitted to the company of literary characters; and having seen TURNEBUS a little before his death, the impression made upon his imagination was so lively, that the image of this great man appeared continually in his dream. He was a man," says Mr. C. "of consummate erudition, and equal modesty."

sold for 6*l.* 6*s.*, and which is now in the Cracherode collection. From some circumstances noticed by Maittaire, *Annal. Typog.* vol. iii. 647, and quoted by Mr. Beloe (Anecdotes of Literature, vol. i. 102,) it seems probable that Turnebus intended to print an edition of the *Odyssey*—so that the purchasers of the Iliad might be at liberty to complete their copy.*

Lord Spencer is in possession of De Thou's copy, bound in red morocco: but the finest copy I ever saw was in old lapping over-vellum binding, recently in the possession of Mr. Payne.

MOREL. Paris. 1562-66. 4to. Gr.

Of these editions, the latter of which contains only the first book, "cum meditationibus Girardi," and was printed by Morel's widow, there does not seem to be any accurate intelligence; they are briefly stated by Maittaire, t. iii. 727, 737; Idem, *Vit. Typ. Parisiens.* p. 45.

———. Oxon. 1676 8vo.; 1695. 4to. Gr.

With the Scholia. These are called correct and excellent editions by Harwood; according to Heyne, they are taken from the imperfect edition of *Schrevelius* in 1656, published by one of the Elzevirs.

———. Cantab. 1689. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This is a most excellent edition, preferable to either of the two preceding, and is now become rather scarce. Fabricius, who has spoken highly in its praise, regrets that the university

* [Thus—in the previous edition. The fragment in question is 72 pages; containing the Batrachomyomachia and Hymns. M. Renouard has another copy of this typographical curiosity, which he was lucky enough to purchase on the quays at Paris for 24 sous only: and a third copy coming into the possession of a bookseller, of the name of Regnauld Bretel, was left, after his death, to be disposed of by public auction by M. Brunet. It reached the sum of 451 francs! *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 145: *Manuel du Libraire;* vol. ii. 210.]

of Cambridge never published the *Odyssey* as a companion to it, according to their promise. The preface is very interesting, and contains much sound criticism.

MOREL. Oxon. 1714. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

Iliad and Odyssey. This is a very beautiful and accurate edition, and copies on LARGE PAPER are held in great esteem. See the anecdote in the *Library Companion*, p. 616, note. Ed. 1824. It was reprinted most inaccurately at Oxford in 1772.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1747. 4to. 2 vols. Gr.

"A very beautiful edition," says Dr. Harwood, "and more correct than the small one in 12mo. printed at the same place after Dr. Clarke's edition: the Iliad was also reprinted very elegantly at Glasgow in 1778, 12mo.

VILLOISONI. Venet. 1788. Fol. Gr.

This is the magnificent and very valuable edition which presents us with the fac-simile of the text and Scholia of a Venetian MS. in the library of St. Mark, written in the 10th century. The preface of Villoison, containing learned prolegomena, is held in high estimation; and the edition has been of singular service to Wolf, Heyne, and the Oxford edition of 1800. Harwood has not noticed this work; for a more extended account of which I refer the reader to Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 153; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 422, and Schoell's *Litt. Grecq.* i. 140, 158. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

HEYNII. Lipsiæ. 1802. 8vo. 8 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This elaborate and truly erudite performance contains only *the Iliad*, the Greek text of which is exhibited in the two first volumes, and the Latin one in the third, preceded by a catalogue of MSS. and editions: the remaining five volumes comprehend the Variæ Lectiones, Annotationes, &c. &c. from the principal libraries in Europe. At the end

of each book there is a commentary, or *excursus*. As it was generally supposed to have been the intention of Professor Heyne to publish the *remaining works* of Homer, I noticed this edition in the previous impression of this work, under the "Opera omnia" of the poet. The text is formed on Wolf's edit. of 1785.

In the preface a slight history is given of the origin and progress of the edition, which was begun in the year 1781; and from the year 1783 to 1792, the Professor was assisted by BECK, the editor of Euripides and Apollonius Rhodius. From the year 1792 to the period of its publication, Heyne was left to carry on the work by his own unassisted assiduity and perseverance. He collated six MSS., which were procured by his bookseller *Reich*, from Breslaw, and received some assistance from *Matthai*, resident at Moscow; and from Villoison's edition of the Iliad, in which a Venetian MS. of Homer is illustrated with Scholia. He also obtained *a copy of Bentley's Homer* (chiefly by the friendly interposition of the present *Bishop of St. David's*,) in which that profound critic had restored the long-lost digamma. From our countryman, *Mr. Towneley*, he received an ancient and valuable MS. of Homer: these two latter acquisitions are acknowledged by the venerable Professor with pleasure and gratitude.

The *text* of this edition was reprinted in two handsome octavo volumes at Leipsic in 1804, and in 1822.

"The work of Professor Heyne will in a great measure preclude the necessity of farther collations, from which nothing of consequence can be expected; and when the Greek language is generally better understood than it is at present, it will be resorted to as a rich repository of philological information." See *Edinburgh Review*, July 1803.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1808. Folio. 3 vols. Gr.

Printed in all the pomp and luxury of the Bodoni press. Singular as may seem the decision, I prefer the copies on

paper to those ON VELLUM; of which latter there are only two; and of these, that in the royal library at Paris has been described in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 283.

III. ODYSSEA.

PREVOSTEAU. Paris. 1582. 4to. Gr.

Of this very rare edition, I am not able to tell the reader more than that it was sold for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* at Dr. Askew's sale, no. 1887. Harles has barely noticed the name and date.

———. Oxon. 1705. 8vo. Gr. 1782. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The first edition generally accompanies the Iliad of 1714; the second is handsomely printed, and contains the Batrachomyomachia and Scholia. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 426.

———. Londini. 1758. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

"The following circumstances," says Dr. Harwood, "will convince the reader with what unpardonable negligence and carelessness, editions of the classics in London are generally executed: verse 216 of the tenth book is printed twice, and a whole verse, viz. 554, is entirely left out."

Some SCHOLIA upon the Odyssey, with fragments of the Greek text of the Iliad, from a very ancient MS. in the Ambrosian library, with fac-similes of the coeval illuminations,* have been recently published in a sumptuous folio form, by PROFESSOR MAIO. These have been reprinted at Berlin by Buttmann, in 1821, 8vo. who has added to the labours of his predecessor by a collation of a MS. in the Heidelberg library, and by the supply of Porson's collation of the Harleian MS. for the Grenville Homer.

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* *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. i. xlii.

IV. Batrachomyomachia.

L. Cretensis. ———. 1486. 4to. Gr.

Editio Princeps. I refer the reader to the particular, and, I would hope, satisfactory description of this exceedingly rare volume, which appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 51-3. The title is on the recto of the first leaf, sign. ii in red and black lines. There are 24 lines beneath. The signatures run to i. ii. iii. in eights: and the colophon is on the recto of the 23rd, and last leaf. Of the type, the reader may have a notion by consulting the fac-simile of a type, precisely of the same form, of an edition of the Psalter, described in vol. i. 127, of the work first referred to. A copy of this book was sold for 600 francs at the sale of the Mac Carthy library. In the *Bibl. Askev.* no. 1876, there was the following note, written in the copy which sold at the sale for 14*l.* 14*s.*: "This book is so extremely rare, that I never saw any other copy of it, except that of Mons. de Boze, who told me he gave 650 livres for it. Mr. Smith, our consul at Venice, wrote me word that he had purchased a copy, but that it was imperfect: Lord Oxford offered Mr. Maittaire fifty guineas for this identical copy."

———. ———. ———. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Entitled *Muobatrachomyomachia:* I must again refer to vol. ii. (p. 53-5) of the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, for a full and particular account of this uncommonly rare and barbarously printed volume: which has an interlineary and literal version on the recto, and a Latin Metrical version on the reverse, of each leaf. In the whole, 26 leaves, with 24 lines in a full page. I know of no other copy than that in the library of Earl Spencer.

Gourmont. ———. 1507 4to. Gr.

The editor was Tissard. The second Greek book printed at Paris, and of excessive rarity. See p. 30, ante.

PHILYMNI. ——. 1513. Gr. et Lat.

" *Liber rarissimus, sine accentibus impressus.* See *Bibl. Askev.* no. 1874. This rare work is known to few bibliographers. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 338, informs us that Ernesti, in the fourth volume of his edition, suspected this work was published by *Thelonius Cunradus.*

LYCII. Lipsiæ. 1549-50-66. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

These are the editions of *Leonard Lycius*, containing the annotations of Melanchthon and H. Stephen, with the metrical version of Lemnius. The two first are critical editions, and their readings have been adopted by Ernesti in his own edition; but the third of 1566 is the more correct and valuable publication, containing 16 additional verses of the original poem. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 339. There was a fourth edition printed at Frankfort, 4to. 1604, Gr. et Lat.; and a fifth and sixth at Leipsic, 8vo. 1607-22.

MELANCHTHONIS. Paris. 1560-62. 4to. Gr.

Containing the Scholia of Philip Melanchthon, and printed by Richard. Of the first edition a copy is in the *Bibl. Askev.* sale, no. 1875; of the second, there was a most beautiful copy in the Harleian collection, vol. i. no. 3465.

MAITTAIRII. Lond. 1721. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In the *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 7, there is the following just observation on the work: " This is the most complete of all the editions of the Batrachomyomachia; and Maittaire has made it an exact *fac-simile* of the Venetian edition of 1486, of which he entertained a very high opinion: it is therefore printed in alternate lines of red and black. This edition, of which it is said in the last page that only 204 copies were struck off, begins to be rare on the continent. See Harles,

Fabr. B. G. t. i. 332. The Harleian Catalogue presents us with a fine copy, CHART. MAX.* See vol. i. 3489.

SCHIERI. Lipsiæ. 1765. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is published on the basis of Ernesti's edition, and contains his notes, with those of Schier. It will be found a useful work, especially to those who have no opportunity of procuring this poem in the "Opera omnia Homeri" of Ernesti's valuable and scarce edition.

HORATIUS. B. C. 10.

——. ——. No Date. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS.† After the very ample and particular

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* I suspect that it was only a copy with the margins well preserved.

† In calling this the FIRST EDITION of Horace, I have done so in conformity with the generally received opinions of bibliographers. But from a recently published edition of the poet, put forth by CAROLUS FEA at Rome, 1811, 8vo. 2 vols. it appears that the long talked of edition of I. P. de Lignamine, under the title of *Horatii Opuscula*, and supposed to be printed in 1470, has at length been discovered and examined; that the Odes have 58 leaves; the Ars Poetica 8; the Satires 33, and the Epistles 24. It is called a small folio, and contains only 18 lines in a full page. Hence I should pronounce it to be a quarto. A perfect copy of it is in the Vatican library; and one, with 2 leaves supplied by ms. is in the Corsini library. The type, called *Sylvius* by Fea, resembles that of the *Herbarium Apulei Platonici;* but is pronounced to be elegant above every other type of the same printer. The same epithet of *Sylvius* is attached by the same editor to the type of the ABOVE edition—which has been also collated by him: and which, as well as that by De Lignamine, abounds with typographical errors. Still, I desire more satisfaetory evidence of the existence of an edition by I. P. de Lignamine, with so early a date. If the type of it resemble that of the Herbarium, (see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 16) it is any thing but "elegant." Such importance is attached by Fea, to the discovery of this Roman edition (which, by the by, he pronounces to be sufficiently incorrect) that he calls his own edition, in the title page, "*Editio Romana Prima post Principem.*"

description of this volume, given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 62-66, it is unnecessary to enter into further detail than to state that it is one of the four classical volumes (*Lucan*, *Plutarch*, and *Florus* being the other three—see p. 6, ante) printed in the same thin, particular, roman type, of which the printer still continues to be unknown. It will be found, on consulting a subsequent page (75) that it is remarkable rather for its inaccuracy than correctness: and when I have made Gesner to say that "he preferred it to every MS. which he had consulted," it must have been from some datum of which all traces of recollection have vanished;—since, on consulting the *Bibl. Lat.* of Ernesti (vol. i. 405) it is only observed that "Gesner thought the text equal to the authority of a MS. inasmuch as it seemed to be a literal transcript of it:" and from Gesner's own words (as quoted by Mr. Moss) it seems that "this printed text may be compared with any MS. text." But of the *intrinsic worth* of the text, MS. or printed, no opinion is pronounced. Fea in his edition of Horace, (vide infra) has given a pretty accurate account of the present; but why that confident editor calls it a small folio, and not a quarto—censuring several bibliographers for the latter designation—is, to me inconceivable. The same critic says of the present edition, that "it is deformed by innumerable errors of the press,"

This edition begins on the recto of the first leaf, having the first four lines printed in capital letters, and 20 verses beneath in lower case. A full page has 26 lines. The four books of Odes comprehend 73 leaves: the Epistles, 30 leaves: the Art of Poetry, 10 leaves: the Satires, 42 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. This volume is pronounced very rare by all bibliographers; and although it was not till within the last five years of his life that the late Sir M. Sykes was able to procure a copy of it, yet I should say that it is far from being a book of first rate rarity. It is in the British Museum and the Bodleian library; but I suspect not

at Cambridge. It is also in the following private collections. His Majesty's, the Duke of Devonshire's, at Blenheim, the Earl of Pembroke's, Earl Spencer's, Mr. Grenville's, Mr. Heber's, Mr. Hibbert's. Lord Spencer's duplicate copy, from the Cassano library, was sold in 1821 for 49*l.* His own copy, described in the *Bibl. Spen.* (but subsequently parted with, on having obtained a better one from the public library at Augsbourg*) was purchased by the late Sir M. M. Sykes; at the sale of whose library in 1824 it produced the sum of 40*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* In the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, no. 3732, there occurs "the finest copy of this book on sale for many years." It was purchased by the Bodleian library for 42*l.*

[P. DE LAVAGNA. Mediol.] No Date. Folio.

This is the edition, described at great length in the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. ii. p. 66-9, as being supposed to be of nearly equal antiquity with the previous impression: and as even being considered *the first* in the estimation of some Bibliographers. It will be seen that I have assigned it to the press of *P. de Lavagna*, for which appropriation I am indebted to the late Count D'Elci; who, in his correspondence with Earl Spencer has, I think, clearly established this point. Let those in possession of both books, compare the *present* with *Lavagna's* reprint of 1476, and the same inference will be unquestionably drawn. The impression before us has 34 lines in the first page, on the recto of the first leaf, without a single line of capitals by way of title. A full page has 35 lines. After the commencement of the IVth book, there are no titles to the several Odes. In the whole, 123 leaves. This edition is beautifully printed and very rare. A copy of it was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire, at the sale of Mr. Willett's library, in 1813, (*Bibl. Willett.* no. 1209) for 37*l.* 16*s.*: and at the

* See the *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. iii. 228.

sale of Sir M. Sykes library, (1824,) a beautiful copy of it (purchased for 38*l.* 17*s.* at a sale of Earl Spencer's in 1813) was sold for 32*l.* It is barely possible to conceive a more beautiful copy than that which adorns the library in St. James's Place.

ARNOLDUS DE BRUXELLA. Neapol. 1474. 4to.

In the *Catalogue of the Cassano Library*, p. 55, I have ventured to call this book "the rarest classical volume in the world." Nothing has since occurred to induce a different opinion: and it is hardly necessary to add, that it is now placed in a *library* which may with equal truth be designated as the finest and most valuable ever collected by an individual. Nor will it impress the reader with a trifling notion of the importance of the present volume to render the early series of editions of Horace complete, when he is informed that it was *almost* with a view of becoming proprietor of THIS BOOK, that Earl Spencer purchased the very curious and costly library of the Duke de Cassano, at Naples, in 1819. The copious description of this volume, in the authority just referred to, (which seems somewhat unaccountably to have escaped Mr. Moss) may be relied upon as a description of the book—as it ACTUALLY EXISTS—and not according to the suggestions and inferences of previous bibliographers. I have no hesitation in assigning to this edition the chronological situation which it here occupies; although the *subsequent* impression, of the same dominical date, has been called the first edition *with a date*. A perusal of the subjoined note* will not only fully

* The reader will find some mention made (in the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 56,) of the labours of the REV. MR. BABINGTON (of Trinity College, Cambridge,) connected with this and several other early editions of Horace, in the library of Earl Spencer. In presenting the public (under the sanction of its author) with the following communication from that gentleman, I beg leave to express my best thanks to him on the occasion.

establish this point, but prove in how many singular instances the editor or printer of the Naples impression has copied the errors of the editio princeps. It will also further

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Roe Cliff, near Mountsorel, Sept. 12, 1821.

DEAR SIR,

Since my return home, I have compared the collation which Lord Spencer so obligingly allowed me to make of the Naples Horace, printed by Arnoldus de Bruxella in 1474, with my collations of the other editions of the Fifteenth century; and I am thus enabled to answer your enquiries respecting its origin and critical value.

It has clearly the same basis as the edition which is generally considered the Editio Princeps. I mean that, in which these four verses are annexed to the Carmen Sæculare,

Hoc quicunque dedit Venusini carmen Horatii,
Et studio formis correctum effinxit in istis,
Vivat; et æterno sic nomine sæcula vincat
Omnia; ceu nunquam numeris abolebitur auctor.

This opinion is fully established by the circumstance of the following very extraordinary blunders and various readings being found in *both* these editions; and in *no others* of the Fifteenth century that I have seen, which I enumerate, to prevent any misconception.

The Ferrara Edition of..... 1474.
That of Zarotus ..... 1474.
——— Lavagna ..... 1476.
——— Philip Condam Petri .. 1479.
——— Ludovicus de Strazarolis .. 1481.
——— Landinus .... 1482.
——— Philomusus ..... 1490.
——— Mancinellus ..... 1495.
——— Locherus ..... 1498.

besides two very early anonymous editions—one supposed to have been printed by Guldinbeck, and the other by Lavagna.

Carm.
1. 29. 13. *nu*biles.
30. 5. tecum *pater* et.
36. 5. Caris *nutrita* sodalibus.
3. 5. 6. Turpis maritus *jussit*.
27. Amis*so*.
14. 10. *Ho*spitum.

Carm.
4. 2. 14. Sanguin*e*.

Epod.
4. 1. Lupis—agnis (*et*] omisso.)
5. 35. ɛxtat.
57. se*m*en.

prove, that the present was undoubtedly a *posterior* production—from the supply of several *lacunæ*; and that where

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Epod.
12. 18. Co*r*us addesset.
13. 25. malum *uni*o cantuque.
15. 6. adhæren*t*.
16. 25. saxa *ut* renarint.
40. præte*r*et volate.
Carm. Sæc.
5. *Sublimi* monuere.
26. Qu*i*d semel.
40. curs*um*.
Sat.
1. 1. 7. *cum* curritur.
47. pane*s*.
59. tan*tullo*.
92. cum--habeas (*que* omisso.)
97. a*t* usque.
99. h*uic* liberta.
102. Momentane*us*.
2. 64. *Uli*us.
103. tibi m*aju*s.
3. 9. fuit ille—sæpe.
30. eoq*ue*.
39. decip*ian*t.
69. Qui *nimis* urgetur.
94. quod faciam.
111. necesse.—(*est* omisso.)
4. 21. Fa*u*nius.
35. parc*it*.
49. insani*t*.
95. Te coram *furis*.
96. amico—(*que* omisso.)
111. *Ata*rpi.
115. quodque petitu.
119. poss*u*m.
120. n*o*bis.
129. Abster*net*.

Sat.
4. 132. libe*re* amicus.
5. 1. *ex*cepit.
10. pa*re*bat.
13. dum *nul*la.
17. certa*tum*.
40. Var*us*.
45. p*osit*i quæ.
71. rect*e*.
86. *hic* rapimur.
89. ultro.
6. 4. imperitar*unt*.
14. licu*r*se (pro licu*isse*.)
30. ut si qu*is* ægrotet.
39. *Dic*ere *d*e saxo.
46. Quæ rodunt.
59. ille satur*e Ja*no.
67. i*n p*ersos.
83. serva*bit*.
97. et *c*elis no*l*im.
120. obeundus *sit* Marsia.
127. interpell*it*.
131. fuisse*m*.
7. 29. regere*t*.
8. 9. *Cum s*ervus.
50. risu—(*que* omisso.)
1. 9. 49. Quo *tue*re modo.
50. Nec magis—aliena (*hi* omisso.
10. 14. ea*s*. consul*tum*.
60. Hoc *tamen* contentus.
79. Ve*l* *l*icet.
80. Fa*u*nius.
2. 1. 25. capiti *non* usque lucernis.
31. u*n*quam.
79. de*fing*ere.

it has varied, those variations prove the superiority of the MS. or MSS. from which this text was taken. As the volume

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Sat.

2. 27. cocto *non* adest.
43. mavult *m*ulas.
62. non *largu*s aceti.
67. de*d*it.
69. Convivi*i*s.
82. H*inc tant*um ad melius.
84. vol*at*.
97. te tibi *un*qu*a*m.
99. *Est* laquei.
100. Jurgatu*m*.
118. longum *tempus post*.
127. quant*um* aut ego.
134. Dictu*s* er*at*,
3. 8. D*ii*.
32. t*ulis*tiquæ prope omnes.
33. Si qu*i*.
40. in*tra*.
45. *Hic versus deest*.
51. Error *et* variis.
59. hi*nc* rupes.
80. h*unc* propius
88. crede.
93. pe*riss*et.
96. cont*rax*erit.
106. Si s*culp*ta.
112. il*lic*.
129. pa*rasti*.
151. hoc auferet.
159. *f*it avarus.
160. cu*m* Stoice.
163. Qu*am* latus.
167. an *u*nquam.
173. Te *tibi* numerare.
180. *ut* ædilis.
183. *ut* aeneus *as*tes.

Sat.

3. 188. *præbe j*us (pro *plebeius*.)
263. finire *la*bores.
292. In Tiber*im*.
317. tandem—inflans (*se* omisso.)
4. 18. palat*um*.
29. non sine C*hio*.
36. *Ni* prius.
54. *pro*dunt.
62. *in m*undis.
65. muriaque *lice*bit.
5. 94. fontes—adire (*ut* omisso.)
10. quea*m*.
25. Insidiator*um*.
27. foro *et* si res.
37. *pro*das.
56. Scrib*es* quinqueviro.
57. Captat*orum* dabit.
66. faci*at*.
70. *r*ubeo.
73. hæc quoque.
75. Laudato*r*.
84. qu*id* dicam.
98. u*t r*em.
6. 16. me—montes (*in* omisso.)
30. pulsa*s*.
42. ad hæc.
61. inertibus h*or*tis.
66. vesc*ar*.
98. p*o*pulere.
108. vernaliter ips*e*.
111. l*æth*um.
7. 2. amic*am*.
10. *d*avum.
11. subit*a*.

under description has no preface, it is not possible to tell who was its editor. The very commencement of the first ode—as well as the wording of the title—prove that the book was printed from a MS. in some sort of a peculiar character.

Quinti Oratii flacci liber primus īcipit me
trum Asclepiadis pragmatice monocolos.
ECENAS atauis edite regibus:
Ohe presidiū dulce decus meum
&c. &c. &c.

Sat.		Sat.	
7.	18. *is*dem Invit*us*.	8.	60. *in* sapiens.
	25. clama*ns*		65. a*g*ebat.
	25 & 26. *inverso ordine legun-tur.*		76. bonus *est*.
			86. magn*i*.
	32. Qu*am* nusquam.		89. *v*ulsos.
	41. Insect*a*re.	Epist.	
	43. *r*eprehenderis.	1. 1. 44.	d*i*vites.
	50. agita*tur*.	Art. Poet.	
	55. l*u*cerna.		2. velit—varias (*et* omisso.)
	56. qu*i*d simulas.		9. Redd*an*tur.
	61. e*s*ne marito.		230. Capt*at*.
	77. privat.		263. N*um* quivis.
	88. pote*st*ne.		266. et in*f*ra.
	105. Tergo *com*plector.		309. est—principium (*et* omisso.)
8.	9. *fer*cula.		319. *jo*cis.
	19. Funda*m ni*.		378. *dis*cessit,
	43. her*os*—gravida (*hæc* omisso.)		434. cu*c*ullis.
			443 *Non* ultra verbum.
	50. Mutaver*at*.		461. cu*rr*et.
	51. *m*ulas.		

These coincidences are too numerous to be the effect of chance, and therefore it may fairly be assumed that one of these editions is taken from the other, with such alterations only as the attention of the later editor, and a comparison with manuscripts, might afford. I have been careful to exclude from the foregoing list of coincidences all that are found in any *other* edition of the Fifteenth century; and this accounts for their greater frequency in the Satires and Art of Poetry, than in the

A full page of the *Odes*, without any break or vacancy, occupies 25 lines. In the *Epistles* and *Satires* there are only

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Odes, Epodes, and Epistles; since the Ferrara edition of 1474, which is almost a literal copy of the Editio Princeps, does not contain the Satires and Art of Poetry.

The next inquiry is, which of the two editions in question was copied from the other: and here also I think the evidence is satisfactory, though it cannot be expected to be so conclusive as before.

Carm. 1. 12. 31. The Editio Princeps exhibits this verse in a defective state.

Et minax,—sic voluere, ponto.

leaving a blank space after *minax*. This space is filled up in the Naples edition with the word *quia*, which though not a monosyllable, as is required by the metre, is yet the reading of almost all the older manuscripts.

Epod. 1. 5. The Editio Princeps omits a syllable,

Quid nos, quibus te vita—superstite,

which is supplied by *Sit—(vita* SIT *superstite*) in the Naples edition, which also has the singular reading *non ut* HIC *sit* in the 21st verse, proceeding from *non ut—sit* in the Editio Princeps, where the other copies have *non ut* ad*sit*.

Attention to the metre appears also to have changed the two following passages.

Epist. 2. 1. 208. By an error of the press, the Editio Princeps has *f*ecere for *f*acere.

me quæ fecere— ipse recusem.

The line has been made to scan in the Naples edition by throwing out the word *ipse*.

me quæ fecere—recusem.

So also in the 236th verse, the Editio Princeps has doubled the *r* in the adverb *fere*, changing it into the infinitive *ferre*. The Naples editor perceiving that there was a blunder, since *ferre* did not agree with the metre, substituted another infinitive, of which the first syllable was short *fore*.

There are several passages also in which I imagine I can perceive traces of the Naples editor having added a letter in the margin of the Editio Princeps, by way of preparing it for the press, and of this correction having been misunderstood by Arnoldus de Bruxella.

24 lines in a full page. There are no numerals, signatures, or catch-words. The Odes conclude on the recto of the 81st leaf;

Epod. 1. 33. The Editio Princeps has *terra premar*, instead of *terra premam*. The letter *m* was probably placed in the margin by the subsequent editor as a correction, and having been supposed by the printer to refer to *both* words, produced in the Naples edition terram premam.

Sat. 1. 6. 29. The Editio Princeps has *hic aut* instead of *hic est*. The Naples editor probably wrote *est* in the margin, which was mistaken by the printer as a correction of *both* words, and caused him to omit *hic* altogether.

Sat. 1. 8. 45. Instead of *facta*, the Editio Princeps has *fata*. The Naples edition has *feta*, which might perhaps happen from a *c* having been inserted with the pen and mistaken for an *e*, so that the *substitution* of *e* for *a* took place, instead of the *addition* of the letter *c*.

Sat. 2. 3. 39. Some manuscripts have, *te malus* angit. The Editio Princeps has *urget*. The Naples editor wished, I believe, to recall *angit*, and wrote *an* in the margin, leaving the last syllable unaltered. Arnoldus de Bruxella to make the word Latin, changed *n* into *u*, and printed *auget*.

This endeavour to correct errors of the press has led the Naples editor into some other singular mistakes.

Epod. 11. 21. Instead of promorat, the Editio Princeps has *promerat*. The Naples Editor corrects this into *promeret*.

Epod. 15. 12. The Editio Princeps joins *in* to *Flacco*,

Nam si quid inflacco *virium*.

which the Naples editor appears to have taken for the old verb *inflacceo*, and he consequently has inserted an *e*,

Nam si quid inflacceo virium.

Sat. 1. 3. 100. Instead of *atque*, the Editio Princeps has *at*

glandem at *ambilia propter*.

The sense requires a *conjunctive* particle, and on account of the general confusion in the manuscripts between *c* and *t*, it is no wonder that the Naples editor imagined the intended reading to be

glandem ac *cubilia propter*.

He made a similar change in the 48th verse of the next Satire, substituting *ac pater* for *at pater*, and so also *cum* (Sat. 2. 3. 211) for *tum* of the Editio Princeps; the common reading being *dum*.

having the following colophon beneath the word FINIS.—

Sat. 1. 5. 6. By an error of the press, the Editio Princeps has *Præcunctis* for *Præcinctis*. The Naples editor perceived that there was an error, but unfortunately supposed it to consist in running two words together: he therefore disjoined them, and printed *Præ cunctis*.

Sat. 2, 3. 180. Instead of *obstringam*, the Editio Princeps has *abstringam*. The Naples editor softens this word into its common spelling *astringam*.

Sat. 2. 5. 51. By a manifest error, the Editio Princeps has *tradi*. To make sense, the Naples editor adds a *t*, making *tradit*, where the usual reading is *tradet*.

Sat. 2. 6. 82. Instead of *illi*, the Editio Princeps has *ille*. An attempt by the Naples editor to correct what he considered as a faulty passage has plainly given rise to a variation in the following line, which he exhibits thus:

neque ille
Seposito ciceri, nec longæ invidit avenæ.

Epist. 1. 10. 28. Instead of *propiusve*, the Editio Princeps has *propiisve*, which produced *propriisve* in the Naples edition, that it might the better accord with the next word *medullis*.

As a still stronger proof of the priority of the Editio Princeps, I will mention three passages, in which the Naples editor has corrected, or endeavoured to correct, the Editio Princeps, where it had been led into error by the contractions of the manuscript which it copied.

Carm. 4. 7. 15. In the manuscript the word *pater* appears to have been expressed by the usual contraction *pr̄*. The printer of the Editio Princeps seems to have mistaken these letters for *p̄t̄* which signify *præter*. This accounts for his blunder *Quo* præter *Æneas*. The Naples editor has corrected the error, and reads *Quo* pater *Æneas*.

Carm. 4. 11. 35. The printer of the Editio Princeps has here literally copied his manuscript, without perceiving that one letter had been written by mistake, and had not been scratched out by the Scribe lest he should deface his book. Generally a dot was placed under the letter thus incautiously written; but sometimes even this mark of a blunder was omitted. In this line the Scribe was doubtless going to write *minuuntur*, but wishing (after he had finished the fifth letter) to alter it into *minuentur*, he suffered the second *u* to remain unerased, and added *entur*, making *minuuentur*. This has been literally copied by the Editio

and it is here only where we gather the date of the impression and the name of the printer:

> Completum est opus Oratii in odis per Arnaldum de Bruxella Neapoli Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo quarto die vero quindecimo mensi novembris.

Princeps. The Naples editor was perhaps more conversant with the tricks of Scribes, and knew that it was meant for *minuentur*, which accordingly is his reading.

Sat. 2. 1. 71. The contraction for *secreta* is *seçta* with a small *e* over the *c*. Hence the Editio Princeps gives *in secta remorant*. An unfortunate attempt to correct what is clearly a blunder, was made by the Naples editor, by joining *in* to *secta*.

insecta remorant.

In an investigation of this sort it is necessary to take so much notice of errors, that you will perhaps have concluded Arnoldus de Bruxella's edition to be one of the most faulty of the fifteenth century. But this is far from being the case. He has corrected numberless blunders of the Editio Princeps, of which the following, taken only from the Odes, may be a specimen; they are all corrected in the Naples edition.

Carm. 1. 12. 2. su*m*mis (pro su*m*is.)
33. quiet*em* (pro quiet*um*.)
39. insignir*e* *f*eram (pro insign*i* *re*feram.)
58. quati*en*s (pro quati*es*.)
33. 4. præmi*tt*eat (pro præni*t*eat.)
34. 11. Atlanteusque *sinus* (pro et *finis*.)
Carm. 2. 9. 17. Flever*unt* (pro Flevere.)
10. 22. appar*et* (pro appare.)
11. 2. Adriæ (pro Adria.)
13. 2. Præduxit (pro Produxit.)
26. Et te cænatem (pro *sonan*tem.)
15. 6. *v*arium (pro *n*arium.)
17. 11. Utrumque (pro *Utc*umque.)
Carm. 3. 4. 76. Imposit*a* (pro Imposit*am*)
5. 25. Aur*a* (pro Auro.)
7. 23. Nec vicinus (pro N*e*.)

The reverse is blank. The *Epistles* follow, occupying 32 leaves; having, beneath the 9th and concluding line of the text, the following verse of the editor or printer.

Qui dedit expleri laudetur mēte fideli. . .

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16. 4. adulter*iis* (pro adulter*is*.)
27. 21. cæc*us* (pro cæc*os*.)
29. 59. n*o*ctis (pro *vo*tis.)
Carm. 4. 4. 42. *ut Afer* (pro *Afer ut*.)
6. 29. Spirit*u* (pro Spiritu*m*.)
9. 16. Helen*æ* Lacæn*æ* (pro Helen*e* Lacæna.)

But the Naples editor did not content himself with correcting the gross mistakes of the Editio Princeps. He introduced, (and from ancient manuscripts, as it would appear) several various readings which seem to me worthy of being received into the text. These I shall prefer to point out in the edition of Horace which I am preparing, as an opportunity will be there afforded of giving at length the reasons for preferring them. Till then, it will be most prudent to rely on an authority of great weight, I mean Dr. Bentley's; and to mention only those passages in which the Doctor defends the readings which are found in the Naples edition, where it differs from the Editio Princeps.

Carm. 2. 4. 18. d*i*lectam.
Carm. 3. 4. 10. *Al*tricis.
5. 10. Anciliorum *et* nominis.
10. 6. s*a*tum.
21. 19. n*ec* iratos.
23. 19. Molli*vi*t.
Carm. 4. 5. 37. *rex* bone.
Epod. 2. 25. ri*p*is.
17. 50. pactum*e*ius.
Sat. 1. 2. 25. Ma*l*chinus.
81. *o* Cerinthe.
10. 38. Quæ *neque* in æde
88. S*u*nt qualiacunque
Sat. 2. 3. 129. tu*o* quos ære.
211. c*um immeritos*.
216. *Rufam*.
283. Quid *t*am magnum
Epist. 1. 1. 62. puerorum *est*.
3. 32. a*c* vos.
5. 11. *t*endere.
26. B*utra*m.
20. 5. de*sce*ndere.
13. *vinc*tus.
Epist. 2. 1. 105. nominibus *rec*tis.
Art. 32. faber *u*nus.
116. *et* matrona.
202. *juncta*.
318. *viv*as.
360. oper*i*-longo.
416. N*ec* satis.

It has been thus, I trust, established, that the Naples edition is copied

The *Art of Poetry* begins on the recto of the ensuing leaf: it comprehends 9 leaves. The *Satires* follow: containing 45 leaves. In the whole, 168 leaves. Then a register, which occupies the recto of the ensuing and last leaf.

The preceding may suffice for a description of this most uncommon and singularly interesting book. A more copious description will be found in the authority just referred to. It would be absurd to attempt to appreciate the pecuniary value of such a volume; since, from its rarity, it has been placed beyond all *marketable* competition.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1474. 4to. 2 vols.

*With the Commentary of Acro.** A very full description of these two rare volumes, which should, if possible, be united in the same library, appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 71-5. The text of the poet concludes on the 123rd and last leaf of the first volume, with 10 lines of colophon. A full page contains 34 lines. The Commentaries of Acro, forming the

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from the Editio Princeps, corrected however with considerable care, and from manuscripts of no mean authority. If you should wish for any further information which it is in my power to afford, I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very faithful humble servant,
M. D. BABINGTON.

* The Commentaries of ACRO and PORPHYRIO had *preceded* the above impression of those of Acro only: and were printed by *Guldinbeck*, at Rome, in folio, without date, perhaps the preceding year. It is a book of extraordinary rarity. See the Bibl. S. ii. p. 69-71. Audiffredi (*Edit. Rom.* p. 413,) has been copious in his account of it; and Mitscherlich without having seen it, has inserted the whole of Audiffredi's description. Of the text of the poet, it contains only the *Odes* and *Art of Poetry*. A copy is in the collection of Mr. Heber, and another is in that of the Rev. M. D. Babington.

second volume, contain 147 leaves: including the colophon which is printed on the recto of the last leaf. These volumes are rarely found together; and in such state produced 14*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* upwards of a century ago. Such was the price given for Bridges's copy; which was made perfect by the kindness of Lord Sunderland. Mr. Thorpe marks "a very large copy, with rough leaves, in rich old red morocco binding" of the first volume—containing the text of the poet—at 10*l.* Cat. 1825, no. 430.

Carnerius Augustinus. Ferrar. 1474. 4to.

The *Epistles and Odes* only: an edition of exceedingly rare occurrence—for it seems that almost every bibliographer has relied upon the very slender notice of it afforded by Maittaire in his *Annal. Typog.* vol. i. 336. La Serna Santander (not generally a satisfactory authority on classical productions) asserts that "no bibliographer, before or after Maittaire, ever saw a copy." Even Mitscherlich rests satisfied with such sterility of information. A very minute account of it appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 75-7. The copy there described was given to Earl Spencer by the late Duke of Devonshire. I understand that a copy of this scarce and desirable book is also in the library of the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton.

P. de Lavagna. Mediol. 1476-77 Folio.

The first of these editions is elegantly executed, and by no means of common occurrence. It has been superficially described by Maittaire, Debure, Saxius, and Panzer: but will be found to be fully noticed in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 78. The colophon is on the recto of the 124th and last leaf. A full page contains 34 lines. Mitscherlich praises its beauty, and says that it seems to be a reprint of the text of Zarotus of 1474; but the same critic pronounces the reprint of

1477 to "abound with typographical errors, and with omissions, of whole verses."

PHILIP CONDAM PETRI. Venet. 1477-78-79. Fol.

For the first of these editions, consult Maittaire, t. i. 376; *Bibl. Harleian*, vol. i. no. 3743; *Bibl. Mead.* no. 1695: at the sale of which latter library it was sold for *2l.* 15*s.* It was unknown to Harwood, and has escaped Panzer. The edition of 1478 was purchased by Mr. Wodhull at the Pinelli sale, no. 9470. Mitscherlich observes of it, "Perquam nitida editio, quanquam haud raro mendis typographicis fœdata." Bentley, who praised this edition, appeared not to have been acquainted with any of a previous date. The edition of 1479, and the *two preceding*, are supposed by Maittaire to be *one and the same book*, and printed in the same year. This opinion has been rather hastily adopted by Ernesti, and as readily assented to by Harles. The authority of Mitscherlich is, however, decisive: and his *having examined the two latter editions*, clearly overthrows the supposition of the preceding bibliographers. "Ducta quidem plane est posteriora 1479 editio ex anni superioris exemplo, adeo quidem, ut paginis ejus respondeat, sed *novæ plane impressionis* habendam esse et literarum characteres, *paulo pinguiores*, et scripturæ compendia, partim facta ubi in alterâ non essent, partim abjecta ubi altera haberet, ostendunt," are the words of Mitscherlich. The errors of the edition of 1478, says Mitscherlich, are *faithfully copied* and *increased* in that of 1479. It is therefore evident there were at least *two distinct impressions* of this edition. Ernesti Bibl. Lat. vol. i. 406: Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* ii. 373.

Full and particular accounts of the two latter editions appear in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 79-80: but the impression of 1477 is yet a desideratum in Lord Spencer's library. That

it is not of an "extremely doubtful existence" (as intimated by Mr. Moss) is clear, from a copy of it having been in the Harleian and Mead collections. See too Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 406; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 373.

DURANDIUS ET EGIDIUS. Cadomi. 1480. 4to.

The *Epistles* only. This little volume is so very rare, that neither Debure, Panzer, nor Mitscherlich appear to have seen it. It is introduced in the last edition of Brunet's *Manuel* from the description of it in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 81. The copy there described had belonged to Dr. Farmer. What renders it typographically interesting, is, that it is the only known volume from the press at CAEN during the XVth century. It is printed in the gothic letter; and contains signatures *a to e* in eights: but *d i* and *e i* are omitted to be designated. The conclusion and colophon are on the recto of the last leaf, *e* viij. My friend Mr. G. Hibbert is also the fortunate owner of a copy.

MISCOMIN. Florent. 1482. 4to.

With the celebrated commentary of LANDINO. Gesner ranks this impression "inter principes Horatii editiones." The beautiful ode of Politian, which Ernesti (*Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. 406) has extracted, and which, together with the elegant and faithful metrical version of it by Mr. Roscoe* is reprinted

* In this extract of Politian's ode, by Mr. Roscoe, vol. iii. last line, the word "floribus" is inserted; which, in Ernesti's extract, is made "frondibus:" the epithet "fragrantibus," just preceding, seems to accord better with "floribus:" although it appears more correct, and according to *masculine costume*, that a man should have his brows entwined with "leaves," or "a branch of a tree," rather than with "flowers." Consult Roscoe, vol. ii. 86-7-8, 4th edit. 8vo.

in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 83, precedes the commencementof the text of Horace. Audiffredi (*Edit. Ital.* p. 290) justly calls this book "a very beautiful and splendid production." Two leaves precede the commencement of the commentary and text—which, to the end of the volume, are numbered at bottom, in capital letters. In the whole, CCCXV numbered leaves; followed by a leaf containing a table of errors. There is perhaps no impression of Horace, in the XVth century, of more ordinary occurrence than this—but it occurs usually in a very shabby and scribbled state. It was not till within these few years that Lord Spencer was enabled to obtain the fine copy of this indispensable volume which now adorns his library. Mr. Grenville has also a beautiful copy; and one in most desirable condition is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. Mr. Thorpe marks a fine large copy of it at 5*l.* 5*s.* In his Majesty's library there is a copy of it UPON VELLUM, considered unique.

These commentaries were reprinted at Venice in 1483, 1486, &c.

——— ———. 1490. 4to.

Only the *Art of Poetry*: printed in the gothic letter; and attached to an edition of the *Epigrams of Balbus*. A full page has 31 lines. In the whole, 8 leaves. Of very great rarity. Consult *Bibl. Spenc.* ii. 85.

J. DE BREDA. (Deventer.) No Date. 4to.

The *same Work*, only in the gothic letter. Ten leaves. The text is announced to be "amended in some places." Consult the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. 291-2, where a fac-simile appears of a part of the frontispiece. A full page has 29 lines. See too the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 159.

———. Venet. 1495. Folio.

With the Commentaries of MANCINELLUS, in addition to copious extracts from those of Acro, Porphyrio, and Landino. It is therefore a necessary volume, as a link in the chain of early impressions of the poet. See it described in the *Bibl. Spenc.* ii. 86-7

LOCHERI. Argent. 1498. Folio.

With the commentaries of LOCHER, the poet laureat. Of this volume, which was called "one of the greatest curiosities in the whole Harleian collection," the reader has been presented with a most copious description—illustrated with several fac-similes of its wood-cuts—in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 87-95: a description, perhaps, more elaborated and adorned than the frequent occurrence of the volume justified. But it must be remembered that it has been only of late years, *since* the publication of the description in question, and in consequence of the peace, not only that copies of this book are common, but that a fine one, which has been known to sell for 10 or 12 guineas, may now be procured at less than half that sum. I cannot but harbour a suspicion that the ORIGINAL WOOD BLOCKS of this work are yet existing at Strasbourg; where I saw a fine copy of the book, in its original binding of wood, in the public library.

ALDUS. Venet. 1501, 1509, 1519, 1527 8vo.

These are the principal editions executed in the OFFICE OF ALDUS; that of 1503 being purely ideal. The first edition is perhaps a little under-rated both in intrinsic and bibliographical importance by Renouard. It is of considerable rarity; and a good copy is of uncommon occurrence. Perhaps one of this description may be worth 8*l.* The Pinelli copy was pur-

chased by the late Count Revickzky for 4*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* Of copies UPON VELLUM, M. Van Praet notices not fewer than *nine;* and corrects M. Renouard for assigning two to the royal library, of which one is supposed to be in the Grolier binding.* The copy upon vellum in the royal library is a good, sound copy, but nothing remarkable; and inferior to Lord Spencer's. Cardinal de Brienne sold the late Mr. Edwards, of Pall Mall, a superb copy upon vellum, for 50*l.* which originally belonged to Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua, and which contained a ms. note of that nobleman, stating his peculiar fondness for the poet and for this edition of him. This copy is now in Lord Spencer's library. I have seen the beautiful vellum copy at Munich, bound in one volume with the Virgil of the same date, and that in the Royal library at Paris, which is very beautiful, but not more so than Lord Spencer's.

Of almost equal rarity with the preceding edition, and of superior critical importance, is the second of 1509. It contains the useful tracts *De Metris Horatianis*, et *De Metrorum Generibus*, which have found their way into the editions of Combe and Doering: vide post. M. Renouard, and after him the author of the General Cat. of vellum books, have erred in saying that Lord Spencer possesses this book UPON

[* M. Renouard might have been thinking of the MARTIAL: precisely answering to this description. *Bibliog. Tour.* ii. 312.

M. Renouard possesses a fine copy of this edition on paper. In his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, ii. 253, he gives an amusing anecdote about its acquisition. He bought it of Molini, the bookseller, in 1787. The Abbé Le Blond, librarian of the Mazarin library, wanted the same book of the same bookseller. He had sold it. "To whom?" "To a lace manufacturer." "Give me his address, that I may go and buy it of him." "You wo'nt succeed: that manufacturer of lace knows its value." Le Blond came to Renouard, and found him hard at work in his library. "This is not the man to give up the *first Aldine Horace*"—said Le Blond to himself. Of course, anticipating a failure, he only asked permission to see it, and to cultivate the acquaintance of its possessor.]

VELLUM. A fine copy of it, in the binding of C. Lewis, is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in Mr. Thorpe's last catalogue. The edition of 1519 is, in the opinion of Mitscherlich, (edit. 1800, vol. i. p. xliv. lxxxviii,) the most excellent and accurate. The Cracherode collection boasts of a copy on LARGE PAPER, and Earl Spencer is the fortunate possessor of the only known copy UPON VELLUM. A second copy on large paper is in the Royal library at Paris. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a small paper copy in morocco binding at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The edition of 1527 is a copy of that of 1519; and so faithful is the copy, that the omission of the first two verses in the sixth ode of the second book is observable in both. This has been noticed by Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 208, edit. 1825.

PETIT. Paris. 4to. 1503.

With the interpretations of Mancinellus and Ascensius: at the end: "*Ad quintum Calendas Septemb.* MDIII. *in nobilissimo Parrhisiorum gymnasio:* IEHAN PETIT." Of the same date and form, Petit published the *Odes of Horace*, an edition entirely unknown till noticed by Panzer, who was in possession of a copy. See Panzer, t. vii. 505. The Odes, as well as this edition of the entire works, were published for the use of schools, and are consequently become excessively scarce, as Mitscherlich observes. Consult Maittaire, t. ii. 164, t. iv. 504; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 376; and *Bibl. Harleian*, vol. i. no. 3769.

JUNTA. Florent. 1503-14-19. 8vo.

"These editions of Horace, by the famous Philip Junta, may be numbered among the most accurate and excellent; they are too much neglected by editors, although, when investigated, they will be found to contain matter well deserving attention." See Mitscherlich's edit. p. xliv. Bandini says

nothing of their intrinsic merit. The first, and indeed the second and third editions, contain a dissertation on the several metres of Horace, by Diomedes. Consult the *Bibliographical Decameron;* vol. ii. p. 268.

———. ———. 1511. 8vo.

Of this excellent and very scarce edition, it is unknown who was the learned editor. The type is Italic; no place is affixed; but from its similarity to the editions of Plautus and Quintilian, published at Lyons, Ernesti (who saw a copy of it) supposed it to have been printed at that place. The text is from the second Aldine edition of 1509 (it also contains the Aldine preface,) but corrected in many places from a careful review of the ancient publications. "It is evident," says Mitscherlich, "that the editor was a man of consummate ability." He is supposed to be *Simon Carpentar*, who published the Plautus and Quintilian at Lyons. Ernesti, Harles, and Mitscherlich, are lavish in their praise of this work, which has escaped Harwood, De Bure, and Panzer, and was not in the Douglas collection. The Strasburgh editions of Schurerius, in 1514 and 1517, are compiled from it.*

Bonfinis. Lugd. 1518. 8vo.

This is not only an elegant and rare edition, but is deserving of critical attention from the erudite observations of the editor, relating to the metres of Horace.

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* The Rev. Mr. Babington (who possesses a copy of this edition) informs me that both this edition of 1511, and another (a reprint of the first Aldine of 1501) which is in the public library at Cambridge, are excessively rare. The celebrated reading of Dedicet Euro (*Carm. Lib.* i. Od. xxv.) which has been remarked as a peculiarity in this edition, is also found in the Aldine impression of 1509.

ASCENSIUS. Paris. 1519. Folio.

This splendid and uncommon edition contains the commentaries of Acro, Porphyrio, Mancinellus, and Ascensius himself: with some notes of Bonfinis and Aldus Manutius.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1528-31-33-43 49. 8vo.

These editions of Colinæus, of which the *first* is called "very correct" by Harwood, are little more than reimpressions of the Aldine text. According to Maittaire, *Vit. Typog. Paris.* p. 5, the edition of 1528 is the first of Colinæus's publications printed in the *Italic letter.* To the curious, this will be an additional incitement to purchase the work, as Colinæus is thought, perhaps not very justly, to have surpassed Aldus himself in the Italic type.

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 1555.* 8vo.

This edition is noticed to correct an error of Mitscherlich, who states that Manutius published *two previous* editions, viz. in 1551 and 1552; which in fact never existed. Mitscherlich supposes they were edited, like the present, by Muretus; but it appears that Muretus never went to Italy till 1554, after his quarrel with Lambinus; and that his first literary engagements with Paul Manutius commenced in 1554, by the publication of an edition of Catullus of that date. *L'Imp. des Alde,* t. i. 398: edit. 1825.

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* I do not think it necessary to enter into the detail of the various editions printed at Lyons by the *Gryphii,* nor of the Basil editions of Curio, edited by *Bentinus,* which are taken from the editions of Junta and a MS. of Lichendus. The four editions of *R. Stephen* are also omitted, as comparatively unimportant with those hereafter to be stated. It may be as well, likewise, to observe, that the old editions of *Vascosan* and *Fezendat,* which at Mead's and Folkes's sale brought 3*l.* and upwards, are now greatly diminished in estimation and price.

FABRICII. Basil. 1545-55-70-80. 2 vols. Fol.

A work of extraordinary ability, and the two first editions of considerable rarity. They are founded on the Venetian edition of 1544, printed by Scotus, and edited by Petrus. The first volume comprehends the commentaries of all the ancient grammarians, from Acro and Porphyrio to Terentius Scaurus; with the "breves annotationes Hartungi, quibus docet potissimum ubi hic noster Græcos imitatus est." The second volume contains the commentaries of Landinus, Luisinus, Grifolius, and Jason de Nores; as well as the annotations of Erasmus, Aldus, Cœlius, Politian, and others. The edition of 1555, says Mitscherlich, "may be classed among the most excellent and rare." In the public library at Dresden there is a copy with the manuscript corrections and emendations of G. Fabricius himself. Goetzii *Mem. Dresd.* cited by Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 380. At Althorp, there is Ernesti's own copy, with his autograph. Of the edition of 1580, the following are the observations of Dr. Harwood: "This is the great treasure of learning bestowed on Horace; my learned and worthy friend, Dr. PARR, one of the best classical scholars in this kingdom, many years ago informed me of the distinguished merit of this edition. It contains the observations and remarks on Horace, which were made by the great scholars of that illustrious age, the glorious age of the revival of literature, as well as the criticisms of all the old commentators on Horace." The edition of 1545 is only in one volume; the rest are in two.

According to Mitscherlich, Fabricius published a 4to. edition at Basil in 1555, which I find in the *Bibl. Hoblyn.* t. i 253-4. A copy of the folio of 1544 is in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn.

F. L. UTINENSIS. Venet. 1554. 4to.

Printed in the Office of Aldus. With the commentary of

F. L. Utinensis upon the *Art of Poetry.* A performance of sterling merit, and uncommon occurrence. Renouard possesses it on LARGE PAPER; and in Mr. Thorpe's Cat. no. 2105 a copy occurs with numerous ms. notes, corrections, and additions, in an ancient hand-writing—valued at 12*s.*

PULMANNI. Antwerp. 1557-64-66-77. 8vo.

The two first of these editions were printed by *Nutius;* the two latter by *Plantin:* they are all formed on the basis of the Aldine, and contain many useful emendations by Pulmannus. MITSCHERLICH, xlvi.

LAMBINI. Lugd. 1561. 4to 2 vols. Venet. 1566.
EJUSDEM. Paris. 1567-68-79-87 Fol.

Dionysius Lambinus, "magnus Horatii sospitator," was a scholar and critic of no ordinary powers and acuteness. His editions, which marked a new æra in Horatian criticism, have deservedly met with universal applause. Of the above editions, the *second* (of which Mitscherlich was ignorant) is the most rare and beautiful—according to Ernesti and Harles—and contains the learned notes of *Michael Brutus* to the Odes and Liber Epodon. See *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 409, note *s.* The Parisian edition of 1567 was the last corrected by Lambinus himself. Of the edition of 1579 there are copies on LARGE PAPER: one of this kind was sold at Sir Charles Scarburgh's sale for 1*l.* 10*s.* Two editions were published by Wechel at Frankfort, fol. 1577, 4to. 1596. It is extraordinary that Harwood has omitted to mention the merits of Lambinus, who was unquestionably one of the most excellent editors of the Greek and Roman classics.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 1575. 8vo.

A rare and elegant edition, edited by TRETER, and containing his valuable index. Harles quotes Freytag, *Adpar. Liter.* vol. iii. p. 641-3: it has escaped Mitscherlich.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1577-88-92. 8vo.

These editions, the *first* of which is said to be "*bonarum rerum refertissima,*" are rare and respectable, says Harles. According to Mitscherlich, they are great improvements on the edition of 1539, published by Robert Stephen, the father. Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 339, says H. Stephen has gone so far as to criticise and correct the commentaries of Lambinus. Although De Bure and Harwood pass over these editions, we may be assured, on the authorities before cited, that they are valuable and rare.*

CRUQUII. Antwerp. 1579-87, 1611. 4to.
EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 1593, 1603. 4to.

"Cruquius," says Dr. Harwood, "is deservedly esteemed one of the best commentators on Horace. Consult the notes in these editions on any of the difficult passages in Horace, and you will have your doubts satisfactorily solved." Barthius and Tanaquil Faber think but slightly of Cruquius: they observe, and in this observation Mitscherlich seems to concur, that he has performed little more than the old commentators, Acro and Porphyrio. Harles thinks that Cruquius is not equal to Lambinus in research, ingenuity, and general critical knowledge; yet Baxter has not scrupled to call Lambinus, *Cruquius*, and Torrentius, the "tria Horatii lumina!" Of the above editions, the Antwerp one of 1611 is the most valuable and rare: but it is a sorrily printed book.

———. Paris. 1605. Folio.

Containing the commentaries of LAMBINUS and TURNEBUS, with ample indexes of words and things. At the end, not

* There is a pretty little edition of Horace, with an analytical and brief exposition by P. Gualterius, printed at Paris in 1582, 12mo. by M. Juvenet, &c. at the sign of the serpent.

specified in the title-page, are the readings of Theodore Marcilius, with a fresh title. This tract has 163 pages.

TORRENTII. Antverp. 1608. 4to.

Elegantly printed by Plantin: with a prettily engraved portrait of Torrentius who was Bishop of Antwerp. "Critica et inter principes numeranda est editio," say Harles and Mitscherlich. Harwood also observes that the notes of Torrentius are "accurate and judicious." It seems that Torrentius had access to many MSS. at Rome, among the most valuable of which was the *Codex Laurentianus;* but as Torrentius did not live to give the finishing corrections to his edition, the readings of these MSS. are not embodied in the volume. The notes of Torrentius do not extend beyond the second epistle of the second book: to the "Ars Poetica" the commentary of Nannius is subjoined. See Mitscherlich, t. i. p. vi-xlviii.; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 410. In the library at Althorp there is an old family copy of this edition, with ms. notes by the famous HADRIAN BEVERLAND: having his autograph, with the date of 1677, in the title-page. Some of these notes are in the *usual* strain of the annotator. A fine copy in vellum binding is marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1612-29-53. 12mo.

IDEM. Amst. 1676. 12mo.

These editions were superintended by DANIEL HEINSIUS, and were first printed *in offic. Plantin.* 1604-10. They are very elegant. In purchasing the edition of 1629, care must be taken that it corresponds exactly with the following description: "Edition fort jolie, et plus recherchée des curieux *quand les trois parties sont rassemblées.* La première partie ne contient que le texte d'Horace avec deux titres, l'un gravé,

l'autre imprimé. La seconde contient les remarques d'Heinsius, avec un titre imprimé; et la troisième renferme les deux livres 'de Satyrâ Horatianâ,' avec un faux titre, ou page perdue, à la tête." See also Bibl. Revickzk. *Catalogue de différentes Collections*, p. 11. M. Renouard however observes that a fourth part is necessary: in fact, he thus specifies the four. 1. the engraved title-page: 2. the printed title 1629: 3. a title, with the date of 1628, as appertaining exclusively to the text, and on this account, suppressed in many copies: 4. a title "*Animadversiones et Notæ*, dated 1629; and besides these 4 leaves, a false title, *De Satyra Horatiana.* The edition of 1676, with the notes of Bond, is printed in the roman letter. It is more correct than the edition of 1629, and much scarcer: very fine copies, with large margins, are justly treasured by the curious. See a long and interesting notice of this book in M. Renouard's *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 259. The same bibliographer seems to exult in the possession of his own copy, which appears to be as beautiful as it is complete. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 258. See also *Essai sur les Elzévirs*, p. 61. In France, I have known a fair copy of this little volume to be pushed to the price of 2*l.* 2*s.*

Rutgersii. Paris. 1613. 12mo.

R. Stephen, the grandson, published this edition, with the notes of Rutgersius,* in which there are many useful and critical remarks. The text is chiefly taken from the editions

* Of Rutgersius we know but little. He was born in 1589, and died in 1625—only thirty-six years of age. In his twenty-third year he was made counsellor to Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, and was by him sent in a diplomatic capacity to various foreign states. He was a pupil of D. Heinsius, and licentiate of law; he wrote a work "De variis Lectionibus," which is called *eruditissimum* by Morhof. His life is to be found prefixed to the *Poemata Rutgersiana*," edited by D. Heinsius. See *Kœnigii* Bibl. 710. *Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* pt. iii. 523.

of Heinsius, with many emendations. Mitscherlich, xlvi. According to Harwood, two editions of Rutgersius were published at Utrecht in 1699, 1713: Harles dates the Utrecht edition, 1694.

CHABOTII. Colon. Mun. 1615. Folio.

I am aware that an earlier edition (1582, 8vo.) appeared of the *Expositio Analytica* of Peter Walter Chabot "upon all the poems of Horace;" but the present is by far the best edition—under the care of GRASSERUS: for it is both enriched and enlarged with many ms. lucubrations of Chabot, "so that a more ample commentary can hardly be desired by any one." Most copious indexes of words and things conclude the volume. From the preface, we learn that Chabot had devoted sixty years of his life to these Horatian Commentaries. A copy of this valuable book is in the library at Althorp.

JANNON. Sedan. 1627 32mo.

M. Renouard thinks that if another copy of this Lilliputian volume were to turn up UNCUT, as was the copy which was sold at St. Céran's sale for 64 francs, it would produce even *more* than its weight in GOLD. I have doubts of this result; for although such a rarity would be sharply contended for, yet since the publication of Mr. Pickering's diminutive volume (vide post) it has lost the peculiarity of presenting us with the text of the poet in the *smallest compass*. To my eyes, the types of JANNON are *imperfect*.

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 1653-58-63-68-70.

"I have had occasion," says Dr. Harwood, "to read through most of these variorum editions, but the first of 1653 is by far the best." Yet Mitscherlich thus speaks of the *last*

of 1670: "Memoratu digna hæc editio hactenus, quod primum *Venusianas** *Rutgersii lectiones* additas habet, quanquam truncatas atque interpolatas; de quo graviter conqueritur Burman. *præf.* edit. 1699." It is elegantly printed in the office of *Hackius*. The editor was SCHREVELIUS. Harles thus coldly dismisses these variorum editions: "Schrevelii editiones sunt parum utiles."

FABRI. Salmur. 1671. 8vo.

In this edition Faber† is very severe on Heinsius, but with little reason, as his own extravagant imagination has betrayed him into errors more unpardonable than those which he condemns. Mitscherlich. xlviii. The text of Faber is adopted by DACIER in his Latin and French edition, 10 vols. 12mo. a work which, though elegantly printed, is said by Harles to contain many idle and superficial remarks.

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* In Nichols's "Anecdotes, or Life of Bowyer," p. 22, note, mention is made of a work (A. D. 1771) of MARKLAND, under the title of *Quæstiones Venusinæ ad Horatii Carmina,*" which was finished as far as Serm. i. 3. Mr. Nichols thinks this work was completed and is still in being. About the year 1774, Markland destroyed almost all his MSS.

† TANAQUIL FABER was an extraordinary character. Morhof. *Polyhist. litt.* lib. i. c. 25, has vividly described him. He was remarkable for the temerity, and sometimes the felicity, of his emendations; in supplying deficiencies, he would boldly trust to his own quick parts, rather than have recourse to the tedious, but more certain, process of examining MSS. and editions—a dangerous precedent, and which our countryman, BENTLEY, has been thought in some instances to have injudiciously adopted. The reader will recollect the edition of *Ælian*, by Faber, p. 121: the present work does not seem to have been better executed. To Faber, Morhof has applied the line "Destruit, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis." Such are the literary imperfections of this editor; but his domestic calamities should incline us to draw a veil over his errors. He had a learned daughter (Ann Faber, afterwards, the famous MADAME DACIER,) who was one of the Editors of the Delphin Classics.

TALBOTI. Cantab. 1699. 4to.

Harwood, Harles, and Mitscherlich, agree in calling this a splendid and correct edition. It was reprinted in 1701, 8vo. The 4to. has now become almost waste paper.

BURMANNI. Traj. Bat. 1699-1713. 8vo.

The first of these editions was published by Burman, with the "*Venusinæ Lectiones*," but not with the text, of Rutgersius. The second is corrected by the assistance of MSS. and of Bentley's edition—from the conjectures of which latter editor, Burman occasionally departs—:" ubi ille [Bentleius] audacior est." "Utraque editio," says Mitscherlich, "ad usum criticum preclara." See, too, *Suppl. Act. erudit. Lips.* t. vi. sect. I.

BAXTERI. Londini. 1701-25. 8vo.

"The second edition of Horace in 1725," says Dr. Harwood, "is by far the best edition of Horace ever published. I have read it many times through, and know its singular worth. England has not produced a more elegant or judicious critic than BAXTER." Such is the eulogy of Harwood, but in which neither Harles nor Mitscherlich concur. By the former, Baxter is very severely handled; and by the latter, his editorial talents are greatly traduced. Gesner conferred some little reputation on the edition of 1725, by making the text of it the basis of his own: "the work, however," says Harles, "is full of ribaldry and abuse against Bentley." I refer the reader to Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 386; Mitscherlich, t. i. cxiv-cxlviii.

BENTLEII. Cantab. 1711. 4to. Amst. 1713-28.

The merits of Bentley* are highly extolled by Harles and

* This GREAT CRITIC was born at Oulton, in the parish of Rothwell.

Mitscherlich: "Princeps Criticorum" is a title frequently bestowed on him by German critics. In the above editions

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near Wakefield in Yorkshire, A. D. 1661-2, and received his grammatical education at this latter place: from thence he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, in the fourteenth year of his age. In 1683 he took his master's degree, and probably, about this time, followed the profession of a schoolmaster at Spalding, but continued a very short time in that occupation. Before he was twenty-four years of age, he had written with his own hand a sort of *Hexapla*, in a thick quarto volume, "In the first column of which every word of the Hebrew Bible, alphabetically disposed, and in five other columns, all the various interpretations of those words in the Oriental, and Greek and Latin languages." The year 1691 witnessed his *first* literary productions; which were, "A Sermon upon the Folly of Atheism and Deism," and A Letter to Dr. J. Mill (of whom vide ante p. 92, note*) containing some critical Observations on Malala, a Greek Historiographer of later ages. In the following year he was installed a prebendary of Worcester by Bishop Stillingfleet, to whose son he had been tutor. In 1693 he was appointed librarian to the Royal library, and took uncommon pains to increase and improve the collection, which he found in a very imperfect state. About this time commenced his dispute with the Honourable Mr. Boyle about the EPISTLES OF PHALARIS. Bentley's publications upon it appeared in 1697 and 1699—the latter edition was very rare till it was reprinted in 1777. In the year 1696 he was created doctor in divinity; and four years afterwards, on the death of his predecessor, Doctor Montague, he was presented by the Crown to the lucrative mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge—upon which he resigned his prebendal stall at Worcester. His first attempt at Classical editorship was upon the first two comedies of Aristophanes, published at Amsterdam in 1710; and, about the same time, came out his emendations on the fragments of Menander and Philemon, under the feigned name of *Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*. The year 1711 witnessed the above edition of HORACE. In 1716 he was made regius professor of divinity at Cambridge. About this time appeared his proposals for an edition of the Greek Testament (for which vide p. 98, ante, note*.) In 1726 Dr. Bentley published his edition of TERENCE, a very valuable critical performance (vide post. art. "Terentius), in which he incorporated the notes of Faernus, and gave some curious disquisitions concerning the metres of his author. In 1732

the text of Horace is professed to be corrected in eight hundred places, partly by conjecture, and partly by the help of

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appeared his edition of MILTON, the least successful of all his critical works, and in every respect unworthy of his high reputation. His remarks on CALLIMACHUS, his valuable edition of MANILIUS, and his emendations on the "TUSCULANÆ QUÆSTIONES" of Cicero, published in Davis's edition must also be considered as leading features in the labours of this extraordinary man. Of his English publications, and especially of his excellent *Sermons at Boyle's Lectures*, it is not necessary to make particular mention in this place. He died on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1742, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was of a large and robust frame of body, and of strong features: but however severe his aspect, or repulsive his demeanour, his disposition was so gentle and his temper so sweet, "that he never read a touching story without tears." "To the latest hour he could read the smallest type of the Greek Testament without spectacles. As to his literary fame, that is every where recorded. Kuster said of him (in edit. Aristoph.) that he was "*Vir supra captum seculi sui doctus: magnum hodie literarum decus et incrementum,*" &c. &c.; and the great Samuel Clarke (of whom vide ante, p. 55, note*) called him "*Criticus unus omnes longè longèque antecellens,*" in præf. Cæsaris.

"BENTLEY'S ordinary style of conversation," says his accomplished and venerable grandson, "was naturally lofty, and his frequent use of *thou* and *thee* with his familiars carried with it a kind of dictatorial tone that savoured more of the closet than the court—this is readily admitted; and this, on first approaches, might mislead a stranger—but the native candour and inherent tenderness of his heart could not long be veiled from observation, for his feelings and affections were at once too impulsive to be long repressed, and he too careless of concealment to attempt at qualifying them. Such was his sensibility towards human sufferings, that it became a duty with his family to divert the conversation from all topics of that sort: and if he touched upon them himself, he was betrayed into agitations, which if any one ascribes to paralytic weakness, he will greatly mistake a man, who, to the last hour of his life, possessed his faculties firm and in their full vigour. His emotions, on these occasions, had no other source and origin but in the natural and pure benevolence of his heart.

"He was communicative to all without distinction that sought

MSS.: "ingeniosè quidem, nec raro tamen audacius," says Harles. "Etiam ubi errat," says Mitscherlich, "ab ingenii doctrinæque magnitudine semper admirabilis et venerandus."

The Amsterdam editions of 1713 and 1728 are preferable to the Cambridge one of 1711.* The notes and text are in

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information, or that resorted to him for assistance: fond of his college almost to enthusiasm, and ever zealous for the honour of the purple gown of Trinity. When he held examinations for fellowships, and the modest candidate exhibited marks of agitation and alarm, he never failed to interpret candidly of such symptoms: and on those occasions he was never known to *press* the hesitating and embarassed examinant, but oftentimes, on the contrary, would take all the pains of expounding on himself, and credit the exonerated candidate for answers and interpretations of his own suggesting. If this was not *strict justice*, it was, at least in my conception of it, something better and more amiable.

"Bentley's wife was a woman remarkable for sensibility and judgment and most amiable disposition. She loved and revered her husband. When in conversation with him on the subject of his works, she found occasion to lament that he had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon *criticism*, instead of employing them upon *original composition*. Bentley acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and remained for a considerable time thoughtful and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark:—at last, recollecting himself, he said: Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me: yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures—but the wit and genius of those *old heathens* beguiled me; and as I despaired of raising up myself to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of looking over their heads, was, to get upon their shoulders'."—CUMBERLAND's Memoirs of Himself, page 9, 10, 14. 4to. edit.

The British Museum has recently obtained a number of Greek and Latin authors, with MS. remarks of Bentley in the margins of them; particularly an edition of Burmann's Ovid, with numerous learned and ingenious emendations.

* [It may perhaps gratify the curious to read the following portion of Bentley's dedication to Robert, LORD OXFORD, from the first edition of 1711, which makes such honourable mention of the taste, in *build-*

the same page, and they are accompanied by the index of Treter, corrected by Verburgius. A Cambridge edition was published in 1713, octavo, by Bentley's nephew, with the notes of R. Bentley abridged: but the best 8vo. edition, professedly formed on Bentley's, is the one published at Leipsic in 1763, 2 vols. with additions. Some copies of the Amst. edit. of 1728, are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable sum.*

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ings, pictures, and *books,* of his noble friend. At this period, Bentley considered Lord Oxford's LIBRARY to hold about 1800 MSS. in all languages; besides 1500 of Rolls and not fewer than 13000 Charters and Chartularies. The passage is as follows: the Dedication being written on the 6th Ides of December, Horace's birth day.

"Obtinebunt igitur et hæc Nostra locum aliquem in Bibliotheca tua amplissima; qua (præter parabiles illas Typographiæ divitias) magno sumptu studioque collegisti vetustos omnium linguarum CODICES MSSTOS *Mille amplius et octingentos;* atque incredibilem insuper Membranarum vim, cum quos Rotulos tum quas Chartas appellamus; quorum illi ad Mille reor et quingentûm hæ ad tredecim Millium numerum facile assurgunt.".."Hic tibi Instrumentorum veterum, partim in Urbe, partim rure in avitis ædibus Bramtoniæ Castello (quod ab Edvardi usque I. ætate per Bryanum Harleium Equitem ad suos adhuc nepotes demissum est) thesaurus adservatur: quotidiano quidem is auctu crescens, et jam nunc multo ditior futurus; nisi ad alia damna per Civiles superiore sæculo Tumultus castellis, templis, villis, nemoribusque vestris illata BIBLIOTHECÆ quoque LOCUPLETISSIMÆ direptio accessisset. Macte ea Virtute, Vir Litteratissime; deque omni Antiquitate, cujus tanquam ex naufragio tabulas conquiris undique et conservas, perge bene mereri. Hæc laudabilis tua luxuries, hæc honesta avaritia est: hæc tibi inter tot egregia non in ultimis laudum erit, qua Tu aliorum seu immensa villarum spatia, seu pictarum tabularum miracula, sive pecuniosam senectam, et exæques et antecellas."]

* In the *Museum Criticum,* (pp. 150, 194, and 291), will be found some unpublished notes of BENTLEY and EDMUND CHISHULL, upon this delightful poet. The former are taken from the British Museum, the latter from a copy of the Cambridge Horace of 1699, 4to. in the public library at Cambridge.

JOHNSONI. Nottingh. 1717. 8vo.

Published under the feigned name of ARISTARCHUS ANTI-BENTLEIANUS. "Fuit in hoc viro," says Mitscherlich, "major adversus Bentleium acerbitas, quam doctrina:" though the late Mr. Wakefield says the book "is replete with accuracy of erudition, and sprightliness of wit." The author* is represented, by the same authority, as "a man of extensive and accurate acquaintance with the grammatical proprieties of the Latin tongue." See Wakefield's Life, vol. i. 28.†

JOANNIS DU HAMEL. ———. 1720-30-64. 8vo. 2 vols.

The editor has attempted to correct the text of Horace from MSS. and his own bold conjectures; but he is arrogant, unlearned, and has shewn himself in every respect unfit for the office he undertook. Sanadon has severely attacked him.

CUNNINGHAMII. Lond. 1721. 8vo. 2 vols.

Cunningham was the celebrated opponent of Bentley, and boasts of having corrected the text in upwards of four hundred places. "So great was his opposition to that critic," says Mitscherlich, "that if he adopted any one of his readings, and found it supported by other authority, he would confess his obligation to *that authority* rather than to ***Bentley***; and if he found some of Bentley's readings *unsupported*, he would,

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* Mr. RICHARD JOHNSON was head-master of Nottingham free-school, from the year 1707 to 1720, when he died, it is said, in consequence of mental derangement; for, in a fit of despondency, he drowned himself in a small stream which runs through Nottingham meadows. Vide *supra*.

† The Rev. Mr. Babington however informs me that this is not an edition of Horace, but only a critical examination of Bentley's notes. It is in two parts: the first containing 112, the second 116, pages.

although *pleased* with them, decline inserting them." This editor, however, is preferred by Jani to Bentley; and Mr. Roscoe says, that he was "the ablest antagonist that ever attacked Bentley on his boasted edition of Horace." Lor. de Med. vol. ii. p. 95-7, note *o*. Consult Mitscherlich, t. i. p. xlix.; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 387; Le Clerc's *Bibl. ancien. et mod.* t. xvii. The edition is very beautifully printed, and is sold at a reasonable price. Of the first volume there are copies on LARGE PAPER: of the second, which contains the notes, none.

SANADONI. Paris. 1728. 4to. 2 vols. 1756. 8vo. 8 vols.

These are very respectable editions. Sanadon, who was a much better interpreter of Horace than either Du Hamel or Dacier, has diligently consulted the old commentators; but chiefly followed Bentley and Cunningham, especially the latter: Harles accuses him of having too great a fondness for allegories, "incautus allegorium versator." According to Mitscherlich and Harles, there was an edition of Sanadon published at Padua in 1774, 3 vols. 8vo. by Dorighelus, which is said to contain *some good, and many bad criticisms*. Of the above editions, the octavo of 1756 is the best.

———. Paris. 1733. 12mo. *Typog. Regiâ.*

This little volume is remarkable for the neatness and delicacy of the type, and is in general bound up with its companion, the Phædrus of 1729, when this latter is struck off on *large paper*. Of the *Horace* there is only one sized paper. The zeal of purchasers, however, (Renouard tells us) has been of late considerably slackened, as in the year 1795, two hundred copies, in *sheets*, were thrown out of the Royal press for circulation. *Bibl d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 261.

PINE. Londini. 1733-37. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition, which is taken from the Cambridge octavo of 1701 (on the basis of Talbot's edition of 1699), is much esteemed by the curious. The text is *engraved* as well as the numerous and beautiful vignettes which accompany it: of these vignettes, the copies which contain the *first impressions* are valuable and much sought after. The curious should be informed that the *genuine* edition is distinguished by having at page 108, vol. ii. the words "Post. Est.—in the second it is "Potest." The late Mr. Manson, the bookseller, presented me with the first leaves of this edition, which were separately published by Pine as a specimen of the work. They are brilliantly executed.

Whether it be that the taste of the public is become indifferent to these splendid performances, or that the number of copies printed has very much exceeded all anticipation, it is certain that this edition is neither very rare nor very high-priced. It is generally found in fine old morocco binding, when it may be worth 5*l.* 5*s.* I have seen several copies of which it was impossible to decide upon the comparative beauty.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1744. 12mo.

Of this edition,* the following was the opinion of the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, written in the copy which was sold at his sale: "This is an immaculate edition; the sheets, as they were printed, were hung up in the college of Glasgow, and a reward was offered to those who should discover an inaccuracy. It has been several times reprinted at Glasgow, but not, I suppose, with the same religious fidelity." Neither Ernesti, Harles, nor Mitscherlich, seem to have examined this edition. Its pretensions to "immaculateness" rests however

* It was preceded by one published by JONES, Lond. 8vo. 1736, in which the most remarkable thing is, the excessive confidence and vanity of the editor.

upon no foundation. I am furnished by Mr. Pickering with the following errata—exclusively of errors of punctuation. Three of these errata are perhaps venial as inversions of letters.

Page 131.	line 119.	qnod	pro	quod.
128.	29.	nɐtus		natus.
129.	38.	Tnne		Tune.
35.	1.	Lib. I.		Lib. II.
178.	41.	Non est est		Non est.
191.	1.	EPITOLARUM		EPISTOLARUM.

There are three different papers of this edition; common, fine, and large.

HAWKEY Dublini. 1745. 8vo.

E Typographia Academicâ. Published for Trinity College, Dublin. A well and accurately printed book: as are all the productions of Hawkey. It is chiefly on LARGE PAPER that this impression is sought after by the curious: in which state it may be worth 1*l.* 5*s.*

SANDBY. Lond. 1749. 8vo. 2 vols.

I have always considered this work as a very pleasing and respectable production, and in point of accuracy preferable to its rival, the edition of Pine. The plates are numerous, and many of them conceived and executed with great taste: the copies on LARGE PAPER are by no means scarce.

WATSONI. Lond. 1750. 8vo. 2 vols. Lat. et Angl.

"Revised, carried on, and published by S. Patrick, LL. D. editor of Ainsworth's Dictionary and Hedericus's Lexicon." The English notes of Watson are called by Dr. Harwood "the best commentary yet published on Horace." This work is famous for exhibiting Dr. DOUGLAS's* *collection of the*

* He was physician extraordinary to Queen Caroline, George the Second's consort.

editions of Horace, which, from the year 1476 to 1739, amounted to about *four hundred and fifty* in number! We may regret, with Watson, that Dr. Douglas did not favour the classical world with an edition of this poet, enriched by such stores of information as he must have possessed; his library, however, was freely thrown open to Watson, who expresses his thanks in very grateful terms. The edition of Watson is so well known, and has been so frequently reprinted (but with less typographical beauty and correctness,) that a particular detail may not be thought necessary. It is esteemed superior to DAVIDSON'S edition in 3 vols. 8vo. published on the same plan. I possess Garrick's copy of the edition of 1750.

FRANCIS'S edition, in 4 vols. 12mo. in Latin and English. is highly esteemed for its metrical translation: the edition of 1747, according to Harwood, is the most correct and valuable. There are editions of a quarto and octavo size.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1752-72-88. 8vo.

EJUSD. Glasguæ. 1794. 4to. et 8vo.

The merits of these editions, and the celebrity of the editor, are too well known to require illustration. Gesner took Baxter's edition of 1725 for the basis of his text; but his own notes and emendations are so truly erudite, that he has been reverenced as *the father of modern editors.* According to Harwood, Bishop LOWTH observed that Gesner, in this improvement of Baxter's Horace, had given us the best edition of the poet ever yet delivered to the world. The edition of 1788 contains the additional observations of ZEUNIUS; and the Glasgow editions of 1794, comprehending these additional remarks, may be considered among the most beautiful and popular ones extant of the poet. It has been frequently reprinted at London, Oxford, and Glasgow.

BASKERVILLE. Birmingh. 1762-72. 12mo. 1770. 4to.

"This first edition," says Dr. Harwood, "is the most beautiful book, both in regard to type and paper, I ever beheld. It is also the most correct of all Baskerville's editions of the classics; for every sheet was carefully revised by Mr. LIVIE,* who was an elegant scholar." The edition of 1772 is incorrect, and far from being esteemed. The 4to. edition of 1770 is a very beautiful and extremely scarce work, the rarest of all Baskerville's editions. It is frequently chosen by the curious as a repository for any modern or antique design relating to the poet. A good copy, with Gravelot's plates, inserted, is valued at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

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* "LIVIE says he is well pleased with our frontispiece, &c. to his Horace. He could not present his work to Lord Bute, himself, on account of my Lord's indisposition. Mr. Dalton, (Dr. Dalton's brother,) who teaches the King to draw, presented it. It seems this Mr. Dalton (who gave the drawing of Lord Bute's arms) has lodgings in the palace, and sees the King every day. While Livie was with him, word came that the King was coming into his room; upon which Livie was sent out another way. The King asked Dalton whom he had with him? and was answered, an editor of Horace, who had inscribed it to Lord Bute. Dalton is to present a copy to the King.

"I enclose you a specimen of the decorated parts of Horace, with the frontispiece. The book will be published in a month's time, when I mean you to have a copy from those that are allotted to me.

"My Lord Bute's arms are unexceptionably well finished. The other plates, either through negligence or the wilfulness of the designer and engraver, have given me infinite trouble and vexation. However, with about *two thirds* of my directions observed, they will, I hope, afford you some pleasure; and discover somewhat more *beauty* and *spirit* than one commonly finds in such designs. Send me your remarks very particularly I beseech you."—*May* 28, 1762. SHENSTONE'S Letters (to Mr. Graves.) Vid. his Works, vol. iii. 334, 8vo. edit. 1791.

These engravings, about which Shenstone discovers such anxiety, are unworthy of criticism. The arms of Lord Bute, and the dedication beneath, form, however, a very elegant page.

VALARTI. Paris. 1770. 8vo.

The editor of this impression, the Abbé Valart, professes in his title-page to have formed it on seventy-six MSS.; and it should seem from his preface (pp. 2 & 3) that such profession was not an empty boast "Perlegi igitur sedulo codices manuscriptos omnes, quos habet Urbs instructissima [Paris.] Regios numero sexaginta, Sorbonicos, Jungermanenses, Victorinos, et alios nonnullos quos mihi ultro commodaverunt homines officiosissimi juxta ac doctissimi: si quid in iis discreparet, annotavi diligenter, et lectiones, quæ vulgaribus meliores videbantur, in textum admisi." And it is a fact, that he has given very *many* various readings from the Codex Bellovacensis, as well as from another which was presented by Cardinal Richelieu to the Sorbonne. He also mentions more than once the Royal MSS. at Paris, as that numbered 7977, in his V. L. to *Epod* 4. 37, and 9219 at *Sat.* 1. 4. 110, and *Sat.* 1. 6. 126. None of which MSS. had been consulted by any former editor, and therefore he must have seen them himself.* The conjectures of Valart are sometimes acute and successful, and many parts of the edition bear marks of learning and ingenuity. The text is from Sanadon, with occasional annotations from Bentley and Cunningham. Gesner is also quoted, but not with the respect which is due to him. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 391; Mitscherlich, p. li.

DE SIVRY. Paris. 1777. 8vo. 2 vols.

Many critical emendations are received into the text; some things are altered; and, in imitation of Valart, the editor has divided many of the odes into two parts, namely, in lib. i. od. 4, 7, 9, 27, 36; lib. ii. od. 11; lib. iii. od. 8, 14; lib. iv. od. 6, 12; and the 2d ode of the second book, and 19th of the third, are divided into *three* parts: this is an innovation

* I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Babington for the above intelligence.

which few literary men have approved of. In endeavouring to defend Horace from the imputation of indelicacy, and transferring all the blame to the Greek writers whom he imitated, he has been guilty of many frivolous and false remarks. Vide Jani prolegom. p. xli.; and particularly Biblioth. Philol. Lipsiæ, t. i. 198-217, "where this edition is admirably reviewed and severely censured," says Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 392.

JANI. Lipsiæ. 1778. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is unquestionably an edition of merit, and has become rare in this country. Janus has taken an ample and correct review of MSS. and former editions, and has every where illustrated the text, which is the common one, with care, skill, and judgment. Both Harles and Mitscherlich* speak of him with respect and approbation; but in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. iv. p. 84, he is attacked in one of the severest and most sarcastic reviews that ever issued from the press. Throughout this review, which, though severe, displays great learning, there is so much spleen and malevolence betrayed, that one would think the author of it (Henry Wagner†) was the

* "Fundamentum posuit (Janus) vulgatam lectionem, a quâ tamen discedendum sibi putavit, ubi immutandam lectionem suaderent artis criticæ regulæ. Quem in finem non codicum solum, quos Lambinus, Cruquius, ceterique Horatii editores contulissent, quosque ipse nactus esset, varietatem enotavit, sed et edd. veteres, quæ ad manus ipsi erant, diligenter consuluit, indeque quæ Horatio aptæ dignæque essent lectiones, eruit, atque in contextu reposuit. Ipse conjecturis nunquam fere indulsit, aliorumque raro admodum, nec nisi gravissimis causis ita rationem habuit, ut ipsi poetæ textui ingereret." Mitscherlich, p. li. In his preface Mitscherlich calls Janus "elegantissimi judicii virum, ac de Horatio meritissimum." The whole of this is certainly somewhat different to the style of the *Review* above quoted.

† "Vir doctus, et sacris criticis initiatus," says Harles. WAGNER published an edition of Horace at Halle, 8vo. 1770, and with additions in 1771. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 393.

personal enemy of Janus. This edition does not contain all the works of Horace.

OBERLINI. Argent. 1788. 4to.

A splendid edition: and the text supposed to be very correct. At the end of the volume are various readings from *four* Strasburgh MSS. Didot, in his magnificent edition of 1799, has, in the text, chiefly followed Oberlin. There is one copy UPON VELLUM, according to Brunet, vol. ii. 226.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1791. Fol.

One of the most beautiful specimens of Bodoni's typography. The editor was NICOLAS DE AZARA, who was assisted by various learned men conversant in the knowledge of Roman antiquities: the text is formed after the most approved readings, is accurately pointed, and presents us with a "*nova recensio*" of the poet. Of this beautiful work only two hundred copies were printed on the ordinary paper: 50 upon imperial paper: 50 on vellum paper: 25 on fine vellum paper d'Annonay; and 4 UPON VELLUM. Consult the note in *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. 138.

COMBII. Londini. 1792. 4to. 2 vols.

This sumptuous and celebrated edition is the joint production of Dr. COMBE and the late Rev. HENRY HOMER: the labours of the latter editor* do not extend beyond the 4th book

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* I subjoin with pleasure, Dr. Combe's tribute of respect to the memory of HENRY HOMER:

"Fungamur igitur non inani munere, et merita egregii viri Henrici Homer, consiliorum meorum societate mecum nuper conjunctissimi, in memoriam revocemus. Fuit ille literarum, artiumque humaniorum scientissimus, vitâ sanctus, probitatis, fidei, et amicitiarum tenax, in prosequendis studiis pertinacissimus, et, dum vires manebant, labore et vigiliâ indomitus: nihil tamen gravitate severæ serviebat, intervalla

of the Odes, the remaining part of the work is therefore Dr. Combe's. The text is formed on the basis of Gesner's edition, and the work is enriched by a careful collation of the *editio princeps* (in His Majesty's library,) and seven Harleian MSS. thus marked and referred to: A. 2725, sec. 10; B. 3534, sec. 12; C. 2724, sec. 13; D. 3754, sec. 15; E. 2609, sec. 15; F. 4862, sec. 15; G. 2621, sec. 13. The notes are taken chiefly from Cruquius, Lambinus, Torrentius, Sanadon, Bentley, Cunningham, Baxter, Gesner, Klotzius, Janus, Waddelus, Wakefield, and others.

The objections which have been made to this splendid work are, that the text of Gesner has not been always faithfully followed: that the Greek words introduced into the notes are in many instances without accents, or with improper accents; that some of the notes do not correspond with the authors from whom they are professed to be taken; that some of the ablest commentators have not been followed throughout the whole work; that material criticisms have been omitted, and immaterial ones substituted; and that explanations and illustrations have been overlooked where it became essential to introduce them. Whatever be the force of such objections, it must not be forgotten that these volumes contain a valuable fund of critical disquisition, and present us with a variety of notes before scattered throughout preceding editions; that the Art of Poetry is enriched by large quotations from Nannius and Jason de Nores, whose tract is as excellent as it is scarce;

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enim negotiorum faceto lepore, ut mos est amicorum, dispungebat jucunditer.

" Viri tali ingenio, tantâ rerum cognitione, qui doctorum studiis se adjutorem præstabat, qui bibliothecis tot ornamenta addidit, quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus? Lugeatis eum mecum omnes, quibuscunque cordi sunt literæ, quibuscunque candor, et fides, et honestas in pretio habentur, lugeatis.

" *O fallacem hominum spem, fragilemque fortunam, et inanes nostras contentiones quæ in medio spatio sæpe franguntur, et corruunt, et ante, in ipso cursu obruuntur, quam portum conspicere potuerunt!*"

also by frequent references to Bishop Hurd's celebrated treatise on this subject; and that the Odes, the Carmen Seculare, and the Satires and Epistles are illustrated by many important extracts from Cruquius, Lambinus, Torrentius, and Zeunius.

"The brightness of the paper, the amplitude of the margin, and the elegance of the type displayed in this work, are nearly unrivalled; they do honour to the taste and liberality of the editors; they shew, that by encouragement and exertion, the art of printing is in a high and progressive state of improvement, and many readers will be eager to purchase an edition which has so many recommendations from novelty and magnificence." *British Critic*, vol. iii. 48.

Some very few copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER, which are now rare, and bring a considerable price. The large paper copies of this edition of Horace, and of Wakefield's Lucretius, are among the most magnificent publications of ancient classical literature which this country has for many years produced.

Wakefieldi. Lond. 1794. 12mo. 2 vols.

A very elegant and correct edition, ornamented with plates; the type is clear and beautiful. "Justæ quoque recensionis instar habenda est editio a Gilb. Wakefield, acutissimo critico, parata, inter punctione solicitius facta, delectuque lectionum memorabilis: quanquam eum conjecturis cum aliorum tum suis, quarum quidem *feracissimum* habet ingenium, nimium pretium subinde statuisse animadvertas." Mitscherlich, liicliv. Some copies of this elegant edition are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

Hunteri. Andreapol. 1797 12mo.

This is a neat and elegant pocket edition, and published with great care and correctness; at the end are some short and perspicuous notes.

DIDOT. Paris. 1799. Fol.

CHARTA REGALI IMPRESSA. This is the celebrated and truly magnificent production of Didot's press, which is printed in the same form, on the same kind of paper, and with the same brilliant type, as his Virgil of 1798. The text is composed on the basis of Oberlin's edition, which is pronounced by Didot (who is editor as well as printer) the most correct of any. Great pains are professed to have been taken in the punctuation; the well-known verse, "*Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas,*" is thus pointed: "*Gens humana ruit per vetitum: nefas!*" In examining the text of preceding editions, Didot found the greater part of them incorrect, including that of Wakefield; in Bodoni's edition he points out but two errors, which are in page 220, v. ii. 15: he considers De Sivry's edition of 1777 among the most accurate.

This splendid edition is adorned with twelve very beautiful vignettes; the designs are by *Percier*, and the engravings by various artists. The whole work is, in fact, truly sumptuous and magnificent; and, as well as the Virgil of 1798, its companion, eclipses all other editions in graphical as well as typographical beauty. The volume consists of 412 pages, including eight of preface. Only 250 copies were struck off; and Mr. Dulau, of Soho Square, in whose repository I examined it, informed me that the *proof impression copies* were sold for 15*l*. In the library of the Royal Institution there is an exquisite copy, bound in a peculiar style of classical elegance by Staggemier—which was presented to the Institution by Mr. Thomas Hope. But Mr. Hibbert is the fortunate possessor of a UNIQUE copy of it, UPON VELLUM, enclosing the *original designs of Percier;* which copy was expressly printed for the late General Junot, at the sale of whose library in 1816 it was purchased (and by no means extravagantly) by Mr. H. for 140*l*.

WETZELII. Lignit. 1799. 8vo.

"This edition contains copious indexes, in which much historical, mythological, and geographical information are carefully and accurately conveyed; but few readers will be disposed to acknowledge the assistance derived from it, nor will they find much use in the various readings subjoined to each argument of the poems. Wetzelius is so entirely guided by JANUS, that there is scarcely one original observation of his own: in acrimonious ridicule and censure of the great Bentley, he seems to have even outdone his master." Such is the opinion of DOERING, in præfat. xii. xiii.

MITSCHERLICHII. Lipsiæ. 1800. 2 vols. 8vo.

Of this elaborate and very excellent edition the completion is yet to be desired. Only two volumes are pnblished, the latter concluding with the "Liber Epodon;" to which are added 431 pages of *Analecta ad Horatii Carmina.*" Both the volumes contain about 700 pages, and are ornamented with vignettes from the pencil of Fiorillo, which, on the *fine paper* copies, have an elegant and pleasing effect. The first volume, after an *ode*,* and a preface of twenty-two pages, presents us with a most valuable account of the MSS. and editions of Horace; of the former in forty-one, and the latter in one hundred and twelve pages: this is followed by Suetonius's life of Horace, and the body of the work, or first book of the Odes. The text, which is taken from no particular edition, is accompanied by very elaborate notes or commentaries, in which the beauty and force of particular passages are illustrated in a critical and erudite manner; all the ancient and modern commentators have been carefully consulted; and

* See this ode in the second edition of the "Introduction," 1804. p. 205.

whatever ability, ingenuity, and successful research are displayed in those copious stores of criticism, have been diligently and successfully collected by this indefatigable editor: Horace is also illustrated by a selection of parallel passages from the old Greek poets. In short, the notes of this edition, though exceedingly voluminous, contain a rich fund of philological information and critical research: it is, however, a dear work. Some copies are struck off on *fine paper*, which sell at a considerable price.

BONDII. Paris. 1806. 8vo.

Apud. N. L. Achaintree. A short and sensible preface by Achaintree tells us under what advantages this reprint of Bond's text, accompanied "with perpetual notes," appears. It may be pronounced one of the most correct and useful editions of Horace, for ordinary purposes, extant. Bond published the edition "for the use of youth:" but there are several critical helps in this reprint which give it a decided superiority. There are copies handsomely executed on LARGE PAPER.

PRÆDICOVII. Viteb. 1806. 8vo.

Here is an editor, who has outdone all his predecessors in the number and capriciousness of his corrections; not fewer than 913 passages having been corrected by him—and that, "without assigning any critical reasons for such mutation." I have consulted Klügling (p. 194-5) as quoted at length by Mr. Moss, but it were a waste of words and of time to make any further comment on such an edition.

JANI. Lipsiæ. 1809. 8vo. 3 vols.

Cura Schæfer. Janus* is counted among the very best

* See his first edition, p. 113.

editors of Horace; and yet his helps, in regard to the acquisition of MSS. and early printed editions, appear to have been comparatively few: for, of the latter,* he examined none of an earlier date than that of Venice 1478. In the use of MSS. he was somewhat more fortunate. The prolegomena comprehend CXVIII pages; among which a life of the poet, written by Janus, is no inconsiderable acquisition. Short Excursus follow each book of Odes. The notes are copious and instructive. The present is therefore the very best edition of Janus's Horace; but the typographical execution is not very attractive.

FEÆ. Romæ. 1811. 8vo. 2 vols.

EJUSDEM. Heidelb. 1820. 8vo. 2 vols.

Perhaps no edition, of late years, has produced a greater sensation than that of FEA; prefect of the Chisianian library and of the Roman antiquities at Rome. It contains various readings (some of them important) from several MSS. in Italy first consulted, and which serve particularly to elucidate the antiquities of Rome. It is called in the title-page (see note, p. 71) "The first, after the Editio Princeps" published by Lignamine at Rome. It appears to have been sought after with avidity; since, from Bohte's preface to the reprint of 1820-1, ardent enquiries were made for it by himself and

* An anecdote is told by Janus, in his preface, worth recording; if it be only to shew the unaccountable obstinacy and obduracy of some selfish characters. At Leipsic, a Mr. Neuhausius had died, leaving a copious and splendid "HORATIAN LIBRARY" behind him. This library was purchased by a bookseller of the name of Knapp. Janus wished to borrow "three minor editions" (he does not mention them) from this collection; and his publisher Crusius offered to stake his patrimonial property for their safe custody and return, if one month's use of them might be allowed. But the surly Knapp was inexorable.—"at nullo pacto expugnari potuit ejus animus." Præf.

some literary friends. The qualifications of the editor—as an antiquary, a civilian, a philologist, and a virtuoso—are set forth by Bohte in terms of no moderate praise. To counterbalance, in some measure, such admirable attainments as an editor of Horace, Bohte readily admits the constant petulance, acrimony, and severity of Fea; and that his style is too frequently inelegant and lax.* The edition of FEA is now become scarce.

Of the reprint, with great additions, by Bohte—especially in the annotations, and with the *Scholia of Grævius upon the first two* Books of Odes—first published from the author's autograph—there can be little doubt but that it is much the preferable publication: and whoever wishes to become thoroughly acquainted with the comparative merits and demerits of this celebrated performance, will do well to consult an elaborate review of it in the *Nova Bibliotheca Critica;* Amst. 1825, pp. 97-134. Both editions are very indifferently printed. The *type* of the *Heidelberg*, should have been on the *paper* of the *Roman* edition. I am not acquainted with either of them on a larger or better paper.

VANDERBURGII. Lut. Paris. 1812. 8vo. 2 vols. Lat. et Gall.

The Odes only: "with notes critical and exegetical." A performance of solid, intrinsic merit; and, in the establishment of a pure text, the result of a collation of xviii MSS. upon vellum in the royal library of Paris. The appreciation of the real character of the poet, which Vanderburg thinks has never been justly estimated by his countrymen, shews the

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* "— postremo stilus ejus parum latinus sæpe est, minimeque talis qualem in elegantissimi interprete poëtæ desideres." p. viii.

The "acerbity and petulance" of Fea has provoked the castigation of Doering, Edit. Horat. 1824. vol. ii. p. x.

good sense and good taste of the editor. The translation is allowed to be elegant and faithful: and there are more than indirect testimonies of commendation of these labours from Bohte and Doering. Some copies are beautifully printed on a fine vellum paper.

KIDDII. Cantab. 1817. 8vo.

Typis Academicis. By the aid of Bentley's MSS. deposited in the British Museum, Mr. Kidd has been enabled more fully to carry his own intentions into effect in presenting us with Bentley's pure text as it was intended to have appeared in the Cambridge edit. of 1711.—but left unfinished in 1702. Of collateral editors, little use is made, if Markland be excepted; and Cunningham is wholly and perhaps justly discarded. The illustrations of the Horatian metre are in part new, and most desirable: comprising Bentley's address to the reader on the same subject. The notes, at the end, are at once short and instructive. There are copies very neatly executed on LARGE PAPER.

TYPIS CORRALL. Lond. 1820-6. 48mo.

The publisher is Mr. PICKERING, from whom we have recently received so many elegant specimens of ancient and modern classical literature. This is the SMALLEST edition of Horace in the world. It is also among the most accurate; indeed I believe that not one single error in the second edition has yet been detected. The first edition having been exhausted, the second—executed in a new and even preferable type—(but of the same diminutive size) challenges the attention of the curious and tasteful.

POTTIERI. Paris. 1823. 8vo.

Forming one in the "collection of Latin authors" published by M. Malepeyre—the publisher of the present very beau-

tiful, and I had almost said, matchless volume—on the score of typographical execution. The printer is *Firmin Didot.* The preface is short and sensible. The merits of previous editors are slightly but judiciously estimated. Pottier's own aids are modestly stated; and among them, those afforded by M. Boissonnade are not the least important. The text is unaccompanied by notes. At the end are 10 pages, exhibiting the fruits of the collation "or consultation" of 23 MSS. in the royal library of France. A charming volume. There are copies on LARGE PAPER; but the ordinary copies are very splendid.

HARDING. Londini. 1824. 12mo.

With perfect justice may this volume be pronounced a model for accuracy of text, and beauty of paper and press-work. Te ancient mode of spelling (ex. gra. "eis" in the accusative plural, and "om" in the genitive plural) is preserved. The embellishments prefixed are perhaps a little too luxuriant for the unostentatious appearance of the press-work.

DOERINGI. Lipsiæ. 1824. 8vo. 2 vols.

Editio Tertia, Auctior et Emendatior. The first edition had appeared in 1803; the second in 1814. Of all the editions of Horace, THIS is probably one of the most sensible and satisfactory. According to the preface, it has been Doering's object to avoid the extremes of an over nicety of grammatical criticism and copiousness of philological illustration. He has endeavoured, by the aid of a careful collation of the best editions, to establish a pure text; and, in the notes, to convey the legitimate sense of the poet. Destitute of all ostentation of critical apparatus, he has laid before his readers the result of an unwearied critical attention, and judgment in selection. The second volume (containing the Satires and Epistles &c. and to the publication of which Doering had been urged

by the repeated solicitations of friends) is perhaps a yet more felicitous performance than the first. In the preface, Doering acknowledges that little or no assistance can be derived from "the huge farrago of various readings" adduced by Fea. The copious indexes—especially that of *words*—are an admirable adjunct to this truly excellent edition. There are copies on *vellum paper*. I learn that this edition is about to be reprinted in our own country.

ISOCRATES. B. C. 388.

CHALCONDYLIS. Mediol. 1493. Folio. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. There is perhaps no finer volume of ancient Greek printing than the present; and, according to Fabricius, its accuracy is at least equal to its beauty I refer the reader to a copious and particular account of it in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 96-8, together with a fac-simile* of the type and the printer's device. That printer was *Scinzenzeler.* The text begins on the recto of the 1st leaf, *a* ii. A full page has 35 lines. The first set of signatures extends to δ: α and ϵ seven: γ eight; and δ ten leaves, including a blank leaf. Next, A to Λ in eights: M to V in sixes: and V Y with six leaves. Again, A A to C C, inclusively, in sixes. On the reverse of C C are the imprint and device as just referred to. Copies of this truly desirable volume are in the principal public and private libraries so frequently before mentioned. Among the finest seen by me, is that in St. John's College library, Cambridge, and that in the collection of the Rev. H. Drury. A copy on sale is also the property of Mr. Bohn. The only known copy of it UPON VELLUM is in the Ambrosian library at Milan.

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* In this fac-simile, which is cut upon wood, the surfaces of the letters are a little too broad, so as to give a somewhat clumsy appearance to them.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513. Fol. Gr.

Forming the third part of the *Rhetorum Græcorum Orationes*, published by Aldus this year: for an account of which work consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iii. p. 17, and Renouard's *L'Imp. des Alde*: vol. i. p. 144-6: edit. 1825. This third part, the rarest of the three, is sometimes found separately; consisting of 197 leaves, with a subscription and register.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1534. Fol. Gr.

With Alcidamas, Gorgias, Aristides, and Harpocration: the "excerpta" of which latter, in 8 pages, conclude the volume. Not equal to the preceding Aldine impression either in rarity or beauty. There is a magnificent copy of it (the only one with which I am acquainted) on LARGE PAPER, in the royal library at Paris. There is a copy in old red morocco binding, marked at 2*l.* 2*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

WOLFII. Lutet. 1551. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Basil. 1565-71-79. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Ibid. 1570. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The editions which preceded these are of no particular importance, and therefore I have omitted them. The merits of Wolf are very considerable; he has corrected the Greek text from the Fuggerian MS., and examined all the ancient editions, including the editio princeps. His conjectures are frequently happy, and his corrections judicious, although they sometimes deviate from the authority of the old editions. A *Latin version* of Isocrates first appeared by Lonicerus, in 8vo. 1540, afterwards by Wolf, in folio, 1548, which was greatly amended in two octavo editions, Basil, 1553-58; and again more effectually in the folio edition of 1570, which may be called the *edit. opt.* of Wolf.

From these editions most of the subsequent ones were published; the greater part of them, however, are of no particular value. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 796-7; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 366-7.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1593. Fol. Gr et Lat.

This edition sometimes follows the authority of Wolf, and sometimes that of Aldus. It is a neat production, but contains some singular readings; the Latin version is from Wolf's edition of 1570.

P. STEPHANUS. Genev. 8vo. 1604. Gr. et Lat.

This work is greatly praised by JohnFabricius, in his *Hist. Fabric. Bibl.* t. iii. 228, as containing a very useful and admirable index; also the annotations and emendations of Wolf, among many valuable tracts and commentaries. Fabricius, the father, says he saw only the reimpression of this edition, Genev. 1651, in 2 vols. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 910.

BATTIEI.* Cantab. 1729. 8vo. Lond. 8vo. 1749. 2 vols.

The ardour of editing Isocrates, says Harles, had abated from the time of the Geneva edition of 1651, to the present

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* WILLIAM BATTIE, the editor of these editions, was born in Devonshire, A. D. 1704. He received his education at Eton school, and in 1722 was sent to King's College, Cambridge: on a vacancy of the Craven scholarship, he offered himself as a candidate; and by a singular coincidence of circumstances (too minute here to mention) became successful. In the year 1725 he describes himself, in a letter to a friend, as "living agreeably, and having got through the worst part of his life"—he then proposes "reading Sir Isaac Newton with Professor Saunderson —and to make that, with English and modern history, and some small

publication of Battie. "Battie might have given a better edition of his author, if he had more skilfully availed himself of the sources of information which he consulted. It does

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matters of law, his study for some time." It was his first intention to study and practise the *law*; but the expense attending it, induced him to give it up. He made known his wants and wishes to some old bachelor cousins of the name of Coleman; and was led, probably by their advice and his own inclination, to the study of *physic;* in which profession he afterwards acquired eminence and wealth. He first practised at Uxbridge, where, immediately on his arrival, the Provost of Eton, Dr. Godolphin, sent his coach and four for him, as his patient: when he arrived, Dr. Battie, after questioning the patient, began to write a prescription—but the Provost raising himself up, said, "You need not trouble yourself to write: I only sent for you to give you credit in the neighbourhood." He then removed to London, where his practice procured him 1000*l.* per annum: and having married a woman, for whom he had long entertained the sincerest affection—and being possessed of an additional fortune of 30,000*l.* by the death of his cousins the Colemans—he rose to distinction and eminence, and was caressed by a large circle of literary friends. In 1750 he was Censor of the College of Physicians, In 1751 he wrote a treatise on Madness; and was supposed to have had great skill in his treatment of that disorder. He died in 1776 of a paralytic stroke. The night he expired, conversing with his servant, a lad who attended on him as a nurse, he said to him: "Young man, you have heard, no doubt, how great are the terrors of death. This night will probably afford you some experiment; but may you learn, and may you profit by the example, that a conscientious endeavour to perform his duty through life, will ever close a Christian's eyes with comfort and tranquillity." He soon afterwards breathed his last without a struggle or a groan.

Dr. Battie was admired as being a very cheerful and facetious companion; and in the hours of relaxation from the duties of his profession, indulging in various species of mimickry and pleasantry. He is said to have cured a lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age, in extreme misery from a swelling in his throat, by imitating the dress and actions of Punch, and by causing the humour to burst, from the convulsive laughter of the patient at his oddity and grimace.—Nichols's *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 232, note,* &c. 4to. edit.

not appear that he examined the Milan edition of 1493, but adopted the text of Wolf, with a few of his notes and some readings from Aldus's and Stephen's editions; also, from five Oxford and two Harleian MSS. The Latin version is Battie's own; and he has added some historical annotations. The version has not convinced learned men of the talents and judgment of its author." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 798; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 367. The second volume of the *first* edition is without date. A good copy of Battie's edition is worth 1*l.* 5*s.*: on LARGE PAPER, in beautiful morocco binding, I find it marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

AUGERI. Paris. 1782. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition of Isocrates, notwithstanding some defects and typographical errors, is preferable to every preceding one. Auger has freely availed himself of the labours of his predecessors, and the work is illustrated by many good readings from MSS., and by annotations from various critical publications: the Greek text is not formed on the basis of any particular edition, and the Latin version is composed chiefly by Auger himself. In the short notes which accompany the work, the editor seems particularly anxious about the *various readings*, though he does not appear to have extracted all the important ones from former editions and from that of Battie. The principal defect arises from a want of sufficient knowledge of *history and antiquity*. Had the editor perused the very excellent specimen of this kind of study which MORUS had given in his "Panegyric on Isocrates," he would not have failed to adorn his edition by inserting the entire tract itself.

LANGII. Hal. Sax. 1803. 8vo. Gr.

"Ad optimorum exemplorum fidem emendavit varietate lectionis animadversionibus criticis summario et indice instruxit

Wilhelmus Lange." This is a very excellent and useful edition of Isocrates: under the Greek text, which is printed from a careful collation of former editions, are some short apposite notes, with a running Latin commentary or illustration beneath. A useful index closes the volume. There are copies printed on *fine paper*, of which one is marked by Mr. Bohn at 1*l.* 8*s.*

Coray. Paris. 1806. 2 vols. Gr.

Cum Scholiis. Entirely in Greek, including a preface written in modern Greek. The celebrity of Dr. Coray, as a fluent and accurate Greek writer, is admitted throughout Europe. The text however is said to be materially amended by the help of an ancient MS. brought from Italy to the royal library of France. This is a learned and valuable performance, and its typographical execution is very beautiful.

Orellii. Turici. 1814. 8vo. Gr

" *Oratio de Permutatione, Gr. ex Codd. Manuscriptis suppleta ab Mustoxyde, et Isæi Oratio. Gr.* With important various readings, and published, for the FIRST TIME. An essential volume in a classical collection.

Spohnii. Lips. 1817. Gr.

The *Panegyric* only: with the annotations of Moms and Spohn. The best edition of this text, separately published, extant. There are copies on fine paper: worth about *7s. 6d.*

Bekkeri. Oxon. 1822. 8vo. Gr.

Among the valuable ORATORES ATTICI of this date, published at Oxford: see vol. i. p. 483.

JOSEPHUS. *About* A. C. 90.

Arlenii. Basil. 1544. Fol. Gr.

Editio Princeps: printed by Froben. This work is dedicated to a Spanish nobleman of the name of Diego Hurtado Mendoza,* who was ambassador of Charles V. and who, on his death, left a great number of Greek MSS. which were deposited in the Escorial library. From one of these MSS. the present edition is formed; and whoever will take the trouble of consulting Arlenius's preface, will see the difficulties under which the editor laboured in the publication of this work. The MSS. which relate to the *Jewish War* appear to be more correct than those which relate to the *Antiquities*.

This volume, which contains nearly one thousand pages, is beautiful and rare: "I wonder," says Harwood, "that collectors of Greek books do not value this editio princeps of Josephus more: it is one of the noblest and most venerable old books I ever saw." A fine copy of it is marked in Mr. Baynes's catalogue, 1825, no. 1155, at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

De la Roviere. Aur. Allob. Fol. 1591. Gr. et Lat.

In this edition, which seems to have escaped Harwood and Harles, the Latin version of the life of Josephus and the books against Apion, is taken from Gelenius—that of the Jewish

* "Egregius bonarum literarum promotor, et multorum veterum auctorum e Græciæ latebris in usum Europæ vindex." He might have been so: but he was, withal, a bloody-minded and ferocious warrior. What became of his fine library, I couldn ever ascertain, says Oberthür (the last editor of Josephus,) who probably borrows the language of the Dedication. Vide Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* vol v. 31 (where almost the entire article of "Josephus" seems to be taken from Oberthür: the remarks of Fabricius and Harles are, however, occasionally inserted.) See the latter's Suppl. ad *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. i. 296-7.

war, from Rufinus; and of the Maccabees, from Erasmus. Although there is more of *promise* than of *performance* in this edition, it is not unworthy of a place in the collector's library.

It was reprinted at Geneva in 1611 and 1635,* folio; but this *latter* is a most wretched publication, both in regard to typography and correctness, the errors of former editions are even multiplied. Tanaquil Faber has called it "omnium editionum *inquinatissima.*" Consult Oberthür's *Notitia de Edit. Josephi.*

Ittigii. Coloniæ (Lipsiæ.) 1691. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

We are much indebted to Weidman, at whose risk this edition was published, for the care and expense incurred in completing it. The editor was Thomas Ittigius, a man sufficiently conversant in Jewish antiquities, and an able reviewer of the MSS. and previous editions of his author. Fabricius, who was his disciple, tells us, that the paging of *the Geneva edition* (upon the basis of which *this* was formed) is preserved; that many errors are corrected, and a more luminous exposition of the author every where displayed. It certainly makes up in intrinsic excellence for its imperfections in type and paper. The MSS. from which it was compiled were in the Palatine library.

Bernardi. Oxon. 1691. Fol. Vol. I. Gr. et Lat.

Only the first four books, and a part of the fifth, are published in this elegant and able attempt at editing Josephus. "The notes," say Oberthür and Harles, "are full of erudition, taken chiefly from the Talmudical writings, and the observations of Patricius Junius, Casaubon, and Lightfoot." There is an old Latin version added to that which goes under

*Harles says some copies have the date of 1634. See his *Suppl. ad Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. i. 297.

the name of Rufinus's. Consult Harles's *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* tom. v. 42; Id. *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 45-6. Bernard's edition was reprinted with the date of 1700; but Oberthür says, *the title-page only* is new.

Hudsoni. Oxon. 1720. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

It is rarely that praise goes beyond *that* conferred by *Oberthür* on this beautiful and accurate edition, which ranks in the very first class of Variorum Classics in folio. Hudson died the year before its publication; but fortunately, not till he had acquired a great fund of valuable materials for a perfect edition of his author. He seems to have consulted every known MS. and edition—the correctness of the Greek text, the judgment displayed in the annotations, the utility of the indexes, and the consummate knowledge which is evinced of the history and antiquities of the times, render this work deserving of every thing said in commendation of it by Fabricius, Harwood, Harles, and Oberthür. "Quæcunque habuit (Hudsonus) subsidia," says the latter critic, "in usum suum adhibuit; sed frugalem, sobriumque. Temperanto ubique justo, nihil in seriem notarum admisit, nisi quod directe aperteque in rem Josephi faceret." Vid. Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* vol. v. 44. Copies on LARGE PAPER are neither rare nor dear.

Havercampi. Amst. 1726. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

If the merits of Havercamp, as an editor of ancient classical authors, were to be estimated by the critical acumen displayed in this publication, he would not rank very high in the consideration of discerning scholars. Some have imagined Dr. Harwood's sentence* of condemnation too severe on this

* "I am sorry to remark," says Dr. Harwood, after reading through

edition; but from what has been observed by Oberthür, it should seem that Havercamp had attended only to the request of the bookseller to fill two ponderous folio volumes, rather than to publish a correct and luminous edition of his author. The Greek text is allowed on all sides to be very carelessly printed: and yet it must not be forgotten that this work contains the readings of two MSS. contained in the Leyden library, and some observations of Vossius and Cocceus found in the margin of a copy of the editio princeps. It has also a collation of a MS. belonging to Frederick Rotsgard, formerly secretary of state to the King of Denmark; a great collector of books, and whose library* was sold by auction in London, A. D. 1727. Fine copies of this edition bring a considerable price; and those on LARGE PAPER are of unusual occurrence. One of this sort is marked at 8*l.* 8*s.* in a recent catalogue of Mr.

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this last edition of Josephus by Havercamp, "that the text is very incorrect, especially in the seven books of the Jewish wars: of which any curious person may be convinced on inspecting the vast number of errors I have corrected in my copy, which were occasioned by the negligence of the editor. The Greek text of Hudson's edition is much more correct, as well as exhibited in a neater type." Quere, Who is now in possession of Harwood's corrected copy? Mr. Carpenter, the bookseller, in Bond street, had a great number of classics on sale which formerly belonged to Harwood, and in which there was his autograph.

* This library was first sold at Copenhagen in January 1726, but purchased, I presume, by some London booksellers: the catalogue of it was published abroad in 12mo. 1726, pp. 552. The *London* catalogue was published by "J. Groonervegen and Company, booksellers, at Horace's Head, the third door from the corner of Catherine Street in the Strand." The sale was to commence at nine in the morning. In the fifth volume of the "New Memoirs of Literature," p. 452, there is some account of this library, which was said to contain 952 printed volumes in folio, 2295 in quarto, 2412 in octavo, 1463 in duodecimo, and 1068 MSS. There are many curious and scarce books in it, and a considerable number, printed in Denmark and Sweden, which are little known in England.

Hayes. In the Althorp and Chatsworth libraries, copies of this and of the preceding edition are upon LARGE PAPER, in the most magnificent forms.

OBERTHURI. Lipsiæ. 1782. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Whoever reads Harles's testimony of the merit of Oberthür, or whoever reads the able account given by the latter of the editions of Josephus, will not require further proof of his qualifications to undertake a work like the present—which however, unfortunately, has never been completed. These three volumes contain only the text of the historian; the edition, when perfected, will probably extend to as many more.

The venerable Oberthür is allowed to have taken more pains in ascertaining the correct text of his author—in collating every known MS.—in examining every previous edition —and in availing himself of the labours of his predecessors, than any preceding editor of Josephus. So convinced was SCHRÖODER of the superiority of Oberthür's talents for the undertaking, that he himself desisted from a similar attempt, in which he intended to have published only the Greek text of the historian, with a copious Greek index. Every true lover, therefore, of this elegant and interesting historian cannot but regret that such a valuable edition as the present should have been discontinued by an editor so fully competent to finish the arduous task which he has begun. Consult Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. 47; Idem, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. v. p. i. note *a*, p. 45.

JUSTINUS. A. C. 140.

JENSON. Venet. 1470. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. There is probably not a more beautiful specimen of the press of Jenson than the present:—and among

the very earliest works which issued from his press. It is also a rare book. It begins on the recto of the first leaf, according to the extract in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 109. A full page has 30 lines. A perfect copy should contain 140 leaves; and the colophon (vide *Ibid.*) is on the reverse of the last leaf. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catch-words. To enumerate the prices of copies, till within the last dozen years, would answer no purpose. At the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, in 1815, a copy was purchased by Mr. G. Nicol, for 12*l.* 12*s*:—but that veteran bibliopolist had himself a copy, bound with some other contemporaneous works, of the most genuine and beautiful description, which is now in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville. Mr. Bohn has a beautiful copy of it (Sir Mark Sykes's) on sale. It is found in all our principal public and private collections. It exists UPON VELLUM in the royal (from Consul Smith's) collection; but some former possessor has suffered it to undergo a severe marginal amputation in the binding. The copy upon paper, in the same collection, is to my eye a more desirable book. The Rev. Stephen Weston has also a copy UPON VELLUM, but with several leaves deficient at the end.

UDAL. GALLUS. Romæ. Sine anno. Folio.

Editio Secunda: and probably printed at the end of the year 1471. CAMPANUS is said to be the editor of it; and if so, it was certainly printed before the year 1472. It appears that Campanus quitted Rome on the 22d of March 1471; but whether he was, or was not, at Rome when Gallus printed the work, the colophon "*Anser Tarpeii Custos*, &c." is no conclusive demonstration. The colophon alone, says Audiffredi, ought not peremptorily to decide the question, and fix the date of the work according to the conjecture of Laire. The Bipont editors, who style this work "editio princeps," speak of it as a very rare and elegant production; and, till

inspected by themselves, they do not suppose it to have been examined by any editor of Justin. It has many readings conformable to the editions of Jenson, and Sweynheym and Pannartz, and it contains many valuable and sagacious ones peculiar to itself: a number of specimens are given of the different readings, which the reader will see in the *Notit. lit.* of the edition of 1802, p. xiv-xv. A full page has 32 lines; and the volume, to be perfect, should contain 138 leaves. I observe a copy of it, in morocco binding, "with some leaves inlaid," valued at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the last catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Rom. 1472. Folio.

This is an uncommonly rare edition, of which neither Laire nor Audiffredi ever saw a copy. According to the latter, it is much scarcer than the preceding (although De Bure says the contrary,) and is preferred by learned men to either. It is certainly more rare than the previous editions; but I should suspect, from the account just given of Gallus's, that its *intrinsic* merit is not so great as Audiffredi imagines. See Bibl. Mead. no. 1612; Gaignat's catalogue, t. ii. 50; and the Bibl. Smithiana, p. 251; which latter was the only copy ever seen by Audiffredi in any catalogue. It is now in his Majesty's library. Ernesti observes, that it was not compiled from the same MS. as Jenson's edition, and that FLORUS is added to it.* See Bibl. Mason. pt. i. no. 472, where we are informed

* In the opinion of De Bure it is more valuable from containing FLORUS: whether this, however, be *always* the fact, seems doubtful; as Gronovius, in his edition of 1760, informs us he saw two copies of this edition, and that *neither* of them contained Florus. See Panzer, t. ii. 431, whose account is copied *verbatim* by the Bipont editors: the authorities referred to by Panzer do not justify him in adding *Florus* to the work.

[The truth is, it does NOT contain Florus. An edition, uniting both, is described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* ii. 114.]

that bibliographers are wrong in saying that the edition contains Florus. The magnificent copy which I saw in Dr. Hunter's collection had not Florus. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 112. A full page has 38 lines. In the whole, 92 leaves. In the libraries of the King, Duke of Devonshire, and the Bodleian. A duplicate copy of Earl Spencer's, at the sale of the Alchorne library, in 1813, produced the sum of 21*l.*

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1474. 4to.

VALDARFER. Mediol. 1476. Fol.

PHIL. CONDA. Venet. 1479. 4to.

The *first* of these editions is copied from Jenson's, and the two first verses of the colophon are the same as in that work. It is by no means of common occurrence. For the *second* edition consult *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 1064; Panzer, t. ii. 24; De Bure, no. 4333. and *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 160. For the *third*, of which a copy was sold at La Valliere's sale for 81 livres, see Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. no. 921, which seems to have been a curious and valuable book: copies of these three editions are in the Bodleian library.

These are the principal editions of Justin in the fifteenth century. The copy *sine loc. et ann.* in *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 120, which is supposed to have been printed at Brescia, by *Henri de Cologne*, is said by Audiffredi (*Edit. Ital.* p. 132) to have been printed at Bologna, where Henri de Cologne practised the typographical art from the year 1477 to 1486. See also *Bibl. Revick.* p. 110. The Bipont editors thus describe a very ancient edition *sine loc. ann. et typog.* not specified by any bibliographer. "Ea literis rotundæ formæ elegantibus, multisque scripturæ compendiis expressa, fol. brevi, servatur in Bibl. Archipalatinâ, prout nobis significavit vir. clar. Andreas Lamey, illius præfectus, Consil. aulicus, et Acad. Scient. ab epistolis. Signatura quaterniorum, e quibus duplicatis

oriuntur viii. folia, procedit ab *a* ad *n* usque. Charta ipsa signata videtur *cruce* eleganter formata *cum apice quodam* tropæi instar." Vide edit. Argent. 1802, Not. lit. p. xv. In all probability this is the edition described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 113, no. 277.

ALDI *(in Ædib.)* Venet. 1522. 8vo.

This edition, to which Nepos is joined according to Ernesti, is compiled from certain ancient editions, MSS., and conjectural emendations. It was reprinted by the *Juntæ* in 1525, which edition is said by Grævius to be of considerable authority: the Aldine publication is entitled to all the praise which Grævius bestows on that of the Juntæ. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 63; *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. i. no. 4742; Pinell. no. 7696. See also *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 222: from which it may be inferred that it is a very rare and correct edition; much more so than its precursors in the XVth century.

MELANCHTHONIS. Haganoæ. 1533. 8vo.

This beautiful and correct edition has the recommendation of the labours of Georgius Major, who compared all the events mentioned in the history with the accounts in the Greek writers, and cleared many obscure passages.

BONGARSII. Paris. 1581. 12mo.

Dr. Harwood pronounces this edition to be "rare and valuable." According to Ernesti, BONGARSIUS, who was the editor (and whose name appears in some complimentary verses on the historian, by R. Massacus,) has deserved well of his author by printing this valuable edition from the Cuicean, Puteanean, and six other MSS., accompanied with learned notes, 57 pages of various readings, and chronological tables; but, say the Bipont editors, "intempestivo emendandi studio abreptus aliquando Bongarsius, Jo. Scheffero judice, in pejùs

textum immutavit." In the Cracherode collection there is a beautiful copy on LARGE PAPER, in morocco, ruled with red lines. It is, in any form, a very scarce book.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1640. 12mo.

There are two Elzevirian impressions of this date. The one contains a dedicatory epistle of J. Vossius to Bielke; the other does not, but has summaries of the contents of each book, which are wanting in the first. The latter is the preferable edition; having a greater number of pages, and being printed upon larger paper. *Essai*, &c. *sur les Elzévirs*, p. 75. In France, a fine copy of this latter edition has been pushed to 24 francs. Four copies are specified in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1650-59. 8vo. Amst. 1669.

Of the above Variorum editions, which contain chiefly the notes of Thysius and Schrevelius, the latter, printed by the Elzevirs, is an elegant and correct book.

GRÆVII. Traj. Rhen. 1688, 1708. 8vo.

EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 1683, 1701. 8vo. Amst. 1691.

These editions, containing the *variorum* notes and those of Grævius, are much superior to the preceding. Grævius was the first man who, on the basis of the Aldine edition as reprinted by the Juntæ, corrected the errors of Bongarsius, and formed the text of Justin by sober critical rules. The four last editions are preferable, as they contain the notes of Faber,* Vorstius,† and Scheffer.‡ See Edit. Bipont. *Notit. liter.*

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* Published at Saumur. 8vo. 1668-71.

† Berol, 8vo. 1673.

‡ Upsal. 8vo. 1678; "plenis illis audacissimarum conjecturarum!" says Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 65.

p. xxxiii. A very fine copy of the edition of 1701 is marked at 8*s*. 6*d*. in Mr. Bohn's catalogue.

Hearnii. Oxon. 1703. 8vo.

"A very good edition," says Harwood: it was compiled from four MSS., and has short notes and various readings. Of the MSS. Hearne does not say much in praise; the reader will find an extract concerning them from the editor's own words, in Ernesti's *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 65, which the Bipont editors have quoted. Hearne's edition was preceded by one at Oxford in 12mo. 1684, with various readings from an Oxford MS. and another at Cambridge; the latter communicated by Gale.

Gronovii. Lug. Bat. 1719-60. 8vo.

These are very accurate and elegant editions, and greatly superior to all that preceded them. The latter is the more valuable edition, both from the quantity of matter it contains, and from its correctness, as Gronovius was but a very young man when he published the former one. The edition of 1760 is considered as a standard work, in which the text of the author, with select and valuable notes, is given with great purity and accuracy. The preface is well worth the student's perusal, although Ernesti has justly remarked that it might have given better information concerning the ancient editions of Justin. Consult also Ed. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxxiii-viii. Fine copies of the edition of 1760 occur in the last catalogue of Mr. Hayes.

Fischeri. Lipsiæ. 1757 8vo.

A very useful and respectable edition, formed on Burman's of 1722, which was published without notes, but with various readings and an excellent preface. In the preface of this edition, by Fischer, a good deal of valuable information may be

acquired respecting the MSS. and early editions of this historian. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. iii. 66-7 ; Edit. Bipont. p. xxxiii.

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo. Argent. 1802. 8vo.

The Typographical Society, now removed from Deuxponts to Strasbourg, have published these two serviceable editions, of which the latter is the more correctly and elegantly printed. The text has received particular illustration from the ancient edition of Udal. Gallus before noticed; and where it differs from Gronovius, it follows this ancient and very valuable publication. Preceding the body of the work, there is an excellent account of the MSS. and editions of Justin, in thirty-three pages: at the end are "Excerptiones Chronologicæ," and a copious index.

Wetzelii. Lips. 1806. 8vo.

The text is that of Grævius, amended in many places: but many passages yet require the judicious correction of the editor. The commentary is the chief excellence of this edition. Two useful indexes close the volume. Klügling, p. 319, is copious in his details.

JUVENALIS. A. D. 82. PERSIUS. A. D. 65.

(Udal. Gallus. Romæ.) Sine Anno. 4to.

Editio Princeps of the Juvenal alone.* It is not however very improbable that the assiduous researches of some future bibliographer may discover an impression of Persius executed in the same type. The present is one of the rarest classical volumes in the world: only two other copies of it

* Unless *otherwise* expressed, each edition will be supposed to contain the text of *both* poets.

being known—namely, one in the collection of the late Count D'Elci at Florence, and the other in the Magliabecchi library in the same city. This rare and precious book is printed in the first, and smallest, type of Ulric Han, such as appears in the *Tusculan Questions* and *Art of Oratory* of CICERO, mentioned in vol. i. pp. 429, 446. This edition was therefore in all probability printed before the year 1470. Referring the reader to a particular account of it in the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 63, and to Brunet, vol. ii. p. 290-1, it remains here only to observe that the edition under consideration has 25 lines in a full page, but on the reverse of the 77th and last leaf, there are 26 lines—concluding with the last verse of the poet, without the slightest indication of colophon. This may be considered as an impression wholly uncollated, and may therefore in all probability be of material importance.

(V. DE SPIRA. Venet.) 1470. Folio.

The JUVENAL alone: and the first impression of that poet *with a Date*. Neither Maittaire, Ruperti, nor Panzer appear to have seen this excessively rare volume: of which there can be little doubt but that the printer was *Vindelin de Spira*. A full and particular account of it, accompanied by a few collations with the dateless Brescia, and second Ulric Han, impressions, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 115-117. A full page has 30 lines: there is no title, or prefix, to the first, or to any of the Satires. In the whole, 71 leaves: the colophon, in two lines, with the date subjoined, being on the recto of the last leaf, beneath the 25th verse. Of this very rare volume (of which I have no recollection of a copy recently sold at a public auction) there are copies in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries. It is also in the collections of Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Standish.

UDAL. GALLUS. Romæ. Sine Anno. 4to.

It must be premised, that, in designating this impression as the *first* which contains the text of PERSIUS (in conjunction with that of Juvenal) allowance must be made—in the absence of DATES—for the possible discovery of a Persius printed in the *first* and *smallest* type of Ulric Han, and for the probable priority of the impressions about to be next described. A particular description of the impression of each poet, now under consideration, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 117; 219: from which the following details may be sufficient. On the recto of the first leaf, without any prefix, we read the following *inaccurate* opening of the 1st Satire:

Semper *ergo** auditor tātum: nūq̄ne reponam?

The first page contains 23 lines: a full page, 25 lines. On the recto of the 78th leaf, the Satires end; with the usual six colophonic verses (beginning "Anser Tarpei custos, &c.") beneath. A leaf, with the register on the recto, concludes the volume. The PERSIUS commences on the recto of the 1st leaf with the first 5 lines in capital letters, including a titular prefix of 3 lines, A full page has 25 lines. Each satire has a title in capital letters prefixed. In the whole, 14 leaves: without numerals, signatures or catchwords. Ruperti had never seen either edition. Lord Spencer's copies of these rare volumes are in beautiful condition in all respects. His duplicate copy of the Juvenal alone, obtained from the Duke di Cassano's library, was sold in 1821, for 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

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* It is rightly printed *ego* in the first edition by him. Why should he not therefore have reprinted that reading? Would it be hence inferred that this was his *first*, and the *supposed* first, his *second* (corrected) edition? It is indeed most difficult and hopeless to come to any satifactory conclusion on such points.

GERING, CRANTZ, and FRIBURGER. Paris. Sine Anno. Folio.

Executed by these printers in the Sorbonne Academy:—in their first, rude, large roman type. It is an impression of most excessive rarity, and I should apprehend that it was not printed later than the year 1471. There is no copy of it, to my knowledge, in France; and the only copies of it in England, as far as I know, are those in the libraries of Magdalen College, Oxford, and of Earl Spencer. In the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 221-3, will be found a particular account of it, together with a fac-simile of the type. See also the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 160. A full page has 32 lines. To each satire a title is prefixed, in the lower case roman. There are neither signatures, numerals, nor catchwords. The Juvenal comprehends 61 leaves: the Persius, 11 leaves. Neither Chevillier, La Serna Santander, Panzer, nor Brunet, ever saw a copy of this truly rare and estimable impression.

[FERANDUS.] Brixiæ. Sine Anno. Folio.

In the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 119, I have ventured to say that I should not be deemed very rash "if I called this edition the earliest production of the Brescia press." It is a volume of prodigious rarity; although I am not unmindful of the great scarcity of the impression *next* described: and that (as intimated in a note in the above work) what Ruperti has said of this latter impression of 1473, may with equal propriety be affixed to this: namely, that "to his knowledge, no one had collated it." Till its notice by Audiffredi (*Edit. Ital.* p. 199) there had appeared no account whatever of the volume under consideration. It begins without any titular prefix: having 32 lines in a full page. The text of Juvenal concludes on the reverse of the 58th leaf. The Persius commences on the recto of the ensuing leaf; having (what is a little singular) 34 lines

in a full page. It concludes on the reverse of the 10th and last leaf: having the words FINIS: and BRIXIE below the text.

Petri Villæ. Brixiæ. 1473. Folio.

If this impression, at present wanting in the the library of Earl Spencer, be printed like the Virgil of the same date, and published at the same place, (see *Bibl. Spen.* ii. 472-5, where there is a fac-simile of the type of the Virgil) it is certainly *not* the production of the press of *Ferandus*. The editor appears to have been Petrus Villa. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. The text of Juvenal ends on the recto of the 51st leaf: without any subscription but the word "Finis." The reverse is blank. On the recto of the ensuing leaf, the Persius begins; occupying 9 leaves. The colophon, with the date, and designation of the editor—as "Jubente Præsbytero Petro Villa,"—is beneath the text. See this edition particularly described in Audiffredi, *Edit. Ital.* p. 137-8; and the *Catalogue Raisonné* of the Crevenna's library, vol. iii. p. 242. Another copy was in the Pinelli collection; and Morelli (the author of the Bibliotheca Pinelliana) tells us that "Crevenna was not a little delighted to have got possession of such a treasure as this volume." A copy is in the Bodleian library.

——. Monteregali. 1473. Folio.

With the *Heroic Epistles of Ovid:* but *without Persius.* Mr. Moss refers to an account of this book in Mr. Beloe's *Anecdotes of Literature,* vol. iii. p. 337-8; which is borrowed from the more particular account of it in the enlarged catalogue of the Crevenna library. Panzer also appears to be indebted for his account of this edition to the same authority. The argument for supposing the Juvenal and Ovid to be a simultaneous production, as adduced by Crevenna, seems to me to be un-

answerable. The colophon and date are found at the end of the Ovid. The Juvenal contains 72 leaves, and the Ovid 63 leaves. The printers are thus designated: *Per Antoniū Matthiæ quondam Andreæ de Antverpia et Baldisalem Corderiumq; Socium.*" It is an edition of prodigious rarity; and yet it produced only 209 francs at the sale of the Crevenna library. Its owner considered it to be unknown to all bibliographers.

[V. DE SPIRA. Venet.] Sine Anno. Folio.

Severe, if not insuperable, is the task of assigning correct chronological arrangement to the early DATELESS editions of Juvenal and Persius. The popularity of these works rendered the editions of them almost innumerable; and next to TERENCE, perhaps these writers impose the hardest task upon the bibliographer in ascertaining the correct dates of their impressions. What Mr. Moss places as the *third*, is here arranged as the *sixth*, in the list of these early editions. It has been previously described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. 123; but the appropriation of the printer is yet a *debateable* point. A title, in the lower case, precedes the beginning of the text: of which the first line is in capital letters. A full page has 32 lines. The text of Juvenal ends on the recto of the 61st leaf: the reverse is blank. The Persius follows; having 11 leaves. A copy is in the British Museum; and another is, I believe, in the Bodleian library.

I. DE FIVIZANO. Venet. Sine Anno. Folio.

The *Juvenal* only. On the strength of the supposed coeval ms. date of 1473, in a copy of this book in the royal library at Paris—as mentioned by Brunet, vol. ii. 291—I assign to this edition the place which it here occupies. This impression concludes on the recto of the 72nd and last leaf, with a colophon of

6 verses, of which the commencement is quoted by Brunet. Each full page has 27 lines. A copy of this book was sold at the La Valliere sale for 150 francs only. It is very scarce.

———. ———. Sine Anno. Folio.

This is the edition described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 121-2, and placed *before* the last impression but one in these pages. On reconsideration, it may be a production of a later date. It should seem however that they are each a copy of the other. It is distinguished by having a gothic letter very frequently at the beginning of a line, the impression being executed in a very indifferent style of typography.

———. ———. Sine Anno. Folio.

The *Juvenal* only. The only copy of this edition which I ever saw, is in the library at Blickling in Norfolk. It has signatures *a* to *g* in eights. On h iiij, recto, the colophon is thus:

EXPLICIT IVVENALIS. A
QVINATIS. FELICITER. E
MENDATVM. PER. M. M.
A. S. M.

A full page has 33 lines. On comparing this description with what appears in the *Bibl. Pinell.* vol. ii. p. 333-4, it seems to be the very same edition as Morelli has there specified: and which is properly considered as of the greatest degree of rarity. To be perfect, however, it should have *Persius;* which contains signatures *a* and *b*—I presume also in eights. The printer seems to be either John de Colognia, or Philip Lavagna: but the impression is probably of a later date than either of the three ensuing. A copy is in the Bodleian library.

GULDINBECK. Romæ. 1474. Folio.

The *Juvenal* alone. From the silence of Panzer, Brunet, and other Bibliographers, I am properly justified in calling *this* the rarest edition of the poet of which we have any knowledge: see the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 65. It has escaped Mr. Moss in his elaborate list of early editions The text begins on the recto of the first leaf, as extracted in the authority just referred to: and that the Roman character is that of *Guldinbeck*, seems evident for the reason there mentioned. A full page, such as the 2d and 4th, has 25 lines. On the 78th and last leaf but one, are the colophon and date. The register occupies the last leaf. Lord Spencer's is a most desirable copy of this very uncommon impression, and was obtained from the library of the Duke di Cassano.

In this year (1474) two elaborate works, in the form of COMMENTARIES upon Juvenal, were published at Rome. One, in the month of August, by SABINUS, under the title of *Paradoxa*: the other, in the month of September, by CALDERINUS, under that of *Commentarii*. Particular descriptions of these valuable works appear in the *Bibl. Spencer*. vol. ii. p. 125, and vol. vi. p. 97-8. For the character of Calderinus's Commentaries, see p. 150 post.

ANDREAS GALLUS. Ferrar. 1474. Fol.

A copy of this edition, which I have not found mentioned by Ruperti, was sold at the Pinelli sale, no. 9540, for 3*l*. 13*s*. 6*d*. The following is the quaint colophon of the work:

" Impressi Andreas hoc opus: cui Francia nomen
Tradidit: at civis Ferrariensis ego.
Herculeo felix Ferraria tuta manebat
Numine: perfectus cum liber iste fuit."

See Panzer, t. i. 394, who borrows his account from Maittaire, t. i. 339. Mr. Clarke mentions a copy of this very rare edition, with the Persius, in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge; which it was not my good fortune to meet with.* *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, p. 119.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1474. Fol.

See Saxii *Hist. typog. litt. Mediol.* p. 561; *Catal. Bibl. Schwurtz.* t. ii. 144; Maittaire, t. i. 340; De Bure, t. iii. 376. "Neither this nor any of the Milan editions," says Ruperti, "have I been able to procure, notwithstanding all my endeavours. I wish that some able scholar, into whose hands they may fall, would examine them with critical attention." Copies of this edition are in the Marlborough and Pembroke libraries; and another is in the Bodleian library.

JAC. RUBEUS. Venet. 1475. Fol.

Without *Persius*. This is a valuable and rare edition, as it presents us, for the first time, with "*the commentaries of* CALDERINUS in union with the text of the poet." It is singular that the text of the poet is dated 1475, but the commentary 1474.† The volume concludes with nineteen pages of commentary, by way of summary, printed in a larger letter

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* Perhaps this may be the proper place to notice an edition of Juvenal, without date, accompanied by the Commentary of Calderinus,—the latter printed by Moretus, at Venice—which seems unknown to most Bibliographers: and is marked in the last catalogue of Mr. Thorpe at 18*l.* 18*s.*

† In the edition of this date which was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, Dr. Harwood informs us that Mr. Wodhull found the *text of Juvenal* dated 1481, and the commentaries which followed of the date of 1474. The fact is, that, in the reprint of the commentary, they preserved its original date.

than that which surrounds the text, of the same size as the text itself. Ruperti treats fully of this edition under the title of Romæ 1474 (which is the date of the *summary only*, just specified), and the Cat. de la Valliere, no. 2531, affords a very accurate description of it. The paper is firm and tolerably good; the type is not remarkable for its elegance of form, or clearness of execution. See too *Bibl. Mason.* pt. i. no. 473; and Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* 157. For the *commentaries of Calderinus,* there are few learned men who profess any veneration. According to Ruperti, they are replete with absurd illustrations and grammatical subtilties; they were incorporated into many subsequent editions.

I. DE WESTPHALIA. Lovan. 1475. Folio.

An uncommon edition; executed in the handsome gothic type of the printer—according to my recollection of a copy of it in the library of Peter House, Cambridge. A very particular description of it occurs in the *Cat. de Livr. imp. sur Vélin,* vol. ii. p. 77: where mention is made of a copy of it UPON VELLUM, being kept from the time of Scriverius in the library of Vander Does at Haarlem. The authority of Wolf's *Monument. Typog.* is referred to, vol. i. p. 394: where I find that Wolf himself saw the book.

ALDUS. Venet. 1501-35. 8vo.

According to Renouard, there were *two* editions of the date of 1501, composed from different MSS. One is without the anchor (the device of Aldus), has no numerals, and the subscription at bottom is printed in *Italics;* the other contains the anchor, has numerals, and the subscription is printed in *capital letters.* Ruperti erroneously supposed the first Aldine edition to be *without date,* as the Greek characters in the 6th and 9th Satires were found wanting in the one *sine anni notâ;* but Renouard has properly corrected this error, by informing

us that the *dateless* edition was printed at Lyons, and is a *counterfeit* of the Aldine:* having no Greek characters in their printing-office, the Lyonese were obliged to omit them altogether.

Of *one* of the editions printed in 1501, (but *which* is not specifically stated,) a most admirable character is given by Ruperti. The eulogy of Heyne on the Aldine edition of Virgil of 1514, may be well transferred, says he, to this present one of Juvenal. "Emendatissima est editio, ad meliores haud dubiè libros, tam scriptos quam editos, recensita." It is printed in the Italic letter, and forms a companion to the Horace and Virgil of the same date. Five copies, of these first Aldine editions, UPON VELLUM, are specified in the *Cat. de Livr. imp. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 78: of which two (one in his Majesty's, and the other in Earl Spencer's library) are in this country. The most magnificent of these copies is perhaps that in the Imperial library at Vienna, in the binding of Grolier:—from the Hohendorf collection. The Grolier copy, upon paper, is in the royal library at Paris. The Rev. Mr. Williams possesses an uncut copy, obtained from Messrs. Payne and Foss.

The edition of 1535, pronounced "very correct" by Renouard, follows sometimes one, and sometimes the other, text of the previous editions. It is not common. There is a copy of this edition, in the Grolier binding, in the royal library at Paris; and another similar copy is in that of M. Renouard. *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 70: 270.

JUNTA. Florent. 1513. 8vo.

"I regret," says Ruperti, "that no one has yet critically examined this edition, as I do not recollect to have seen any

* Of which counterfeit—as well as of the genuine editions—a very full description is given by Mr. Moss in his "Manual," vol. ii. p. 151-5. Lord Spencer possesses the Lyons counterfeit UPON VELLUM.

other by Philip Junta: the text is probably taken from the Aldine." It was unknown to Bandini. In the *Bibl. Croftsiana*, no. 1824, there is another edition of 1519; of which Mr. Heber, as well as of the previous edition, possesses a copy. Consult Bauer's *Bibl. Libr. rarior.* t. ii. 216; *Catal. Bibl.* J. A. Ernesti (Lips. 1788,) p. 188; and Bandini, *Annal. Juntar* pt. ii. 48. 138.

KNOBLOUCH. Venet. 1518. 4to.

" Præclara et nova Juvenalis recensio, quæ textum quidem Aldinum pro fundamento posuit, sed multa in eo ex antiquis libris correxit. Recusa est an. 1527, 8vo. sed quis ei præfuerit vir doctus haud compertum habeo." RUPERTI. p. CXCII.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1528-35-42. 8vo.

" Ex editionibus Aldinis, cum annotatiunculis in margine." These editions contain some good emendations, and the readings are sometimes preferable to those of the Aldine: the annotations are by *Curio.* A copy of the *first* edition of Colinæus, *cor. turc.* was sold at Mr. Croft's sale, no. 1825, for 15*s.*

GRYPHIUS. Lugd. 1538-45. 8vo.

The Bipont editors describe the text of these editions as agreeing generally with the Aldine; the orthography and construction of passages are sometimes different: they have good readings.

FROBEN. Basil. 1551. 8vo.

This edition, printed by one of Froben's sons, is noticed by Ruperti as containing the Scholia of Curio. " Scholia illa pauca tantum et brevia sunt, sed passim bona et utilia, quæ

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* BRITANNICUS was the editor of the work. He published an edition

tamen magis Britannico, quam poetæ profuerunt." Henninius, in his edition of 1685, more particularly discusses the Scholia of Curio, and the merits of Britannicus. This edition of 1551 is scarce.

Pulmanni. Antwerp. 1565. 8vo.

Printed by Plantin. The editor, Pulmannus, was originally a baker at Antwerp. He is not very respectably mentioned by Ruperti, in his elaborate account of this edition; although in the *Hist. Bibl. Fabr.* t. iii. 520, he is called "insignis philologicus."

Pithoei. Lutet. 1585. 8vo.

Printed by Patisson. "Editio præstantissima," says Ruperti, "et inter emendatissimas referenda." Seven closely printed pages of observations are devoted to this edition by Ruperti, who concludes with regretting the time wasted in investigating the Scholia of ancient MSS. Mr. Payne, in his Catalogue of 1801, has valued this scarce and excellent edition at 15*s*.

Lubini. Hanov. 1603-13. 4to.

"A most excellent edition to explain Juvenal," says Harwood. The *Hist. Fabr. Bibl.* t. iii. 521, gives a very favourable character of the critical talents of Lubinus; yet Ruperti declares him to be unequal to the task of editing Juvenal: "Impar fuit talibus ausis—vanam sæpe alienamque ostentat doctrinam, quæ multa tum obscura non inlustrat, tum satis

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of Juvenal, with notes, containing the commentary of Calderinus, at Brixia, fol. 1501. See Fabr. *Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721, t. i. 454. For a very favourable character of Britannicus, consult *Hist. Fabr. Bibl.* t. iii. 520.

clara et perspicua, alienis luminibus adfusis obfuscat." He goes on to consider Lubinus as inferior to Pithoeus, Schrevelius, Marshall, and others; and says he is fortified in his opinion by the authority of Henninius. The criticisms of Henninius and Ruperti will unquestionably outweigh the eulogiums of John Fabricius and Harwood, and we must therefore dissent from the Bibl. Sarraziana,* no. 1752 *(libri in quarto,)* in calling it "*editio omnium accuratissima.*"

R. Stephanus. Lutet. 1613-16. 8vo.

Printed by R. Stephen the younger. These editions especially the latter, are classical and correct, and the type is beautiful. To the edition of 1616 is prefixed the Dissertation of Rigaltius concerning the Satire of Juvenal.

Variorum. L. Bat. 1648-58-64-71-84. 8vo.

The text of these editions is compiled by Schrevelius: the *latter* is called "very correct and valuable" by Harwood. The edition of 1664 is reviewed at large by Ruperti, and not greatly extolled: the edition of 1684, in fine condition, is scarce and sells high. The "Index Verborum" to Persius, according to Wetsten, the printer, is new, and occupies the last eighteen pages of the book.

Henninii. Traject. 1685. 4to.

"Edition très bonne, et regardée par les Sçavans comme la meilleure qui ait été donnée jusqu'à présent." Cited from De Bure in the Bibl. Revickz. p. 98. The character of Henninius, as an editor of Juvenal, stands high in the literary world, and this valuable edition will never be in want of pur-

* The edition is there said to be printed by Morell, Lutet. 1613, and the name of Lubinus does not appear in the title of the work; yet I have been informed, probably not from very accurate data, that the edition is that of *Lubinus*.

chasers. "Præstantissimam Juvenalis editionem debemus V. C. Christiano Henninio," says J. A. Fabricius in his *Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721, t. i. 453.

HENNINII, Lug. Bat. 1695. 4to.

This edition is severely censured by Ruperti, who refers to the opinion of Le Clerc in *Bibl. ancienne et moderne*, which condemns Henninius in the most pointed and unqualified manner. I do not see how Ruperti can consistently subscribe to the condemnation of Henninius, as he has generally adduced *his* opinion either in support of his own, or by way of illustration of preceding editions. This work is highly praised in the *Hist. Bibl. Fabr.* t. iii. 518. Of the *Persius*, which was CASAUBON's own production, and first published in 1605, it is observed in the eighty-second page of the *Scaligeriana*, speaking of Casaubon's *Commentary*,* "*la sauce vaut mieux que le poisson*"—Mr. Kett calls it "by far the best edition of these authors extant."

MARSHALL. Lond. 1723. 8vo.

Unnoticed by Harwood, and seldom found in catalogues. From the review of it by Ruperti, it may be considered a neat, correct, and useful edition.

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* Joseph Scaliger, in his epistles to Casaubon, mentions the Commentary on Persius with admiration and rapture. "Tandem exoptatissimus Persius tuus nudius-tertius mihi redditus fuit: atque adeo totus sum in eo legendo. Si qui sunt, ut sane non pauci sunt, qui ad illius poëtæ adyta penetrasse putent, tuo Commentario moniti tam ab eo abesse fateantur necesse est, quanto proprius sese accessisse putabant. Quanto in pretio is auctor olim fuerit, Quintilianus et Martialis testes sunt, &c. —Tu luculentâ illa explanatione fecisti, ut mihi non solum magnus propter se, sed et melior propter te, videatur, &c.—Tu illi scriptori animam dedisti, &c." Epist. Scalig. civ.: And again, epist. cv. "Tuus Persius mirifice me capit. Tuus *divinus commentarius* eum auctorem, à quo antea alienus eram, conciliavit mihi." A. D. 1605.

HAWKEY. Dublin. 1746. 8vo.

Said to be "a very correct and beautiful edition," by Harwood, who, however, calls it a duodecimo. At the Pinelli sale, no. 9570, a copy was purchased by Count Revickzky. What is rather surprising, Ruperti has not noticed a single edition of the date of 1746.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1746-50. 8vo.

According to Harwood, the last is a very correct edition: a good copy is worth seven or eight shillings.

SANDBY. Cantab. 1763. 8vo.

With numerous plates, from antique gems, &c. The edition is well printed, and forms a respectable companion to the Horace and Virgil published in the same style. Collectors are fond of LARGE PAPER copies, in fine condition.

———. Manheim. 1781. 12mo.

"With the life of Juvenal and the Synopsis of Grangeus at the end of the volume. The editions of Henninius and Casaubon are faithfully followed.

———. Bipont. 1785. 8vo.

A neat and useful edition. It contains the lives of the two poets, attributed to Suetonius; the arguments of the Satires; and an enlarged *Notitia literaria*, from Fabricius and Ernesti. The "Index Verborum" not only explains obscure and doubtful passages, but praises the remarks and moral sentiments of Juvenal and Persius.

RUPERTI. Lipsiæ. 1801. 2 vols. 8vo.

Without Persius. I rejoice that the moment is now arrived when I am to notice, in order, this excellent and elaborate

edition, from which I have so often, and I hope advantageously, borrowed bibliographical information on the comparative merits of preceding editions. The first volume, after presenting us with an engraved title-page, ornamented with a vignette, contains 264 pages of introductory matter; namely, a Preface; Life of Juvenal; of the Satires of the Romans, including those of Lucilius, Horace, Juvenal, and Persius; Index of the MSS. of Juvenal; Index of the editions, and the various translations (both of which Indexes occupy about ninety pages;) Testimonies of the Ancients in favour of Juvenal; and Arguments of the Satires. These treatises are followed by the text of Juvenal, with short notes at bottom illustrative of the phraseology and punctuation: the text comprehends 341 pages. It is succeeded by "Excursus ad quædam Juvenalis Loca," which occupies fifty pages; and the volume is concluded by a copious and admirable "Index Rerum et Verborum," comprehending 270 pages; so that the entire first volume contains 925 pages. The second volume, which is not so bulky, presents us with a rich fund of Variæ Lectiones, Annotationes, &c. &c.

It is, upon the whole, a very learned and valuable edition of Juvenal, and contains more information of the author than is to be found in any other edition extant. Schoell (*Repert. de Litt. Ancienne*, vol. i. 220) is at once enthusiastic and minute in his account of this edition. Some copies are struck off on *fine paper*, and sell high. Indeed, they are very rare.

In the year 1803 KOENIGIUS published Persius alone, with a proëme concerning the life, manner, and writings of the poet; with an ample commentary, or notes. This edition is sometimes purchased as a companion to the preceding: although the Paris editions by Achaintre, 1812, 8vo. as frequently occupies that place.

MUSSI. Mediol. 1807 Folio.

A truly sumptuous volume; and from the dedication, appearing to be the first fruits of Mussi's press on his removal to Milan, after its unsuccessful establishment at Parma. This impression is dedicated to the MARQUIS TRIVULZIO; a nobleman, whose "integrity and suavity of manners" are only equalled by his bibliomaniacal ardour in the collection of a choice and splendid library. With the Juvenal, there are two large plates. A beautiful copy of this accurately printed, and somewhat uncommon, volume is at Althorp.

ACHAINTRE. Paris. 1810. 8vo. 3 vols.

The printer is *Firmin Didot;* whose typographical skill, especially in the LARGE PAPER copies of this work, appears to every possible advantage. But the edition has very considerable intrinsic claims to notice and commendation; and although in extent and depth of research it yields to that of Ruperti, yet there are many readings and annotations in it of a preferable description to those of the Leipsic editor. Achaintre's object was to adopt a middle course; and frankly acknowledging his inferiority of critical skill, to bring forward, by the help of not fewer than 36 MSS. in the royal library of France —of which some few were of the Xth and XIth centuries— such readings as might occasionally exhibit a purer text. A list of MSS. consulted, and of editions of Juvenal, together with the commentary and other critical apparatus, including a copious index, occupy the second volume: but what gives the impression a very great value in the estimation of the editor, is, that it contains the hitherto *inedited* notes of Hadrian and Charles Valois. The accidental discovery of these notes,* by

* They were found in an edition of Juvenal by H. Valois, Lutet. 1699, 4to. The notes of Hadrian, the father, are preferable (says Klüglingius) to those of the son Charles.

Chardon de la Rochette, in his library, induced M. Achaintre to expedite the publication of the work containing the Juvenal only. The text of PERSIUS afterwards appeared strengthened and adorned by similar helps. Upon the whole, this is a very estimable edition of the authors in question.

RUPERTI. Lipsiæ. 1819. 8vo. 2 vols.

Editio Altera et Emendatior. Well may Ruperti, in the opening of his preface, indulge in something like a triumphant conviction of the success of his previous labours, and of the increased claims to public approbation in the impression which is here put forth: and which manifests the judgment and intelligence displayed in "lopping off, adding to, and correcting" his previous labours. This preface is throughout written in a candid and liberal manner; and the contents of these volumes justify the promises and expectations which that preface holds forth. In all respects therefore this is the best edition of Juvenal extant. The various readings, indexes, and the commentary (which latter occupies the second volume) are at once copious, complete, and satisfactory.

LIVIUS. A. D. 17.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. However encomiastic may be the terms in which this truly magnificent publication is noticed in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 123-130, I am persuaded, on the maturest consideration, that it merits all that can be said in commendation of it. Without entering into minute details, it may be pronounced the finest old Latin classical volume in the world: and whoever has been fortunate enough to see the copy of it in the library at Spencer House, will readily assent to the truth of this position. That copy, on the whole is

perhaps the finest in existence: being a little superior to that in the public library at Munich, and to both those in the royal library at Paris. Of the unique copy UPON VELLUM, I shall presently speak.

The prefatory address of the Bishop of Aleria begins on the recto of the first leaf, without any prefix. This preface occupies two leaves. Then follow 20 leaves of summaries or epitomes of the several books, including the fragments. On the recto of the 23d leaf, at top, commences what may be called the proheme of the historian; and at bottom are the first four lines of the text. A full page has 46 lines. In the whole, 411 leaves: concluding on the recto of the last, thus

in biduū: ualitudinis causa: et per omnia Fora:
Conciliabulaq; edixerunt.

The six well known colophonic verses (beginning "Aspicis illustris") are beneath. Splendid and intrinsically valuable as is this noble volume, it is not less rare and costly than splendid. Of late years, I cannot tax my memory with a single copy of it (with the exception presently to be noticed) on sale, either publicly or privately. It is in the Royal, Bodleian, and British Museum, libraries.

Mention has been made of a copy UPON VELLUM. That copy, after having been in the possession of the late Mr. Edwards, and Sir Mark M. Sykes, Bart. became, on a competition at a public auction, the property of Messrs. Payne and Foss.* After it had been sold for 903*l.* at the sale of Mr. Edwards' library in 1815,† and for 480 guineas at Sir Marks's in 1824, it became, and now is, the property of John Dent, Esq. M. P.

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* See this splendid article triumphantly described in the Supplement to their Catalogue of 1825: p. 13.

† See an account of this sale in the *Bibliogr. Decameron,* vol. iii. 115-7. In the previous edition of this "Introduction," I had erroneously said that this vellum copy had been obtained by Mr. Edwards from the Imperial library at Vienna.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1470. Folio. 2 vols.

Editio Secunda. Of less rarity, but of greater typographical attractions than the preceding impression. It is perhaps the most splendid classical monument of the press of V. de Spira; and is a faithful reprint of its precursor. The prefatory address of its episcopal editor is also reprinted; and this may be seen in a modern form in Quirini *De Opt. Script. Rom. Edit.* p. 148-160, and in the appendix to the *Bibl. Smithiana*, p. LXXXII. Consult the authorities in the Bibl. Spenc. vol. ii. p. 128. The same preliminary pieces, as in the previous edition, are found in the earlier pages of the present: a full page has 49 lines. The first volume contains 168 leaves, ending on the reverse of the last. The second begins with the 3d Decad, and concludes on the 248th and last leaf: the text of the historian concluding on the previous leaf. The date of the imprint, with 44 hexameter and pentameter verses (the whole of which are given by Debure and Fossi) form the concluding matter of the publication.

It should seem, from the colophon, that there was a pretty large number of copies printed: but a copy, of such genuine size and condition as that which adorns the shelves of Mr. Grenville's library—or as that now on sale at Mr. Bohn's, obtained at the sale of some very curious old books, the property of Mr. George Nicol—will scarcely occur twice in the period of one man's life. Perhaps however the copy in the library of Closterneuburg Monastery,* near Vienna, is equal to either. The copy in the British Museum is also, as rightly observed by Mr. Moss, of very extraordinary beauty. The splendidly illuminated copy, purchased at the sale of the Pinelli library by Mr. Thos. Knight for 54*l.* 12*s.* is now the property of Mr. Heber. There are two copies of these beautiful volumes

* *Tour*; vol. iii. p. 616.

printed UPON VELLUM. One, in the royal library at Paris, which suffered at the siege of Lyons, in the French revolution, and is particularly described in the *Bibliographical Tour*,* vol. ii. p. 275-6. The other, bound in 3 vols. and lately the property, of Count Melzi, is now in the library of F. H. Standish, Esq. and it may with truth be affirmed, that a more beautiful or more perfect specimen of an ancient classic UPON VELLUM is not contained in any library in Europe.

UDAL. GALLUS. Romæ. Sine Anno. Folio. 2 vols.

Editio Tertia—and volumes, of probably nearly equal magnificence with either of those of the previous impressions. In the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 132, I have given at length the reasons which induce me to assign to this edition the place which it here occupies: and to the same work I refer for the various authorities who have more or less given a description of it. The epitomes or summaries begin on the reverse of the 1st leaf. These occupy 23 leaves; ending with the usual colophonic verses which commence with "Anser Tarpeii custos:" beneath which is the word CAMPANUS—designative of the Cardinal of that name being the editor. A full page has 45 lines. The previous verses, with the same word beneath, appear at the end of the second volume. I have little hesitation in saying that the finest known copy of this edition, in England, is that in the library of Earl Spencer.

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* This copy is both in an imperfect and a lacerated condition: the latter owing to a cannon-ball which struck it during the siege of Lyons. The first volume begins abruptly "ex parte altera ripe" &c. It is however a beautiful book, the vellum being of a uniform, but rather yellow tint. It measures $14\frac{5}{8}$ by $9\frac{6}{8}$ inches. A cannon-ball took the second volume obliquely, so as to leave the first part of it less lacerated than the second. In the latter part of the volume, the ball seems to have gone across the page. It yet exhibits however a fine old illumination on the first page.

Mr. Grenville also possesses a very beautiful one—obtained for a moderate sum at the sale of Mr. Edwards's library. It is in the British Museum and in the Bodleian library. Mr. Heber also possesses a copy of it.

Sweynheym et Pannartz. Romæ. 1472. Folio. 2 vols.

A reprint of the parent text of 1469, with the omission, however, of the prefatory epistle. The summaries comprehend 20 leaves. A full page has 46 lines. The titles to the books (wanting in the earlier editions) are here printed uniformly in lower-case letter. I am not aware of any inducement for the possession of this edition; nor does it, as intimated in the previous edition of this work, contain the text of Florus. It was unknown to Fabricius and his editor Ernesti.

Of subsequent editions, in the XVth century, those of P. de Lavagna of 1478 (of which a most splendid copy is described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* ii. 135) and Zarotus 1480, are chiefly estimable and sought after. In the recent catalogue of Mr. Hayes, I find a copy of the former in vellum binding marked at 1*l.* 1*s.*: and a copy of the latter, which had been in the Pinelli library, marked at 6*l.* 6*s.*

Manzolinus. Tarvis. Fol. 1480.

This edition is erroneously supposed to have been printed at Parma, by Drakenborch, Orlandi, and the compilers of the Harleian Catalogue; whereas, it is the first edition of Livy printed at Treviso. See Edit. Bipont. p. ci.; Panzer, t. iii. 37, and the authorities there cited.

Minutiani. Mediol. 1505. Fol.

The editor and printer of this edition was Minutianus, to whom we are indebted for the editio princeps of Cicero's works.

In his dedication to Carolus Jaffredus, Minutianus observes "se non imitatorem esse eorum temeritatem, qui omnia corrigere ac emendare profitentur: sed quæ sibi aut dubia aut obscura visi fuerunt, ea se intentata reliquisse, ut per pristina dictionum aliqua vestigia vera et sincera lectio investigari possit." In his dedication of *Claudian*, to the same person, speaking of this edition of Livy, he emphatically remarks, "sex in toto Livio vulnerum millibus a me curatis, aut splenio contectis." According to De Bure, no. 4805, it is rather a scarce work. A damaged copy was sold at La Valliere's sale: see no. 4858. and Edit. Bipont. p. cv. This work has escaped Ernesti and Harles.

Carbachii. Mogunt. 1518. Fol.

Cum Flori Epitome. This scarce and valuable work, printed by Schæffer, Fust's grandson, fixes a new æra in the editions of Livy. The 33d book, with the first seventeen chapters almost effaced, and the 40th, from the 37th chapter,* were first made known to the world in the present publication: they were taken "e Cod. antiq. Langobardicis litteris (in membranâ) scripto S. Martini illius urbis." See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 282. This MS., of the *present* existence of which we are ignorant, was carefully revised and collated by Carbachius with the printed editions, from which he found it vary in two thousand places. Consult *Edit. Bipont.* t. i. cx.; and Maittaire, t. ii. 333, who has extracted the Privilege of the Emperor Maximilian granted to Schæffer, the Preface of Erasmus, and the Advertisement of Carbachius to the Reader. Of this edition there is a magnificent copy UPON VELLUM in the Imperial library at Vienna; but not more magnificent than

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* The Bipont editors say this edition contains the last part of the 33d book, and the following ones *to the end of the 40th*: Ernesti says *pars posterior libri* XL. *a capite* 37.

a SIMILAR copy in the Public library at Cambridge: which I have inspected more than once. The latter is in two volumes.

Aldi *(in Ædib.)*. Venet. 1518, &c. 8vo. 5 vols.

The five volumes of this edition bear the following dates—1518-19-20-21-33: these volumes are sometimes bound in four, and sometimes in three. Andreas Asulanus, the father-in-law of Aldus, published this edition, which is taken from certain MSS. and the Mentz edition just described. The five volumes, as minutely described by the Bipont editors, are of rare occurrence. Lord Spencer purchased them at the Pinelli sale, no. 7729. Consult Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 421. *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 200: and *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 70. M. Renouard possesses the only known copy on LARGE PAPER; with the exception of the 5th vol. which is on small. It was ceded to him by Count Ant. Pocchini of Padua.

The second Aldine edition* was published in fol. 1520. It is a reprint of the octavo one, and is rare, according to Renouard, but not equal to Manutius's edition of 1555.

Grynæi. Basil. 1531. Fol.

Printed in Froben's office. This is the first edition of Livy which presents us with the 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, and 45th books. These books were published by Simon Grynæus (of whom Erasmus has given a very excellent character,) from a

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* From these Aldine editions were published the following:—JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1522. Fol. 1532. See Bibl. Crevenn. no. 6241; Edwards's Cat. 1796, no. 3271; Maittaire, t. ii. 771. The octavo edition is not noticed by Panzer and Maittaire, but is stated in Bandini's *Annal. Juntarum*, t. ii. 175.—SOTERIS. Colon. Fol. 1525. A correct edition; erroneously attributed to Sobius, by Fabricius, Ernesti, and other bibliographers.—CERVICORNI. Colon. Fol. 1528. An indifferent edition. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 283.

MS. now in the Imperial library at Vienna, written about the fifth century, and esteemed one of the most valuable in the world, according to Lambecius's *Comment. de Biblioth. Vind.* lib. ii. c. 8. This MS., however, has not yet been sufficiently collated. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 283 ; Edit. Bipont. CXVIII, where there is a copious account from Gronovius's edition of 1679, Præf. t. i. ; and Drakenborch's edition, t. ii. 335. Panzer, t. vi. 280, observes of this work, "editio princeps tertiæ classis, eaque rarissima." See Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. no. 907 ; Bibl. Revickzk. p. 39 ; Bibl. Pinell. no. 7732.

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 1555. Fol.

This is one of the many editions which were published with the annotations of SIGONIUS—"quæ quidem," says Harles, "nonnullorum bilem moverunt." Renouard says it is an elegantly printed book, but is rarely to be found in good condition. At Mr. Bridges's sale a superb copy of this edition, on LARGE PAPER, was sold for the extraordinary sum of 35*l.* 10*s.* M. Renouard has also a copy on large paper, containing many notes in the hand-writing of De Thou.*

CORVINUS. Francof. ad Mœn. 1568. Fol.

An uncommon and magnificent edition : it has a number of curious wood-cuts, and the typography is exceedingly splendid. The connoisseur will discover many singular traits in the engravings—the bustle of a battle and solemnity of a march are sometimes well represented—but he will smile on finding *cannons* and *bombs* introduced in a Roman siege. The text is printed with frequent contractions, but, from what I have

* The numerous editions by MODIUS and GRUTER, which latter editor first divided the books of Livy into chapters, are not particularly distinguished for their intrinsic excellence: the reader will find a minute and tediously elaborate account of them in the Bipont edition.

perused, it is not incorrect. The engravings, and general splendour of the volume, will always render it a great acquisition to the library of the curious. Corvinus published the magnificent edition of Cæsar, mentioned in vol. i. p. 358.

D. HEINSII. L. Bat. 1634. 12mo. 3 vol.

Printed by the Elzevirs, from Gruter's edition of 1628, with *additional errors*. De Bure, no. 4808, has incautiously observed that this edition is preferred to that of Gronovius, which is contrary to the unanimous opinion of the best scholars and critics. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 423. It is however the more beautifully printed book.

GRONOVII. Lug. Bat. 1645-65-78. 12mo. 3 vols.
EJUSD. Ibid. 1679. 8vo. 3 vols.

Printed by the Elzevirs. These are the excellent editions of Gronovius, of which the first is a very neat and valuable one, but the last is generally esteemed the *edit. opt.* The first, however, contains some useful notes and remarks which were omitted in the last, and for this reason collectors usually procure the two editions; the text is divided into chapters, which was wanting in Heinsius's edition. The edition of 1678 is in one volume, in double columns, and may be pronounced a master-piece of printing. The text of Livy had never before appeared in so small a space; and although M. Renouard (*Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. iv. p. 73) thinks the volume could not have been in great request, yet, for purposes of immediate reference, it was surely a desirable acquisition. There are copies of this edition of 1678, of which the margins are so broad as almost to be designated as LARGE PAPER.

Of the edition of 1679, which is correctly and beautifully printed, (and of which the second and third volumes are dated 1678) copies are now become scarce and sell high: from 3 to 5 guineas, according to condition and binding. Harles thus

observes on it—"jure habetur optima—et insigne exemplum scriptorum Latinorum diligenter adcuratèque tractandorum. Addi tamen debet *liber novus observationum* Gronov. Daventr. 12mo. 1652: sive *liber quartus* in alterâ Gronovianarum observationum editione, a Frid. Platnero, Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1755, curatâ: in quo permulta Livii loca copiosiùs et diligentiùs excutiuntur atque explicantur." See Fabr *Bibl. Lat.* edit. 1721, t. i. 188; Ernesti's *Idem*, t. i. 285; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 423.

This edition of 1679 was reprinted at Basil in 1740, of which a copy in marbled leaves is marked at 2*l.* 5*s.* by Mr. Hayes.

Hearnii. Oxon. 1708. 8vo. 6 vols.

"This is a very accurate edition," says Dr. Harwood, "and does honour to that industrious antiquary." The text is from Gronovius, and the edition is compiled from the collation of many MSS., containing various readings subjoined to each page. To the sixth volume, besides some new and accurate indexes, are added the supplement of Doujat to the defects of the five last books, a few notes of Hearne, and the dissertation of Dodwell, "De Fragmento Liviano." Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 286; *Edit. Bipont.* t. i. CXL. There are beautiful copies on LARGE PAPER (if I recollect rightly) in the Ratcliffe and Christ Church libraries, at Oxford.

Clerici. Amst. 1710. 12mo. 10 vols.

An inaccurate edition, the errors of which are pointed out by Drakenborch. It was republished, equally incorrect, by Matthew Gesner, Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1735. See Ernesti and Harles.

Maittaire. Lond. 1722. 12mo. 6 vols.

"I read this edition of Livy by Maittaire when I was seventeen," says Dr. Harwood, "and I remember that I

then thought it the best edition of Livy that ever was published." It was reprinted in 1749 by the same printers (Tonson and Watts) in 7 vols. 12mo. and is pronounced by De Bure, no. 4817, to be " édition très jolie, et bien exécutée."

CREVIERI. Paris. 1735, &c. 4to. 6 vols.

" This edition," says Gibbon,* " contains a sensible life of the historian, a judicious selection of the best remarks on his work, and displays as much intelligence as taste on the part of the editor." The Bipont edition has copied the critique of Ernesti, who says of the notes, " breves et sine ostentatione doctrinæ, interdum tamen leviores et *tironibus* quam *viris* aptiores:" the subsequent remarks of Ernesti are very much in favour of the work. It was reprinted at Paris, 12mo. 1747; and at Padua, 8vo. 1759; and recently (1813 and 1818 in 3 vols. 8vo.) at Oxford and in London. Copies of the original edition, even on LARGE PAPER, are not of very rare occurrence, and may be obtained for about 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* See Ernesti *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 286. Edit. Bipont. t. i. 146.

DRAKENBORCHII. Amst. 1738. 7 vols. 4to.

The labours of Drakenborch have entitled his edition to a superiority over every preceding one. Ernesti, Harles, and the Bipont editors, are unanimous in their approbation of this truly critical production—the seventh volume of which is allowed to contain a variety of useful information respecting the editions of Livy. The first six volumes present us with the text of Gronovius, and Freinsheim's supplement,† accompanied by the learned notes of the editor. Harles, however, thus observes: " Neque diffitendum est, immensam Gronovii ac Drakenborchii diligentiam studiumque maxime laudabile non-

* Posthumous Works, vol. ii. 122, 4to. Edit.

† First published in the Delphin edition of 1679.

dum efficasse, *ut nulla omnino ulcera resiederent:* immo vero, ut postea videbimus, multi quædam viderunt, iisque sanandis admoverunt manus!" Mr. Gibbon remarks, "This edition may be considered, notwithstanding the prolixity of the commentaries, as a good repertory." Mr. Kett has, I think, thus judiciously observed of it: "The edition of Drakenborch is certainly deserving the attention of every scholar; but the notes are so prolix and numerous, relating chiefly to points of verbal criticism, that they frequently fatigue and perplex, instead of informing the reader." Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and now bring a considerable price. The work is beautifully printed.

RUDDIMAN. Edinb. 1751. 4 vols. 12mo.

The following are the observations of Dr. Harwood: "I have, within these three years, had occasion to read this edition of Livy twice through, and I cheerfully pass this sentence upon it; that it is one of the most accurate editions of Livy ever published. Edinburgh has as great reason to triumph in the immaculate purity of this edition of Livy, as Glasgow has to boast of the spotless perfection of the edition of Horace they published in 1744." Some copies of this work are printed on *fine paper;* of which one is marked at 2*l.* 10*s.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue. At the sale of Mons. d'Hangard, in 1789, a beautiful copy of Ruddiman's Livy of this kind was sold for 200 livres. See *Dict. Bibliographique*, t. ii. 262. RUDDIMAN was in his 77th year, with his eye-sight much injured, when he produced this beautiful and accurate edition. See Mr. G. Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman, p. 242-3.

An edition of Livy was published at Edinburgh in 1764 and 1772, 12mo.: the latter is incorrect and badly printed: neither of them approach within many degrees the edition of 1751, which owes its reputation to the typographical skill and erudition of Ruddiman.

A. G. ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1762. 8vo. 3 vols.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1791.—1801-4. 8vo. 5 vols.

This edition, which is dispatched by Harwood with the exclamation of "*Song book paper!*" is respectably mentioned by J. A. Ernesti and Harles: the former says it contains an excellent Glossary, which may be useful to learned men as well as students. It has also the fragment of the 91st book, which was first published by Bruns, from the Vatican, library; and, in the margin, the chronology is inserted from Crevier's edition, which was wanting in Drakenborch's. The text is a mere reimpression of Drakenborch's, but some emendations are occasionally introduced.

Of the above editions, the two latter, which were published after the death of the editor, are the best. The fifth volume, containing the Index, or "Glossarium Livianum," is considerably enlarged. Copies of this last edition, on *fine paper*, form a tolerably handsome set of volumes.

LALLEMANDI. Paris. 1775. 12mo. 7 vols.

Typis Barbou. A truly beautiful and accurate edition. It is composed on the basis of those of Crevier and Drakenborch, with the preface of the former inserted. Schoell has concisely, but strongly, appreciated its merits. *Rep. Lit. Anc.* vol. i. 221. There are copies on paper of a somewhat finer texture than others. A neat copy, in french calf binding, gilt leaves, is worth about *2l. 2s.*

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo. 13 vols.

"Nos textum quidem," say the editors, "Livii Drakenborchianum, sed denuo cum præstantioribus editionibus, Grynæanâ, Aldinâ Sigonii, Gruterianâ, Gronovianâ, et Creverianâ, collatum recipimus. Supplementa a Freinshemio

scripta ex ipsa eorum editione Argentoratensi suo loco addenda censuimus, ita ut, quod Clericus neglexerat, nomina auctorum, quos Freinshemius secutas erat, paginis subjicerimus singulis; quem in finem Doujatianam in Us. Delph. Venetiis accuratius recusam adhibemus." The editors then proceed to state the excellence of their Notitia literaria, comprehending fifty pages, which they challenge with that of Drakenborch, Ernesti, and Harles: it is, indeed, very minute and valuable, although sometimes tediously elaborate, and a little incorrect. The edition is deserving of much praise; yet the student cannot but regret the want of notes *under the text*, and the indifferent style of typography in which it is executed.

HOMERI. Lond. 1794. 8vo. 8 vols.

From Drakenborch's edition, composed by the late Rev. Henry Homer. It is one of the most correct and beautiful octavo editions of a Roman classic that has ever been published; containing the text without notes, and a very copious and useful index. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable price. The index is singularly valuable.

———. Oxon. 1800. 8vo. 6 vols.

Ex recensione Drakenborchii. This is a very elegant and accurate edition, and from its convenient size and beautiful typography, forms a pleasing acquisition. It has a useful index. The LARGE PAPER copies are on a medium, the small paper on crown, octavo.

DOERINGII. Gothæ. 1796-1806. 8 vols.

This edition was commenced by Stroth, and finished by Doering. The object of it is, to substitute something between the editions destined for youth, and those for critical readers exclusively. It is of very indifferent execution.

RUPERTI. Gotting. 1807. 8vo. 6 vols.

The helps from MSS. are few; as Ruperti (Præf. p. lxviii.) speaks of inaccessibility to them all in the "turbulent times" in which his edition was published; but of "printed materials, he has diligently availed himself of every thing necessary." Klügling (*Suppl. Harles*, p. 158) has given a summary of the merits and demerits of this edition; in which the latter seem to prevail: and among them, is that excessive rage for conjecture in which the editor appears to indulge—and which gave offence to sober judges. Ruperti is also accused of having expanded his materials where compression was requisite, and vice versa. The commentary, forming the 5th and 6th vols., may be had separately. There is a fine paper of this edition: which, in its ordinary aspect, is somewhat repulsive.

———. Oxon. 1821. 8vo. 6 vols.

The best edition of all the Oxford reprints, of the text of Drakenborch and the annotations of Crevier. In the publication before us, each volume contains a Decad of the text; and in order to preserve uniformity of appearance, the prefaces, dissertations, &c. which, if attached to the first volume, would have rendered its bulk disproportionate and cumbersome, are placed in the last. The notes, which are Crevier's, run at the foot of the text; and those which were printed by Crevier as supplemental (at the end of each of his volumes) are here incorporated in their proper places: Also, those which appeared in the minor edition of Crevier of 1746, chiefly for the use of students, are incorporated and designated by an asterisk. These volumes are executed in the usually neat and respectable manner of works from the Clarendon Press.

KREYSSIGII. Lipsiæ. 1823. 8vo. 5 vols.

At the moment of penning this notice, only 3 volumes are published: the 4th and 5th being destined for the various readings, commentaries, and indexes. This is, in all points of view, a very important and therefore desirable edition. It professes to concentrate what is useful in the impressions of Gronovius, Crevier, and Drakenborch; and gives us, for the first time, some important readings in the 31st, 33rd, 38th, 41st, and 45th books, from some ancient MSS. in the Bamberg, Vienna, and Leipsic libraries, consulted for the first time. See the preface, (pp. viii. ix. x. &c.) where Kreyssig indulges a natural joy on the supposed advantages resulting from these acquisitions. The first three volumes contain the text without notes. There are copies on *writing paper*, which have an elegant appearance.

LONGINUS. A. C. 273.

ROBORTELLI. Basil. 1554. 4to. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: containing the notes of Robortellus in the margin. The preface is written by Oporinus, in whose office the work was printed, and the edition is said to contain some good readings from a Parisian MS. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 279; *Bibl. Revickz.* p. 68. This MS. seems to have been the foundation of almost every edition of Longinus; and although TOUP was in possession of two collations of it, the one by Isaac Vossius, and the other by Larcherus, he has unaccountably omitted to state any thing concerning its authority. *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. iii. p. 33. Thus far, in the previous edition. A critical friend has lately observed to me, that "Robortellus introduced *his own* emendations into the faulty text, and did mischief to that which was sufficiently corrupt before. The famous fragment of Sappho is here first

introduced of course: as it is only cited by Longinus. But in the MS. it was written *as prose*. This is mentioned by Robortellus, and he reduced it into somewhat of metre. To the time of Weiske's last edition, and including the same, this Sapphic fragment has been very little amended, and is still most corrupt. The best attempt at purity of emendation is in the *Museum Criticum*, amongst the fragments of Sappho published by the present Bishop of Chester" H. D.

Paul Manutius. Venet. 1555. 4to. Gr.

This is a rare edition, published by Paul Manutius (who was ignorant of the preceding) from a MS. in the library of St. Mark, at Venice, bequeathed by the famous Cardinal Bessarion:* it is upon the whole preferred to the preceding though not free from faults, and containing some bold conjectures of the editor. The verses of the poets, cited by Longinus, are judiciously separated from the text of the critic, and not incorporated with it like the edition of Robortellus. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. vi. 82; *L'Imp. des Alde,* t. i. 290.

Æmil. Porti. Genevæ. 1569. 8vo. Gr.

A repetition of the Venetian edition, with a few alterations from the editor's conjectural emendations, and not from any MS. It was the basis of all subsequent editions till that of Pearce.

F. Porti. Genev. 1570. 8vo. Gr.

This edition agrees almost entirely with that of Manutius, and in some places with that of Robortellus. At the present day it is but of little use; and its faulty text continued to be

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[* Prefixed to this edition, there is a Greek letter, written by Manutius to Michael Sylvius, in which he tells him that THIS MS. which had lain long concealed, "would have been eaten out and out by moths"—and thus have perished—had it not been pepetuated by his types."]

adopted to the time of Tollius. A copy of this work, with marginal notes from a MS. of Casaubon and Vossius, was in the Biblioth. Franciana (Petrii Francii). See Harles, *Fabr. B. G. Ibid.*

G. DE PETRÂ. Genev. 1612. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is the first edition in which a Latin translation appears: the Greek and Latin being side by side in columns. The version is the performance of the editor, who was Greek professor at Lausanne. There are short marginal notes relating to explanations of things and words. The other accompaniments, relating to the life of the author, &c. although not useless, are now of very minor importance. Weiske, p. LVII.

LANGBAENII. Oxon. 1638. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

An edition hardly deserving of such minute notice as Weiske, partly in a jocose mood, has bestowed upon it. The version and greater portion of the notes, stolen without acknowledgement from G. de Petra. The "Notarum Auctarium—" comprehending 118 pages, and the exclusive performance of Langbaen—is however a very acceptable acquisition; and has been always welcomed by the lovers of Longinus.

T. FABRI. Salmur. 1663. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

The Greek and Latin texts are those of G. de Petra. Some short notes, worthy of the editor's reputation, succeed: these are prefaced, by a desire expressed of doing a great deal more for Longinus—which however was never carried into execution.

TOLLII. Traj. Rhen. 1694. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The merits of this elegant edition are well known. Fabricius, Harles, and Weiske have given it every praise. Five MSS. were consulted in its composition (although Pearce

observes that a Parisian MS., which he himself principally followed, has been imperfectly cited;) and it contains the entire notes of Robortellus, Portus, and others, with a French version of Boileau, and many notes by Tollius and Dacier. Various readings from the Vatican MSS. no. 285, 294, 1417 (sent by Zaccagni to Tollius) close the volume. See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. 438; Harles, *Ibid.* t. vi. 83; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 280. "This edition," says Mr. Gibbon, "is a very copious and complete one. Tollius, although a commentator, was a man of taste and genius." Post. Works. vol. ii. 72.

A distinction must be made between *this* Tollius and the editor of the same name of the Appian of 1670: vide vol. i. p. 165, ante. The christian name of the present one was *James*, of the other, *Alexander*.

HUDSONI. Oxon. 1710-18-30. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The two latter are the more enlarged editions. The text of Longinus is carefully corrected, and accompanied by short judicious notes; of which the greater part is an abridgement of those of Tollius. There are useful indexes, and prefixed to the work is a "Notitia de Longino ejusque Scriptis." Some various readings from a MS. of Dr. More, then Bishop of Ely, finish the volume.

PEARCII. Lond. 1724. 4to. 1732-43-52-75. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Bishop Pearce is rightly called by Harles, "Longini Sospitator."* In the first elegant quarto edition he has presented us

* The *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* however, has the following remark: "Fuit enim hic vir elegantis quidem doctrinæ, sed Græcæ linguæ non satis peritus." And Weiske observes: "Nam hæc maxima ejus laus est, quod lectiones veterum librorum diligentissime indagatas notavit, et nonnullas etiam recte dijudicavit. Sed quam et ipse novam fecit versionem, ea minime est Latina, et magis in speciem, quam re ipsa Græcis auctoris convenit." p. LXII.

with the true text* of his author, a new Latin version, and some elegant and erudite notes. The octavo editions, as above enumerated, were published for the sake of general circulation, and they have propagated universally the critical talents and fine taste of their editor. They also contain advantageous corrections and additions. Pearce's edition was published by Henry Wetsten, Amst. 1733, 8vo. Gr. et Lat. containing fuller commentaries of Portus than were ever before published—ex Bibl. Is. Verburghii. The variations between the first and second editions of Pearce are noticed by Wetsten, and thrown to the end of the volume. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 281; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. vi. 84. Foulis, of Glasgow, printed Pearce's edition in a very elegant manner in 4to. 1763.

———. Veronens. 1733. 4to. Gr. Lat. Gall. Ital.

The editors were Tumerman and Koenigius. The Latin version is that of Hudson—the French, of Boileau—and the Italian, of Gori. The notes are those of Hudson, and what Tollius added to Boileau's French version. Bandini has called this, "the most beautiful edition of Longinus extant." Its various versions render it (as Weiske has well remarked) the most useful.

Mori. Lipsiæ. 1769. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very useful and respectable edition. The same learned critic published a tract "*Libellus Animadversionum ad Longinum*, Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1773," in which many passages

* "I was in hopes Mr. St. Amand might have collated afresh the Paris MS. of Longinus, which Bishop Pearce chiefly follows. It is wrote in such a character that I much question whether the former collation may always be just and accurate. I wish we had one from St. Amand, whose ability and fidelity might be depended upon."—Toup's Letter to Warton. Wool's *Memoirs of J. Warton*, p. 320.

of this author are admirably explained: his Dissertation "*De Notione et Potestate Sublimitatis*" is written in an elegant and learned manner. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 281; *Bibl. Krohniana.* no. 2583. Weiske has spoken very handsomely of this edition.

ROBINSONI. Oxon. 1772. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A neat and convenient edition; with "Indexes to Longinus, Eunapius, et Hierocles."

TOUPII. Oxon. 1778. 4to. et 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is the celebrated edition of Longinus, by Mr. Toup,* one of the most excellent scholars this country ever produced.

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* The life of this profound critical scholar presents few interesting or varied details. He was born in 1713, and took his bachelor's degree at Exeter College, Oxford; but his master's, at Cambridge, in the year 1756. His "*Emendationes in Suidam,*" the first part published in 1760, introduced him to the notice of Warburton, who recommended him to Archbishop Secker and Bishop Keppel: the latter of whom gave him some good church preferment. The third part of the Emendations appeared in 1766: and in 1775 was published an "*Appendiculum Notarum in Suidam.*" This was followed by his LONGINUS, which at once fixed his reputation, and procured him the attention† and correspondence of the most eminent scholars abroad and at home. He appears to have lived in great intimacy with Markland; and passed the remainder of his life in the indulgence of literary pursuits and philosophic retirement. He is said to have been hospitable and affectionate to his neighbours and relations. He died a bachelor, A. D. 1785, in the 72d year of his age.

† "I have no literary news to send you, though shall be most thankful for any that you shall at any time be so good to send me. Toup is a most admirable scholar, a second Bentley for sagacity and erudition—he was not to blame, when he took the motto that he did to his last book—the door ought certainly to be shut upon the profane, and so it certainly will, for never can they pass those tremendous barricadoes of Greek that defend all the avenues."—Mr. Harris (author of Hermes) to Dr. Warton. Sarum, Sep. 1767. Wool's *Memoirs of Warton*, 323.

In availing himself of the assistance of early editions of Longinus, Toup seems to have adhered principally to those of Robortellus and Manutius; he has embodied in his edition the enlarged commentaries of Portus, as given by Wetsten in 1733, and the learned and admirable treatise* of Ruhnkenius, "De Vitâ et Scriptis Longini," first published at Lyons in 1776. Under the Greek text is the Latin version of Pearce: next follow the annotations and remarks of various learned men, but chiefly those of Ruhnkenius, which relate to quotations of parallel passages from other writers imitated by Longinus, and conjectural emendations on the reading and restoration of the text. In both these departments Ruhnkenius has displayed all that method, perspicuity, and correctness, for which he is so remarkable. The annotations of the German critic are followed by those of Toup, which are somewhat similar to the preceding, and treat largely on the grammatical construction and diction of this difficult Greek writer.†

Throughout the whole work there is so much erudition and excellent criticism on the original displayed, and it is likewise so elegantly printed, that it may be recommended as one of the most admirable editions of a classical author which any country has yet produced. A long, learned, and favourable review of it may be seen in the *Bibl. Crit.* Amst. t. i. pt. iii. p. 32 to 52. "The critical sagacity that every where appears," says Dr. Harwood, "in this immortal treatise on the

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* The reader will find this work reviewed in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. i. p. 116: "Tota dissertatio plena est exquisitissimæ doctrinæ, nec tantum aliorum ejus ætatis clarorum virorum res illustrantur, velut Plotini, Porphyrii, sed haud paucorum e mortuâ notitiâ instauratur." p. 130.

† "Quod quidem perutile et necessarium est in eo auctore, qui non tantum propter *corruptelarum* multitudinem, sed propter argumenti difficultatem et *exquisitum dicendi genus* vulgo parum intelligitur." Bibl. Crit. Amst.

Sublime, reflects the highest honour on that most excellent scholar, Mr. Toup," See also Bruggemann, p. 387, who gives a long extract from the Monthly Review, May 1779. M. Renouard has a copy of Toup's edition with many ms. notes by Brunck. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 52.

Bodoni. Parmæ. 1793. Fol. et 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The folio copies are those on LARGE PAPER; and to each of them should be attached a preface of Bodoni to Pope Pius VI. —containing 28 pages—in which the writer indulged in invectives against France; but on the entry of the French into Italy, Bodoni hastened to recal his preface. M. Renouard possesses a copy, of each description, with the preface in question.

———. Oxon. 1806. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A reimpression of Toup's edition, with the emendations of Toup and Ruhnkenius. There are copies on large paper. It is a carefully printed edition.

Weiskii. Lipsiæ. 1809. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of all the editions of Longinus, this may be called the best, as well as the latest, and among the most elegantly executed. Its exterior attractions (especially on vellum paper) are not exceeded by those arising from its intrinsic worth. Collations of all known and obtainable MSS.—especially of two in Italy—by Basti and De Furia—and of some gleanings from three Vatican MSS. collated with Pearce's edition (of which a very mutilated account had been sent to Tollius by Zaccagni)—a copy of Tollius's edition with collations in the margin from the well known and frequently consulted MS. in the royal library at Paris—a constant attention to the two parent texts of Robortellus and Manutius—these, and other critical helps and

illustrations, render this the MOST VALUABLE edition of Longinus extant. It is therefore with no small grief that we learn, from the end of Boettiger's Epistle or Dissertation "De Anaglypho in Fronte Longini aerea tabella exscripto,"*—that Weiske did not live to witness the publication of his valuable labours. All the dissertations which are found in former editions, and which tend to the illustration of the author—together with ample annotations and an index of things and words—enrich as well as enlarge the pages of this admirable performance. The copies, even on the ordinary paper, form a laudable exception to the majority of those classical volumes published at Leipsic.

LUCANUS. A. C. 65.

SWEYN. et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is the last work which issued from the press of Sweynheym and Pannartz in the year 1469; and as only 275 copies were struck off, its rarity may be justly presumed to be very great. Brunet thinks it the most difficult book to meet with, of those of Sweynheym and Pannartz, in the year 1469. The prefatory epistle of the Bishop of Aleria commences on the recto of the first leaf. A brief biography of the poet, in 3 pages, follows. On the recto of the 3rd leaf we have a tetrastichon, in which the poet makes his own epitaph,—followed immediately by the text of the poem. A full page has 38 lines. In the whole, 109 leaves: having, on

* "Defraudavit illum Fati invidia fructu operæ Longino suo impensæ dulcissimo. Profligatum vidit librum, non penitus absolutum, quanquam editoris officio jam penitus perfunctus se pensum suum perfecisse gloriari potuit ante obitum. Plura de meritis τοῦ μακαρίτου loquuturo dolor impedimento est subito ingravescens. Non illaudatus tamen abibis, doctissime WEISKI! Strenue, quem fortuna tibi dederat, cursum peregisti." p. CLXIX.

the reverse of the last, a table in 16 lines—including its title. Copies of this rare and valuable volume are in the libraries of his Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Dent. A tolerably good copy is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is also in the Bodleian library. The copy in the Duke of Grafton's library, which was purchased by Sir M. M. Sykes for 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, was sold at the sale of the library of the latter, for 23*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Lord Spencer's duplicate, a very fine copy, produced 25*l.* 4*s.*

———. ——. ——. Folio.

Without Name of Printer or Place: but executed in the same thin, roman, type of the Florus and Horace noticed at pp. 6, 71, ante. It is a volume of excessive rarity; perhaps more so than the one previously described. A very particular account of it appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 139-141, from the fine copy which was once in the Pinelli collection, and which was sold for 17*l.* 17*s.* The first 4 leaves contain 5 preliminary pieces—of which the titles are specified in the authority just referred to. On the recto of the 5th leaf commences the text, preceded by the usual tetrastichon. A full page has 40 lines. In the whole, 106 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the library of his Majesty there is a copy of this very rare book UPON VELLUM; obtained from the collection of Consul Smith: and from M. Van Praet's general catalogue of vellum books (vol. ii. p. 72,) there appears to be a SIMILAR copy in the public library at Brescia—with the summaries of the books left blank, in order that they might be filled up in letters of gold, or of different colours. This conjecture is by no means improbable.

[GERING.] ——. ——. Folio.

The only notice, and that a very brief and unsatisfactory

one, which I find of this edition, is in the *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. i. 334. It is there said to be "printed in the earliest type of Gering, with the verses placed at a considerable distance from each other." At the present moment, all further traces or recollection of so rare and early an edition has entirely escaped me. I find no mention made of it by any other bibliographer.

ALDUS.* Venet. 1502-15. 8vo.

These editions are formed chiefly on the Venetian one of 1493, folio, with the commentaries of Sulpitius; but Aldus, in his preface, mentions some corrections which are made from an ancient and valuable MS. communicated to him by Mauroceni, to whom he dedicates the work. The second is a mere reimpression of the first. Consult *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. pp. 79-171. The prices of the first edition vary according to the beauty and size of the copy. In the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, the fluctuation of the price is from 2 to 4 guineas. A very beautiful illuminated copy of the first edition is specified in the Bibl. Askev. no. 2330, but was missing at the sale.

DENIS ROCE. Parrhis. 1512. 8vo.

This impression is well designated in the *Bibl. Mason.* pt. ii. no. 240 as executed *Typis Insolitis.* It is in fact rare, and sought after chiefly on account of the bizarrerie of these types—which are a large italic letter, having the initials more or

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[* In regard to a supposed edition printed at Halle in 1472 in the gothic letter, it is entirely supposititious. The real date is 1496. Consult the epistle of Martini Laguna to Heyne; which was reprinted with additions at Leipsic in 1795, 8vo. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 106. A particular account of this edition of 1496, or whatever may be its date, is in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 143.]

less ornamented: but not in a very tasteful manner. As might be expected, this singular volume is noticed by Freytag, *Adpar. Literar.* vol. ii. p. 1366—and the prefatory letter of Petrus de Pontre is extracted. Renouard admits its rarity, but speaks little of its intrinsic merit. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 286. A good copy is in the Cracherode collection: and Mr. Heber and Mr. H. Drury each possess a copy. The printer was *Guillaume le Rouge.*

Grotii. Antwerp. 1504. 8vo.

Printed by Raphelengius, son-in-law of Plantin. This is the first edition of Lucan by Hugo Grotius, who is said to have almost idolized that poet: "eum semper in sinu gestaverit; vix die intermisso, quo non aliquid ejus legeret." It contains the notes of Grotius on the more remarkable passages, an account of the various readings, and a copious "Index Rerum et Verborum; the whole of which appears to have been the production of Pulmannus. Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxiii. Grotius's edition was reprinted in 1619 and 1626.

Variorum. Lug. Bat. 1658-69. 8vo.

Of these Variorum editions, Dr. Harwood says he has read through the first, and can recommend it as a good one. Ernesti remarks that they have not all the notes of Grotius, nor do they contain many things which are to be found in the elegant edition of Robert Stephen. Both editions are exactly the same; and the latter is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* in fine condition: but after all, the reprint of the latter by Mr. Priestley, in 1816, is perhaps the best octavo edition of Lucan extant.

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* Published in 1545, and not 1554, as Ernesti observes. See Maittaire's Index *Libr. R. Steph. impressor.* p. 21.

Cortii. Lipsiæ. 1726. 8vo.

Cortius originally intended to have published a very elaborate edition of Lucan, and for this purpose had collected a great quantity of valuable materials from MSS. and previous editions; but whether he was alarmed at the magnitude of the undertaking, or prevented by other causes, which cannot now be discovered, he suddenly relinquished the design after having nearly completed it: the unfinished edition, with all its materials, was left to the bookseller, who published it in the present form. "Erat autem," says Ernesti, "crisis illius viri recta et moderata; sed aptior aliis scriptoribus quam poëtis, nam et interdum lectiones prætulit, quæ per metri leges veræ esse non possunt. *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 147.

Oudendorpii. Lug. Bat. 1728. 4to.

A very excellent edition. It contains the ancient Scholia, the select notes of various ancient and modern editors, such as Omnibonus, Sulpitius, Micyllus, Bersmannus, Grotius, and others, with the editor's own remarks and annotations, in which he has explained the subject of his author in a concise and perspicuous manner. Between the text and the notes are excerpta from the various MSS. and editions which Oudendorp consulted. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 146-7. A good copy is worth *2l. 2s.* There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

P. Burmanni. Lug. Bat. 1740. 4to.

This is a valuable edition; containing some unpublished notes of Heinsius and Oudendorp, which are mixed with Burman's at the bottom of the text. As this work, which is sometimes preferred to the preceding, does not contain all the notes of Oudendorp's edition, the student is not to imagine he is in possession of every thing relating to the poet till he obtains *each* of the above-mentioned editions: their two works

united leave nothing to be wished for, according to Ernesti; *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 147. The text of Burman's edition is founded on that of Cortius. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and when in fine condition are much treasured. A fine copy of the ordinary paper is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

Foulis published a neat and correct edition in 12mo. 1751.

BENTLEII. Strawberry Hill. 1760. 4to.

Ernesti seems to have been ignorant of this edition, for he speaks of Bentley's design of publishing Lucan having been prevented by death, or relinquished, either from caprice, or in consequence of Burman's edition: the reader is referred by Ernesti to Burman's preface for an account of Bentley's projected work. The Bipont editors merely state the words of Ernesti; so that it would appear as if this beautiful work were little known on the continent. Although it bears Bentley's name, it was not completed by him. Mr. Richard Cumberland, his grandson, was the person to whom we are indebted for the superintendence of its publication, which was at the famous STRAWBERRY HILL press, belonging to the late Horace Earl of Orford, the friend and admirer of Bentley. It is the only ancient classical author ever printed there, and is considered the most perfect specimen of that press. Mr. KIRGATE, the printer, told me that uncommon pains were taken with it.

This edition contains, among other notes, a few animadversions by Bentley; and the work is frequently made a repository for curious and rare engravings illustrative of the subject of the poem. Whatever be its external attractions, on the score of printing and paper, its intrinsic value is literally nothing. "It would have made Bentley mad (writes a friend and very competent judge) if he could have thought his grandson would have ever put forth so despicable a performance."

———. Bipont. 1783, 1807. 8vo.

The first edition is one of the most meagre and inelegant books I ever beheld. It contains a short Notitia literaria, the Pharsalia, and the Poem to Piso. It has neither notes nor index. The second edition is not only greatly superior to its precursor, but is really an elegantly executed book.

DIDOT. Paris. 1795. Fol.

"Ex optimis exemplaribus emendata." The editor of this very sumptuous and correct edition is M. RENOUARD, to whom we are indebted for that very excellent bibliographical work, "*Annales de l'Imprimerie des Alde.*" M. Renouard says, in his preface, that his edition is not taken from any particular text; but that he hopes, as well as its being the most beautiful, so it is among the most accurate extant.* It contains the Not. Literar. from Ernesti's Fabricius; and from the hand-writing of Renouard, at the end of the volume, it would appear that only 212 copies were struck off, including 15 on LARGE PAPER. There are *five* copies printed UPON VELLUM; of which one is in the library of the Duke of Devonshire, and another in that of Earl Spencer. See *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 358, 364. A third copy is in the Editor's own possession. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 289. Brunet says that there are 3 copies printed on blue paper:—a perfect barbarism .... which I will venture to pronounce M. Renouard's good taste has long repented of.

[* Mr. Horne in the Appendix to his *Introduction*, p. cviii, says that "this edition may fairly claim the character of being immaculate, for not a single error has been hitherto discovered." The fact is not exactly so. M. Renouard says, that he does not pretend that his edition should be altogether exempt from typographical errors; but the experience of 25 years has detected only two—of which one is *Ludguni* for *Lugduni*: in the Elenchus Editionum, p. xxiij. He does not specify the second error. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 288.]

ILLYCINI. Vindob. 1811. Folio.

The printer is DEGEN, the Bulmer of Germany. This is a very sumptuous edition, published under the care, and at the expense, of the late Count D'Elci. There were three copies printed UPON VELLUM: of which one is in the Grand Duke of Tuscany's library, enriched with several miniatures, and with the Count's portrait. A second is in the Imperial library at Vienna: and a third (supposed to have been destined for Bonaparte) was probably the copy sold at Mr. Sotheby's in 1818 for *l.* I should state that this impression is embellished with ten copper-plates. Mr. Hayes (Cat. 1825, no. 1238) marks a copy of this edition in bds. at 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d*: and Mr. Thorpe, in morocco binding, at 1*l.* 7*s.*

LUCIANUS. A. D. 135.

———. Florent. 1496. Folio. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Of all the volumes of early Greek printing, I know not one which exhibits a nobler appearance than the present, when it is found in an ample and beautiful condition. It is not a book of extreme rarity, and the sale of several copies, lately, have reduced its price very considerably. But copies of such amplitude and condition as are in the libraries of Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Grenville, the Duke of Devonshire, M. Renouard, and in that of St. John's College, Cambridge, are very rarely seen, and obtainable only at a considerable price. Lord Spencer also possesses a fine copy of it; and a sound and desirable one, late the property of Dr. Burney, is in the library of the Rev. H. Drury. The title-page, or list of contents, denoting this volume to contain the Icones Philostrati (as well as the work of Lucian) belongs, in fact, to an edition of Philostratus of 1517, printed by the

Juntæ—containing 54 pages*—and is by no means essential to the completion of the volume. As to the printer, it seems to be now admitted that it is not Junta: but there is a conjecture that it may have been Calliergus. However, from a discovery of Dr. Bandinel, it seems that the types of this edition are precisely those of the Scholia in the first Apollonius Rhodius: and if so, the volume is the production of the same Florentine printer. Reitzius, and after him Schoell (*Hist. Lit. Grecq.* vol. iv.) thinks that this edition has the authority of a MS.

A very full and particular account of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 144-7. The signatures run in eights: beginning with A and B, and recommencing with a i. The first alphabet runs from α to ω: then α α to κ κ: each in eights; κ κ having only seven leaves. On the recto of κ κ vj is the colophon, in one Greek line: purporting the book to have been printed at Florence in 1496. There are two known copies of this book UPON VELLUM: one, in the Della Crusca library at Florence, which came from that of the Riccardi, and is of extreme beauty: the other is in the library at Blenheim.

ALDUS. Venet. 1503-22. Fol. Gr.

The first of these Aldine editions, printed on extremely beautiful paper, is very imperfect, and apparently taken from inaccurate MSS., without any collation of the editio princeps. The second† is rather more valuable, and has served as the

* It is due to M. Brunet that I correct an error of the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, which supposed him to have concluded that the Junta edition of Philostratus of 1517, contained also the works of Lucian.

† "Il faut collationner avec soin les deux éditions des Alde, parce que beaucoup des exemplaires ont été mutilés par les commissaires de la congrégation de l'Index, qui en ont supprimé le morceau '*De Morte Peregrini*,' et le dialogue '*Philopatris*;' le premier, p. 386, et le second. p. 436. Dans quelques exemplaires on a arraché les pages 385-392, et

basis of many subsequent editions. It exhibits in some places a purer text than the Florentine edition, although, upon the whole, it is not so accurate. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 348. Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 190; Renouard, *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 93, 164, 225. What Lehman says, is this: Asulanus corrected many of the errors of the first edition, from a copy found in which Aldus himself had inserted corrections in the margins. But the second edition has many gross errors which are not found in the first; and which "must have grieved the manes of Aldus." He then gives specimens of these errata. A copy of the first edition, on thick paper, and considered extremely rare, is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. A copy of the second edition is marked at 1*l.* 18*s.* by Mr. Bohn in his last catalogue. Osborne, in his sheet catalogue of 1759, marked a copy of this book at 5*l.* 5*s.* containing the ms. notes of H. Stephen. Where is this copy?*

SECERUS. Hagan. 1526. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.
BRUBACHIUS. Ibid. 1535. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

These editions have some merit. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 191; Maitt. t. ii. 676. Each volume of that of 1535, which is correctly printed, presents us with a different type; the first is of a more ancient cast, and has a greater space between the lines; the numbering of the pages is also different in both volumes: the first volume has no running title in each page.

435-440; dans d'autres on a laissé les pages 385-6 et 435-6, mais à côte du commencement de chaque morceau dont la suite est arrachée on a écrit *prohibitus*. Cette ridicule mutilation est d'autant plus inconsequente, qu'on a laissé subsister intacts les deux dialogues très-licentieux, '*Amores*,' et '*Lucius, vel* '*Asinus*'." *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 93. Schoell corrects Renouard for calling the second Aldine edition "infiniment meilleure." Its critical superiority is but slender.

* At Dr. Mead's sale, p. 240, no. 56, a copy with the manuscript notes of Dr. Pellet and other learned men, was sold for 3*l.* 3*s.*

JUNTA. Venet. 1535. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

The editor was Antonius Francinus; and the text, although frequently interpolated, is said by Reitzius to be little inferior to that of the editio princeps.

BOURDELOTII. Paris. 1615.* Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very elegant and respectable edition, containing the notes and observations of Micyllus, Guerinus, Marcilius, and Cognatus, with some short and learned ones of Bourdelot himself, at that time a young man. Among the sources from which Bourdelot professes to have compiled his edition, are two ancient MSS. in the royal library at Paris; but the existence of which *Faber*† denies in the most positive and direct terms; and wonders "at the impudence of the editor in imposing such a cheat on posterity." The edition, although severely censured by Faber, is of some repute in the classical world, and copies on LARGE PAPER are both scarce and dear. A copy of this kind is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss, at 10*l.* 10*s.* elegantly bound in green morocco, with joints, by C. Lewis. A similar copy, once the property of Sir Kenelm Digby, was sold for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* at the sale of Mr. Folkes, in 1752.

BENEDICTI. Salmur. 1619. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The Latin version is improved by the collation of ancient

* The following editions preceded Bourdelot's:—ISYNGRINII. Basil. 8vo. 1545 and 1555. Gr. 2 vols. According to Reitzius, *præf.* p. iii. the latter edition has some better readings, but it has multiplied the errors of the former one.—COGNATI. Basil. 8vo. 1563, 1602, 1619. Gr. et Lat. 4 vols.——. Francof. 8vo. 1546, Gr. 2 vols.: a tolerable edition.—NICOL. DE SABIO. Venet. 8vo. 1550. Gr. with a copious index: an improved edition of the Franckfort one. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 348, &c.; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 191.

† Ad Luciani Timonem, c. i.

MSS., and by the editor's own. Reitzius regrets that the reader is not distinctly informed of the alterations which were substituted from MSS. or from Benedict's better judgment. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 349. Whatever be the force of these qualifying opinions, the edition under consideration is most faulty and corrupt. A more erroneously printed Greek text is rarely met with.

GRÆVII. Amst. 1687. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is called the *variorum* edition, and is a very superficial and inaccurate performance. The Greek Scholia, by some anonymous writer, are not remarkable for their excellence or perspicuity, and the whole work is replete with typographical errors. Each page presents us with the notes of Bourdelot, and the unpublished ones of Menagius, Guietus, and Tollius: at the end of each volume are the unpublished notes of Grævius and Gronovius. Dr. Harwood calls it "a tolerably correct edition, and *greatly superior* to all that preceded it." See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 506; Harles, *Ibid.* t. v. 349.

HEMSTERHUSII, &c. Amst. 1743. 4to. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is not only the most beautiful, but the most accurate and complete edition of Lucian that has ever been published: the editors were HEMSTERHUSIUS, J. M. GESNER, and REITZIUS. The greater part of the first volume was particularly the production of Hemsterhusius,* and it contains a rich fund of the most curious and profound criticism relating to Lucian;

* "Quo studio quantas eruditionis opes sibi comparârit, supervacuum sit dicere. Eas cum primum in animadversionibus ad *Lucianum* protulisset, homines eruditos *in stuporem* et *admirationem rapuit*, expressitque omnibus confessionem hanc, ut dicerent, *nihil simile ullam ætatem in hoc genere vidisse!*" Of the variety of Hemsterhusius's reading, and of the great extent of his researches, Ruhnkenius thus observes: "Vix ullus sive Græcus sive Latinus scriptor est, in cujus margine non

the second and third volumes were completed chiefly by J. Reitzius; the fourth volume, published at Utrecht in 1746, and containing the "Lexicon Lucianeum," was compiled by Conrad Reitzius, the brother: Gesner had the care of the Latin version, which is a very excellent one, and accompanied with useful notes. The high character which this edition* has long borne in the classical world, makes it unnecessary to give a minute description of its contents; the reader will consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 350; *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 191; and Gibbon's Post. Works, vol. ii. 236. There are copies, which are very rare and dear, on LARGE PAPER. In the year 1824, Jacob Geel published a thin 4to volume of 66 pages, being an appendix of Hemsterhusius's annotations upon Lucian—which were supposed to have been burnt. They were published from some MSS. preserved in the puhlic library at Leyden.

SCHMIDII. Mitav. 1776-80. 8vo. 8 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which is not yet finished, presents us with the text of Hemsterhusius's edition, and his notes abridged.

———. Bipont. 1789-93. 8vo. 10 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A reimpression of Hemsterhusius's edition, neatly printed, with the notes *separated* from the text, and placed at the end of each volume. The first volume contains a "Notitia literaria;" the last, two Indexes, but not the "Lexicon

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tales emendationes, quales a principe criticorum proficisci par erat, notarit." Ruhnken. Vit. Hemsterhusii, p. 23, &c. Edit. Lips. 1801.

Hemsterhusius had previously published (1708) some select dialogues of Lucian and the Timæus, in a 12mo. volume, with notes.

* Among the most valuable parts of it are the notes of SOLANUS, who had consulted almost all the MSS. and ancient editions of this writer, and had published a specimen of his projected edition of Lucian, in the year 1708. See *præf.* t. i. xiv. &c. and note to the Hermot. Luciani, c. 77, p. 820, &c.

Lucianeum of Reitzius; which, however imperfect, should have been reprinted." The editors profess to have copied every thing contained in Hemsterhusius's edition; to have collated some Parisian MSS., afterwards published by *Belin de Ballu;* to have investigated with great care the Basil edition of 1602, which had escaped the researches of former editors; and to have attentively examined the Saumur edition of 1619.

It is upon the whole a beautiful and justly popular edition. Mr. Bohn marks a copy of it, on writing paper, in elegant calf binding, at *6l. 6s.*

SCHMIEDERI. Halæ. 1800. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

A good edition. The editor has corrected the text by the aid of Belin de Ballu's collations, but unluckily that collation has frequently led him into error. There are some good various readings in the second volume from some MSS. at Gærlitz and Augsbourg. The promised commentary of Schmieder has not appeared.

LEHMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1822. 8vo. 10 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An edition now in progress, and of which I have seen only the first volume. Four volumes are published, and (according to Schoell) it will be completed in ten. It professes to incorporate all that is found in Hemsterhusius and Reitzius, with such additional information as the lapse of 80 years (since the publication of Hemsterhusius's) was likely to supply, as well by the discovery of MSS, as by the labours of learned men on detached parts of his author. The former seems to have been in some degree accomplished by the account of five MSS. collated, in addition to the advantages derived from BELIN de BALLU's collation of the six MSS. in the royal library of France—noticed in his French translation of Lucian published in 1789. Of the materials collected by BAST, and which

passed over into England on the sale of his library in 1812. Lehman regrets that he could not avail himself. This editor speaks of the success attending his examination of other editions: and especially of those printed at Basle in 1545-63. In short, we have here the promise, and as far as it goes, the execution, of doing every thing to render complete justice to the undertaking, and to make it the MOST VALUABLE and COMPLETE edition extant. There will be copious indexes: and Schoell indulges the hope that the Lexicon of Reitzius, corrected and enlarged, will follow. The copies of this work on *vellum paper* are a very pleasing production.

LUCRETIUS. B. C. 54.

FERANDUS. Bresciæ. [1473] Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. When the very copious, and I would hope faithful and interesting, description of this extraordinarily rare volume was given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 149-152, there was only one copy of it (that in Earl Spencer's library) in England. Since the publication of the work in question, another copy has found its way into this land of book rarities of every description:—and that copy is the property of F. H. Standish, Esq. having previously belonged to Count Melzi. Abroad, there is a copy in the library of the late Count D'Elci.

but it is not to be found in the great public or private libraries of France and Germany. Boni and Gamba were, I believe, the first bibliographers who made mention of this very uncommon book: see their *Biblioteca Portatile*, vol. ii. p. 28: and Audiffredi, Panzer, Harles, and La Serna Santander all owe their several notices of it to the same authority. The text begins on the recto of the first leaf, with a title, in one line, prefixed: and in the first 3 leaves there are *lacunæ* for titles, to be supplied I suppose by the hand—relating to the parti-

cular subject treated of in each such division. From the recto of the 4th leaf these lacunæ are supplied in *print.*

A full page has 36 lines; and the volume contains 106 leaves: not 104, as stated by Boni. The colophon or subscription, which is on the recto of the last leaf, and which is given at length in the authority here first referred to, is somewhat interesting. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords: and as we have no satisfactory evidence of Ferandus's printing after the year 1473, we may conclude this volume to have been published at least *not later* than that year. How much earlier, is uncertain. The intrinsic worth of this book is to the full as important as its extreme rarity; and whoever will consult the Glasgow edition of Lucretius, of 1813, which exhibits a copious harvest of various readings from this impression—and of which some few specimens appear in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 150—will be convinced of the truth of this observation. Upon the whole, there is no one Editio Princeps of an ancient Classic which is more precious, in all respects, than the volume under consideration. The copies, in our own country, before mentioned, are in most desirable condition.

Fridenperger. Veronæ. 1486. Folio.

Editio Secunda. Till the discovery of the preceding edition, the present, with all its faults and corruptions, used to bring a very high price, and was in considerable request. But of late its pecuniary value has diminished in proportion to an appreciation of its intrinsic worth; and a copy of it, which produced the sum of 23*l.* 2*s.* at the Pinelli sale, was sold among Lord Spencer's duplicates in 1821 for 1*l.* 14*s.* Perhaps these are the extremes of prices; for at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library in 1815, a copy was purchased by Mr. Heber for 13*l.* 13*s.* I shall be brief in the description of such a volume, referring to the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 153, for a

sufficiently copious account of it. The text begins on the recto of *a ii*, with a prefix in 2 lines. The signatures run to *m* vij in eights; on the recto of which leaf is the colophon: with 26 lines beneath, partly prose and partly verse.

T. DE RAGAZONIBUS. Venet. 1495. 4to.

Editio Tertia; and a reprint of the preceding impression of 1486. It is however a volume of somewhat rarer occurrence. For a sufficiently copious account of it, consult the authority last quoted: vol. ii. p. 155.

ALDUS. Venet. 1500. 4to. 1515. 8vo.

I will first call the attention of the reader to the impression of 1500. It could not have been from respect to the intrinsic merit of this edition that Freytag, in his *Adpar. Literar.* vol. i. p. 99, was induced to give so copious a description of it: yet on account of its beauty and rarity it cannot fail to be received into the cabinets of the curious. This is the first edition (and not that of Verona) of which AVANCIUS was the editor; but his talents have not been successfully devoted to the accuracy of the text. The signatures, *a* to *n*, are in eighths: *n* has only 6 leaves: on the reverse of the 5th of which the text concludes. The imprint is on the recto of the ensuing and last leaf. This volume is ranked among the rarer classical productions of the Aldine press; and a fine copy of it in red morocco binding, appears in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss without price. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 156-7.

The second Aldine edition, of which NAUGERIUS was the editor, is greatly preferable in a critical point of view to its precursor. Indeed Aldus, from the conclusion of his preface to Alberto Pio, seems to have been sensible of it—for it is hence inferred, that "Lucretius is at length made readable and intelligible." M. Renouard has a copy of this book

(which he once thought unique) on *thick paper;* but in the second edition of his Aldine Annals, he tells us that Lord Clive bought a similar copy at the sale of Sir M. Sykes's library. That copy produced 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Mr. Renouard has also two other copies on the ordinary paper, of which one is bound in the Grolier fashion, and of which he luxuriates somewhat in the description. See his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 226; and *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 164-5. But it is to the catalogue of books upon vellum, in the Royal library of France, that we must have recourse for a more luxuriant description of a yet more luxuriant volume. I mean, an illuminated copy of this second Aldine edition UPON VELLUM, which had been the property of GROLIER—"a magnificent book, obtained in 1818," vol. iv. p. 72. It is considered to be unique. A copy of this edition, in its ordinary condition, is worth 1*l.* 5*s.*

BAPTISTÆ PII. Bonon. 1511. Fol.

A very valuable edition, with the editor's own notes and those of Beroaldus his tutor; it also contains various readings from some good MSS. and Pius has every where endeavoured, with great labour and erudition, to restore the pure text of his author. This edition, which was of considerable authority before those of Lambinus appeared, is yet held in esteem by the learned. See Wakefield's preface, p. vi. and Eichstadt's, p. xxvi. It was reprinted by Ascensius in 1514; (of which a copy is marked at the reasonable sum of 7*s.* 6*d.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue) and its various readings from MSS. are inserted in Tonson's magnificent edition of 1712. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 294.

LAMBINI. Paris. 1563-70. 4to.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1565. 8vo. Francof. 1583.

These are the editions of the celebrated DIONYSIUS LAMBINUS: the first of which contains his collation of fifteen MSS.,

and the notes and observations that were occasionally supplied him by Turnebus and Auratus. It has learned commentaries, which evince the wonderful erudition of Lambinus, but which have been thought somewhat too prolix and conjectural. "Dionysius Lambinus, vir exquisitissimæ doctrinæ copiis," (says Eichstadt in præf. xxvi.;) "et singulari acumine præditus, sed idem ingenio nimis indulgens suo." According to the Bipont editors, the edition of 1570 is the best: "The commentary of Lambinus," say they, "is not only one of the very best upon Lucretius, but there are few commentaries on any classical author that excel it." The octavo edition was printed by Turnebus without the commentaries. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 80; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 294. An exquisite copy of the *first* edition, printed ON VELLUM, and bound in two volumes, is in the Cracherode collection. A more beautiful vellum copy of a classic can scarcely be conceived. It was purchased from the *Bibliotheca Lamoniana*, and was the very copy which De Bure, no. 2630, mentions as having once belonged to the Abbé de Rothelin. See also the *Bibl. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 370. A second SIMILAR copy was successively in the Bigot and Bouret collections; but its present destination is I believe unknown. *Cat. de Livr. impr. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 45-6.

GIFANII. Antwerp. 1565-66. 8vo. Lug. Bat. 1595.

Lambinus was succeeded by Gifanius, who seems only to have made an injudicious use of his predecessor's commentaries, and by whom he has been accused of stealing the best parts of his edition. Gifanius was more a grammarian than a critic or philologist; and though it would be unfair to judge wholly of his merits from these commentaries, *all* of which he did not himself publish, yet it cannot be denied that in the *text* of the poet he has betrayed marks of a great want of taste and erudition. Faber and Havercamp have severely censured him.

See Eichstadt's preface, xxvii.; Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* A copy of the Antwerp edition, which is prettily printed by Plantin, is marked at 10*s.* 6*d.* in the catalogue of Mr. Hayes.

Fabri. Salmur. 1662.* 4to.

This edition of Tanaquil Faber is published with some useful emendations, conjectures, and short notes. The notes are erudite, says Harles; "sed de ingenio, *more suo*, Lucretium emendavit Faber." Eichstadt observes—"Tanaq. Faber, nullis præsidiis adjutus, Lucretio multa impertiit bonæ frugis plenissima, in quibus excellens judicium, acumen admirabile elucent," præf. p. xxix. Faber's edition was reprinted at Cambridge in 12mo. 1675-86.

Creechii. Oxon. 1695. 8vo.

If ever there was a man fitted for the illustration of this poet, from his taste, enthusiasm, and particular fondness for the Epicurean philosophy, it was Thomas Creech; whose erudition, research, and correctness in this excellent and scarce work, are acknowledged by every critic, from Ernesti to Eichstadt. It was reprinted, says Harwood, very incorrectly, Lond. 8vo. 1717. See also De Bure, no. 2632, who is very

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* This edition was *preceded* by the following: ——. Antwerp. 12mo. 1589. ——. Lugd. 12mo. 1596, from Lambinus and Turnebus.—Rapheling. L. Bat. 12mo. 1597, 1606-11: which latter edition is praised by Barthius, *in Ed. Statii*, t. iii. p. 81, who says it was compiled by Lipsius: it was succeeded by some editions printed at Amst. 12mo. 1616-20-26.—Pareii. Francof. 8vo. 1631.—Nardi. Florent. 4to. 1647: neither of these editions is entitled to commendation. "Daniel Pareus," says Eichstadt, præf. xxvii. "permagni sed inepti indicis auctor, qui *noluit perituræ chartæ parcere.*"—"Joannes Nardus," says Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 82, "edidit Lucretium, &c. parum feliciter in eo negotio est versatus." Yet a copy is marked at 1*l.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

particular on these two editions. The university of GLASGOW published Creech's edition in a very beautiful and correct manner, in 12mo. 1759. But among the most accurate and beautiful reprints of Creech's text, are those published at Oxford in 1807 and 1816; of the former of which there are copies, now become scarce, printed on LARGE PAPER: and one of this kind in handsome binding may be worth 1*l.* 5*s.*

TONSON. Lond. 1712. 4to. et Fol.

A sumptuous and once celebrated edition; of which the LARGE PAPER copies *in folio*, with plates, used to be held in great estimation by the curious. See De Bure, no. 2633. It contains the various readings from the Bologna edition of 1511, and from MSS. collated by N. Heinsius, Susius, Munker, Vossius, and Creech: Harles calls it "splendida atque emendatissima editio." See Act. erudit. Suppl. t. vi. 193; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 330; *Suppl. ad ibid.* t. i. 151; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 82. Even on LARGE PAPER (of which the number is supposed not to have exceeded 12 copies) it struggles to maintain a price between 5 and 10 guineas. From this edition Maittaire published a very correct one in 12mo. 1713; and again in 1715, "*in Corp. Poet. Lat.**

HAVERCAMPI. Lug. Bat. 1725. 4to. 2 vols.

This is not only a very splendid, but a learned and critical edition, and particularly valuable for presenting us with the

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* It was succeeded by an excellent edition by VULPIUS, Patav. Comin. 8vo. 1721. COUSTELIER published one at Paris, 12mo. 1744, 2 vols. a copy of which, ON VELLUM, was purchased for 100 livres at La Valliere's sale, by Count Revickzky, and is now in Lord Spencer's collection. The edition of Coustelier is not very uncommon (nor in fact is it very desirable) in this state. Mr. Van Praet mentions five copies: *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. 72. A similar copy is, I believe, in the library of Mr. Dent.

entire notes of Lambinus, Gifanius, Faber, Creech, Vossius ("Isaaci Vossii egregias notas in lucem potulit," says Eichstadt, præf. xxix.), and some select ones of Baptista Pius, with various readings from twenty-five MSS. and some ancient editions. It has been said that Havercamp was chiefly indebted for the excellence of his edition to Lambinus and Creech: learned men have given it the preference to all preceding ones, and there are some who will not allow it to have been excelled by any *succeeding* edition. Harwood speaks highly of the work, as do also Ernesti, Harles, and Eichstadt. Eichstadt observes that this edition can only be purchased by the rich, as there were scarcely more than 800 copies of it originally struck off, which makes it rare and dear in Germany. There are no copies on LARGE PAPER. A splendidly bound copy of it in red morocco, is marked by Mr. Bohn at 6*l.* 6*s.* A copy, which had successively belonged to Dr. Mead and G. Steevens is marked at the same price by Messrs. Payne and Foss.

BASKERVILLE published a 4to. edition in 1772, and a 12mo. one in 1773; but neither of them are remarkable for any thing more than their typographical beauty.

———. Bipont. 1782. 8vo. Argent. 1808. 8vo.

This is a convenient edition, containing the life of Lucretius by Lambinus; a Notitia literaria of twenty pages; the text of Lucretius followed by Variæ Lectiones; and an "Index rarioris et obsoletæ Latinitatis." Of these editions, the second is the preferable in all respects. It is indeed a handsome volume.

WAKEFIELDI. Lond. 1796. 4to. 3 vols.

Printed by HAMILTON. This is a very splendid and critical edition. We are not, perhaps, sufficiently removed from the prejudices and passions of the age, to appreciate justly

the merits and defects of this magnificent work; our recollection of the *man* interferes so much with our judgment of him as an *editor* and *critic*, that we may yet have to wait the lapse of many years, before a correct and candid opinion, in this country, can be pronounced on the Lucretius of Wakefield.*

The edition presents us, for the first time, with some manuscript notes of BENTLEY, found in a copy of Faber's edition, which originally belonged to Dr. Mead; also with some notes from a MS. in the university of Cambridge, formerly in the possession of Dr. Askew; and from a MS. in the British Museum. At the end of the text of Lucretius are two indexes, one critical, and the other verbal. The work is dedicated, in Latin, to the late celebrated CHARLES JAMES FOX, and at the end of the dedication are some Latin verses addressed to the same distinguished character. The preface is short, and contains a brief account of former editions. To the third volume is subjoined, besides the indexes usually accompanying similar works, a very excellent *critical index* on a new and extensive plan, embracing, with other subjects, a general view of the errors incident to transcribers. Our most celebrated reviewers have, I believe, passed sentence on the edi-

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* Of GILBERT WAKEFIELD, τῷ μακαρίτῃ, I seldom think without calling to mind Professor Kapp's description of CAMUSAT, editor of the *Bibliotheca Ciaconii*, Lipsiæ et Amst. fol. 1744:—"Quemadmodum vero CAMUSATUS in conversatione litterariâ facilem se, comem, politum, modestumque præbuit; ita e contrario *in scriptis suis paulo duriorem* interdum se exhibuit, et in iis pariter ac *in epistolis* ad amicos exaratis, *nimis grandem et magnorum et multorum operum promissorem*, se ostentavit." Kapp. in *Camusat. Vit. et Script.* p. lvii.

A very beautiful and impressive statement of Wakefield's merits and demerits, as a scholar and a man, was drawn up by the learned Dr. PARR, and communicated to the editors of Wakefield's Life. See vol. ii. 321-5, 437-53.

tion—with what justice or injustice I will not pretend to determine.*

Of this work about 50 copies were struck off on LARGE PAPER, in folio; and, owing to a number of them having been destroyed *by fire*, with the printing-office in which they were deposited, they used to sell at a very extraordinary price. At

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* Without, however, trespassing on *their* province, I may be allowed to quote the opinions of two celebrated foreign scholars: "Potissimum quidem Wakefieldus versatim in emendandis Lucretii, et per quamlibet occasionem etiam aliorum, præcipue Virgilii et Horatii, locis: sed res quoque et sententiæ docte eruditeque explicantur; antiqua autem scribendi ratio ubique est revocata Sagacitas atque subtilitas ingenii et singularis amplaque eruditio non minus quam audacia in corrigendis, quæ ipsi videbantur, vitiis, in hâc editione elucet." HARLES, *Suppl. Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 152-3, which opinion seems to be taken from the *Gotting. Ephem. litt. an.* 1798, page 979, seqq.

"Prelis tandem Britannicis exivit diu promissa Wakefieldi editio, tot tantisque virtutibus explendescens, ut exspectationem, quantumvis magnam, non æquasse, sed longe superasse, jure existimaretur. Ita redemit perspicasissimus criticus uno libro, quidquid olim in pluribus reliquerat, &c. Lucretii nova editio ita inter omnia Wakefieldiana caput extollit, ut majorem et diligentiæ contentionem, et criticæ peritiam, et lectorum reverentiam apertissime ostendat." EICHSTADT, *in præf. suâ.*

In the life of Wakefield, vol. ii. 375, there is a letter from PROFESSOR JACOBS to the editor, in which the first part of this extract from Eichstadt is also given by the Professor, preceded, however, by the following commendatory remark:—"I cannot describe to you the pleasure I felt at the view of this excellent work (meaning his Lucretius,) the intrinsic value of which corresponds so perfectly with its external beauty. This is so generally acknowledged amongst the literati in Germany, that your text of Lucretius, being considered as the most correct by far, has been reprinted, with a few occasional alterations, in a new edition of this poet, undertaken by one Professor Eichstadt at Jena, an *humanist* of merit."—At p. 364-5, there is a letter from Professor Heyne to Wakefield, in which the merits of the edition are strongly described. Heyne gave an ample and highly favourable account of it in the Gottinger Anseigen.

a sale of the duplicates of Mr. Heathcote's books in 1803, a copy of this kind, in green morocco, was purchased by Mr. Lunn, of Soho Square, for 50*l.* 8*s.* The *presentation copy*, in this form, I once saw in the library of Mr. Fox, at St. Anne's Hill, beautifully bound in vellum. Mr. Hayes the bookseller marks a copy of it, in boards, uncut, at 24*l.* A copy of the small paper (by no means a common book) is worth about 5*l.* 5*s.*

Eichstadtii. Lipsiæ. 1801. 8vo. Vol. I.

Of this recent edition, which professes to give the entire notes of Wakefield without the least alteration, only one volume, containing the text of the six books, with a very copious "Index Nominum et Verborum," in upwards of 300 pages, has ever been published. From the preface it appears that the editor has been particularly attentive to orthography and grammatical construction; and from the great good sense displayed in the preface, and the reputation which Eichstadt has justly acquired on the continent, from his edition of Diodorus Siculus,* it is to be regretted that this volume is not attended by its long-expected companion. It is now, I believe, a rare book.

Mussi. Mediol. 1807. Folio.

Among the most magnificent of the productions of Mussi's press. It is dedicated to the late Eugene Beauharnois. Only 75 copies were printed, of which five were struck off on *vellum paper*. A copy of this kind, in russia binding, is in the library at Althorp. It is a very rare volume in this country.

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* For which see vol. i. p. 499.

DUNCAN. Glasguæ. 1813. 8vo. 4 vols.

Beyond a doubt the best critical edition of Lucretius extant. It is a faithful reprint of that of Gilbert Wakefield; but so rigidly as, according to the statement of Klüglingius, the addenda in that edition were not even inserted in their proper places in the present; and although the edition of Eichstadt had been published twelve years, no advantage is taken of it to improve, as well as enlarge, its verbal index: that of Eichstadt being more complete. These however are unimportant drawbacks to the real merit of this edition; as one of its most essential advantages is, the collation which it displays of the various readings between the editions of Ferandus, Fridenperger, T. de Ragazonibus, Aldus (1500) and the Bipont of 1782. This collation, including some various readings from a great number of inedited notes of Bentley which Wakefield had left untouched, occupies about 300 pages; and although, as intimated by Renouard, very many of these various readings are perfectly unimportant—and relate only to discrepancies in orthography—yet they are of material consequence in the settlement of the purest text of so instructive a poet as Lucretius.

The beauty of this publication is equal to its accuracy; and the copies on LARGE PAPER, if not prematurely bound, exhibit one of the most desirable specimens of the Glasgow press under the direction of Mr. Duncan. Mr. Bohn is in possession of what may probably be considered a unique treasure in its way. He has Professor Young's (of Glasgow) copy of the original edition of 1796, with the various readings of the present, printed on a 4to. paper, so as to render the suite of volumes uniform.

LYCOPHRON. B. C. 276.

PERAXYLI. Basil. 1546. Fol. Gr.

Scholiis Tzetzis. The curious will probably have no objection to read the fanciful title prefixed to this work:* "Lycophronis Chalcidensis Alexandra, sive Cassandra: Poema quidem obscurum etiam doctis appellatum: sed ita eruditissimis *Isaaci Tzetzis* Grammatici Commentariis (quæ et doctissimo cuique vehementer desiderata sunt hactenus, et simul nunc primum in lucem eduntur), illustratum atque explicatum, ut tam Historiarum et Fabularum, quam aliarum quoque reconditarum scituque dignarum rerum studiosi, horum Editione magno se Thesauro ditatos, agnoscere merito possint. Adjectus quoque est *Joannis Tzetzæ* variarum Historiarum Liber, Versibus politicis ab eodem Græce conscriptus, et *Pauli Lacisii* Veronensis Opera ad Verbum Latine conversus, nec unquam antea editus." In calce. *Basileæ ex Officinâ* Jo. Oporini. an. sal. humanæ MDXLVI. mense Martio.

According to Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 420, Arnoldus Arlenius *Peraxylus* had the care of this curious edition. In his prefatory epistle to Accoltus Cardinal of Ravenna, the editor says that he completed it in the library of a college at Bologna, from a copy in the possession of his friend and preceptor, Antonius Antimachus. The history of Tzetzes was given in so satisfactory a manner, that Raphael Regius, who had commenced it, relinquished the undertaking. Gerbelius, in his catalogue and corrections of authors, has compiled his account of Tzetzes chiefly from the epistle of Peraxylus. In this edition of Lycophron, Tzetzes has well explained many passages of his author, and without him we should have been

* The EDITIO PRINCEPS of Lycophron is found in the Aldine Pindar of 1513. Vide post.

almost utter darkness with respect to the text? yet there are evident marks of omission and neglect. Many of the best passages are taken from an *interpreter* of the name of *Theon*. Tzetzes has been attacked by Canter, and defended by Potter. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 754. Dr. Harwood thus delivers his opinion of this work; "This is a very curious edition, and contains a hundred notable things which are not in the Oxford edition of Lycophron, by Potter. Happy is the scholar who possesses this treasure of learning!" See a copy in the *Bibl. Askev.* no. 2290; *Bibl. Pinell.* no. 9172: each of which copies sold for a few shillings. The work is now become extremely scarce, and held in great request.

CANTERI. Basil. 1566.* 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Heidelb. 1596. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

These editions contain two versions, the one by Canter, the other by Joseph Scaliger. The notes of Canter are short, few, and judicious, taken chiefly from the commentaries of Tzetzes; many defective passages are improved and intelligently explained: in the margin are various readings. There is also an epitome of "Cassandra," composed by Canter, in Anacreontic metre, in Greek and Latin.

POTTERI. Oxon. 1697, 1702. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

These are beautiful editions, and much fuller than either of the preceding: the latter is the *Edit. opt.* and dedicated to John George Grævius, from whom Potter received the Basil edition of 1546, collated with an ancient vellum MS., and by

* The editions of BOGARDUS, Paris, 4to. 1527 (not much known to Maittaire or Harles); P. STEPHANUS, Genev. 4to. 1601; SCALIGER, Paris, 4to. 1584; and MEURSIUS, L. Bat. 8vo. 1597, are not, I believe, entitled to particular notice.

the assistance of which he was enabled to correct and enlarge the commentaries of Tzetzes in no less than two hundred places. The edition of 1702 contains a much more copious "index of authors, according to Tzetzes."—"The last edition I have carefully read," says Harwood, "and can pronounce it to be be very correct, and an everlasting monument of the learning of the illustrious editor." Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 510; Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 421. There are copies of both these editions on LARGE PAPER; and of the latter a well bound one is worth 6*l.* 6*s.* In the ordinary paper it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* The reader may not object to consult, for a moment, the notice of this edition in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 132.

REICHARDI. Lipsiæ. 1788. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Reichardus, from his youth, was particularly attached to Lycophron, and in this edition he has not omitted any thing which he conceived could contribute to the illustration of his favourite poet. He collated the editions of Aldus, Peraxylus, Canter, and Potter, with the MSS. in the public library at Wittemberg, and marked the differences between them by interlineations; but he more particularly examined the MS. at Moscow, discovered by the learned MATTHAI, by which he was enabled to restore many corrupt passages, and to give both a clearer elucidation of the poet, and a more free and luminous version of the text. He adopted Canter's editions as the basis of his own, and has in general substituted *his* notes in preference to the voluminous ones of *Potter*. The edition of Reichardus is, upon the whole, a sensible, judicious, and erudite performance. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 756; Ephem. litt. Gotting. 1788, plag. 139; Jen. Allg. Zeit. 1791, Mens. Mart. cited by Harles.

SEBASTIANI. Romæ. 1803. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A most splendid and illustrative edition in all respects. By the aid of a number of MSS. chiefly discovered and consulted at Rome, the editor has equally enriched and enlarged his performance; and has corrected the scholia of Tzetzes in nearly 2000 places. The various readings are exceedingly numerous; and such a fund of research is collected, as, to a lover of this difficult but not uninteresting poet, cannot fail to be considered a most desirable acquisition. Mr. Bohn, in his catalogue, p. 85, tells us that, of the 500 copies printed, such was the reputation of the editor, "four fifths of these copies were bought up with avidity." In elegant binding, a copy is worth about *2l. 2s.*

MÜLLERI. Lipsiæ. 1811. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The basis is that of Reichard's. Perhaps, on the whole, the VERY BEST edition of Lycophron extant. Sebastiani, notwithstanding his diligence, and the number of important readings which he introduced, has nevertheless been taxed with a want of sufficient critical acumen and sound judgment. Instances of failure in these particulars are pointed out by Müller: to which must be added, mistakes and slips of composition, which the German editor has also not failed to notice. Probably, after the researches of Müller, and the fullness of the present very excellent edition, nothing more of consequence can be reasonably expected in illustration of the author. Copies of this desirable work on *vellum paper* are rare and sought after. A copy of this kind may be worth *2l. 12s. 6d.*

LYSIAS. B. C. 162.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: contained in the first part of the "*Rhetorum Græcorum Orationes*"* of Aldus. From the dedicatory epistle to Faseolus, a Venetian senator, it appears that these orations had lain hid many years at Mount Athos, in Thrace; and that we are indebted to the researches of Lascaris, and the munificence of Lorenzo de Medici, for their discovery. See Maittaire, t. ii. 247, note (a); and Art. "Lascaris," in Bayle's Dictionary; also Taylor's preface to his edition, p. 70; a full and minute account of these precious volumes appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. iii. p. 16-18. Two copies, with manuscript notes, are in the Bodleian library. My friend, the Rev. H. Drury, possesses a beautiful copy of these rare volumes; and the copy that belonged to Colbert is at Blickling, in 2 vols. red morocco binding. A fine copy in its original binding is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1575. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Published with the *Oratores veteres Græci.* Stephen professes to have enriched his edition of the ancient Greek orators by the collation of some MSS. To all the orations of Æschines, and to some of those of Lysias, a Latin version is added. See Maittaire, t. iii. 766; Idem, *Vit. Steph.* 390.

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* "Ce précieux recueil est une des productions les plus importantes de l'imprimerie Aldine; et pour donner de bonnes éditions de ces divers auteurs, il a fallu que Reiske et autres éditeurs modernes, rappelassent une foule d'excellentes leçons que donnoit l'édition Aldine, et qu'on avoit successivement abandonnées dans les réimpressions subséquentes." *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 144-7. edit. 1825.

HEIDII. Hanau. 1618. Gr. et Lat.

The original editor was *Schottus*, who did every thing in his power to corrupt the text and destroy the eloquence of Lysias, for which he has been severely attacked by Taylor and Reiske. The edition was reprinted in octavo, 1683, with the notes of Schottus omitted. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 772-3.

TAYLORI. Lond. 1739. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Beautifully and correctly printed by the celebrated BOWYER. This is an incomparable edition, and hardly exceeded by any which this country can boast of. John Taylor* was deeply

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* "He was appointed librarian to the university of Cambridge; and either before or after, or whilst he was in that capacity, he took great pains in classing the noble present of *George* I. to the university, consisting of 30,000 volumes of the best books, besides MSS., formerly belonging to Bishop *Moore*. The Catalogue of the *Bible Class*, which is so large as to form a moderate folio, is still preserved in his neat hand-writing, and affords full proof of his industry and knowledge in that branch of learning, in which he particularly excelled and delighted I have often heard him say that he would undertake to shew the library to the best scholar in Europe, or a girl of six years old." Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 62.

Taylor's *common-place books*, which were bequeathed to Dr. Askew, amounted, before he left college, to *forty volumes in folio!* He wrote, however, in a very open manner, and never spared paper. *Ibid.* p. 67.

"Mr. JOHN TAYLOR was born about 1703, at Shrewsbury, where his father was a tradesman: he received the early part of his education at the public grammar-school of that town, and was admitted fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, A. D. 1730. One of the earliest if not the first, of his publications, was 'Oratio habita coram Academia Cantabri-'giensi in Templo Beatæ Mariæ, die solenni Martyrii Caroli Primi 'Regis, A. D. 1730, à Joanne Taylor, A. M. Collegii D. Joannis Evan-'gelistæ Socio.' In the year 1732 appeared the proposals for his 'Lysias;' on which Mr. Clarke thus writes to Mr. Bowyer: 'I am glad Mr. Taylor is got into your press: 'it will make his Lysias more correct

skilled in the knowledge of the Athenian law, and in all the niceties of Grecian antiquity. The text in the edition before

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'I hope you will not let him print too great a number of copies. It 'will encourage a young editor to have his first attempt rise upon his 'hands! I fancy you have got him in the press for life, if he has any 'tolerable success there; he is too busy a man to be idle.' He afterwards produced his 'Elements of the Civil Law,' printed in 4to. 1755, and 1769: this latter work, it is well known, occasioned a learned but peevish preface to the third volume of the 'Divine Legation.' In 1742, he published 'Commentarius ad Legem Decemviralem de inope debi-'tore in partes dissecando; quem in Scholis Juridicis Cantabrigiæ, 'Junii 22, 1741, recitavit, cum pro gradu solenniter responderet, Jo-'hannes Taylor, LL. D. Collegii D. Joannis Socius. Accedunt a Viris 'eruditissimus confectæ, nec in Lucem hactenus editæ, Notæ ad Mar-'mor Bosporanum Jovi Urio sacrum. Dissertatio de Voce *Yonane*. 'Explicatio Inscriptionis in antiquo Marmore Oxon. De historicis 'Anglicanis Commentatio,' 4to. In 1743, 'Orationes duæ, una De-'mosthenis contra Midiam, altera Lycurgi contra Leocratem, Græce et 'Latine; recensuit, emendavit, notasq. addidit Joannes Taylor, LL. D. 'Coll. D. Johan. Soc.' In the next year he published 'Marmor 'Sandvicense, cum Commentario et Notis Joannis Taylori, LL. D.' being a dissertation on a marble brought into England by Lord Sandwich in 1739; containing a most minute account of the receipts and disbursements of the three Athenian magistrates, deputed by that people to celebrate the feast of Apollo at Delos, in the 101st Olympiad, or 374 years before Christ, and is the oldest inscription whose date is known for certain. His preferments, after he entered into orders, were, the archdeaconry of Buckingham; the rectory of Lawford in Essex, in April 1751; the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, in July 1757, succeeding Dr. Terrick, who is said to have been raised to the see of Peterborough expressly to make the vacancy; and the office of prolocutor to the the lower house of convocation, the same year. He was also commissary of Lincoln and of Stowe; was a valuable member both of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, his name being distinguished in the publications of each; and was appointed Director of the latter, April 23, 1759, and at the next meeting one of their Vice-presidents. He was esteemed one of the most disinterested and amiable, as he was one of the most learned, of his profession: and died universally lamented and beloved, April 4, 1766."

us is, judiciously corrected according to MSS., and the editor's own sagacious conjectures; and the work is particularly valu-

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"Having shewn the preceding part of this note to a friend of Dr. Taylor, to whom I am already so much obliged; I was favoured with the following curious particulars: 'You have mentioned that Dr. 'Taylor was too busy a man to be idle. This is too shining a particular 'in the Doctor's temper and abilities not to be a little more insisted 'upon. If you called on him in college after dinner, you were sure to 'find him sitting at an old oval walnut-tree table, entirely covered with 'books, in which, as the common expression runs, he seemed to be 'buried; you began to make apologies for disturbing a person so well 'employed: but he immediately told you to advance, taking care to 'disturb as little as you could the books on the floor: and called out, '"*John, John, bring pipes and glasses;*" and then fell to procuring a 'small space for the bottle just to stand on, but which could hardly ever be 'done without shoving off an equal quantity of the furniture at the other 'end. He instantly appeared as cheerful, good-humoured, and degagé, 'as if he had been not at all engaged or interrupted. Suppose now you 'had staid as long as you would, and been entertained by him most 'agreeably, you took your leave, and got half down the stairs; but, 'recollecting somewhat more that you had to say to him, you go in 'again; the bottle and glasses were gone, the books had expanded them-'selves so as to re-occupy the whole table, and he was just as much 'buried in them as when you first broke in upon him. I never knew 'this convenient faculty to an equal degree in any other scholar. He 'loved and played well at cards; was fond of carving, which he did 'with much elegance.

"'His voice to me, who know nothing of music, appeared remarkably 'pleasing and harmonious, whether he talked or read English, Latin, 'or Greek prose, owing to his speaking through his lips much advanced, 'which always produces softness. When we used to joke with him on 'the badness of his furniture, which consisted of the table aforesaid, and 'three or four ordinary chairs, and they always filled with books; he 'used to say that his room was better and more expensively furnished than 'any of ours; which was most certainly true; as he sat in the midst of 'an excellent library, containing a very fine collection of philological, 'classical, and juridical books, which formed the proper furniture of a 'scholar's room, though I cannot say that it is the usual or fashionable

able as containing the annotations and critical remarks of the celebrated JEREMY MARKLAND. The "*Lectiones Lysiacæ*" of Taylor present us with much curious and interesting information.

"Of this work, which is now become scarce, only 300 copies were printed on demy paper, seventy-five on royal paper, and twenty-five on a fine writing royal. The Doctor always entertained a fond hope of reprinting it, like his Demosthenes, with an equal quantity of notes to both pages: it was in part republished at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1740, 'in usum studiosæ juventutis'." Nichols's *Life of Bowyer*, p. 63, note. A copy in the ordinary form is worth 1*l.* 10*s.* One on LARGE PAPER, handsomely bound, may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1772. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Among the "*Oratores Græci*," noticed in vol. i. p. 482. The text of Lysias, chiefly from Taylor, is printed in the fifth volume, and in the sixth are the fragments and indexes. Reiske, with his *usual liberality* towards English editors, has severely attacked Taylor and Markland, and called the latter

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'forniture of the' times. The folio Terentianus Maurus, Mediolani, '1497, which cost the Doctor four guineas, out of the Harleian collec-'tion, and which, I dare say, long before he was in easy circumstances, 'an hundred would not have got from him, was purchased for twelve 'guineas by Dr. Hunter.'

"Dr. Taylor was silent in large companies, but fond of dealing out his entertainment and instruction before one, two, or three persons He entertained his friends with an hospitality and generosity that bordered on munificence, and enjoyed himself in the hours of conviviality. It may be a means of prolonging some worthy man's days to mention, that he shortened his own by a modesty or shyness that prevented him from making his case fully known, and submitting himself to the direction of a physician, though he was most intimately acquainted with several of the most eminent of the profession." See NICHOLS'S *Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 62, &c.

a clergyman, from his frequent references to St. Paul's Epistles! "Et tamen fuerunt," says Harles, "qui nimiam in locis, e conjecturâ mutandis, audaciam Reiskianam culparent." The Latin version of Taylor is superciliously rejected, and that of the editor substituted, but with *what justice* cannot readily be discovered. There are additional readings taken from a MS. at Helmstadt, with the annotations of Matthæus. Some copies have the title, "Lipsiæ" vol. i. vol. ii. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 774.

Augeri. Paris. 1783. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

On this edition the following are the remarks of Harles: "Emendationes Reiskii, aut illius aliorumque conjecturas, nullâ sæpe illarum in notis admodum brevibus, nec ad commodam orationis intelligentiam atque interpretationem, nec ad plenam lectionum diversarum cognitionem efficacibus, mentione factâ, aut suas ipsius opiniones crebro in contextum admisit." Auger was in possession of a copy of the Aldine edition, with the manuscript notes of Contius, a professor of law; and, in his preface, he treats of the antiquity and authority of other MSS. which he makes use of. See a learned but severe review of this edition in *Nov. Lips. Ephem. litt.* 1785, plag. 60; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 774-5. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, of a 4to. form, and may be worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in good binding.

Alteri. Vindobon. 1785. 8vo. Gr.

This edition is a faithful representation of the Vienna MS. of Lysias, and the types were cut for the purpose by *Trattnern.* At p. 317 are the fragments; p. 373 the errors of the Vienna MS. are noticed; p. 387 are passages of Lysias collected by Stobæus, and some extracts from the Vienna MS. n. LXVII.; p. 391 exhibits a specimen of the Greek of Lysias. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 775, who quotes *Beck.*

BEKKERI. Oxon. 1822. 8vo. 7 vols. Gr.

Among the *Oratores Attici*, of which particular mention is made in vol. i. p. 483. The purest text of Lysias extant.

MACROBIUS.* A. D. 395.

JENSON. Venet. 1472. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Discarding every thing advanced by the editors of the Bipont edition of 1788, respecting a supposed *earlier* edition of the date of 1469, by Sweynheym and Pannartz, the reader may with confidence consider this as the FIRST impression of the text of the author; and if he will be pleased to turn to the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 157-161, he will find sufficient proof both of its extreme interest and rarity. It is indeed one of the most beautiful, as well as intrinsically interesting, books from the press of Jenson. The *Somnium Scipionis* begins on the recto of the first leaf, and concludes at the bottom of the recto of the 3rd leaf. A full page has 40 lines. On the reverse of the 3rd leaf, commences the commentary of Macrobius upon the work just mentioned: which commentary concludes on the recto of the 47th leaf. The reverse is blank. On the recto of the following leaf, begins the text of the *Saturnalia*: the 6th book of which contains numerous extracts from Homer and Virgil. Specimens of some of these extracts (that from Homer being the FIRST PRINTED text of the poet) will be found in the work just referred to. The 6th book terminates at the top of the recto of the 143rd leaf: the 7th concludes on the reverse of the 163rd and last leaf of the volume.

Copies of this first edition are in our principal public libraries, and in most of those of private individuals. A good copy

* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

of it is marked by Messrs. Payne and Foss, in their last catalogue, at *21l.* There is a magnificent copy of it UPON VELLUM in the royal library of France, which had belonged to Pope Pius VI.; and which Mons. Van Praet thinks had previously belonged to M. Sluse and the Cardinal Renati. A copy upon vellum is also in the Earl of Pembroke's library at Wilton.

———. Brixiæ. 1483, 1485. Folio.

Second and Third editions. Of that of 1483, Ernesti had a copy. The third edition is not a literal reprint of the second, although in most places the text agrees with it; and the second has this peculiarity, that it is the first book, from the Brescia press, in which Audiffredi found the Greek character. See his *Edit. Ital.* p. 143-7: Ernesti *Bibl. Lat.* vol. iii. p. 183; Harles *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* 1801, 12mo. p. 319.

JUNTA. Florent. 1515. 8vo.

It seems from Ernesti and the Bipont editors that the present is the first critical revision of the text of Macrobius; and yet, from the evidence of its editor, Nicolaus Angelius Bucinensis, no MSS. were consulted in its composition.

ALDUS. Venet. 1528. 8vo.

The editor, Donatus Veronensis, makes much boast of the value of his edition; but little or nothing beyond the correction of a few typographical errors are displayed in it. This is the opinion of Ernesti, which is adopted by the Bipont editors. A beautiful copy of this book, in the style of Grolier's binding, is in the royal library at Paris. M. Renouard also possesses one of considerable beauty. See his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iii. p. 238.

Camerarii. Basil. 1535. Folio.

Up to the period of this edition, the text of Macrobius may be said to have received no material aid or illustration: when, under the care of the celebrated Camerarius, and by the help of several important MSS. there was hardly a verse in the poets quoted but what received very considerable emendation. Such is the editor's language, as seen in his preface to Plautus; and such we gather to be the result, from the following distich in front of the book itself.

Qui tamen et nostri numerum vult scire laboris
Annumeret versus totius ille libri.

A volume, thus intrinsically valuable, will not fail to find a purchaser at a reasonable price.

Gryphius. Lugd. 1542, 48, 50. 12mo.

According to Ernesti, these editions, destitute of prefaces, profess nevertheless to be compiled from a revision of ancient MSS.: but they appear to contain nothing peculiarly entitled to commendation. The Bipont editors mention a copy of the last edition of 1550, which had been in the possession of Ernesti (and who once had an idea of publishing an edition of Macrobius, and with that view had collected many ancient editions of the author) in which the various readings from a MS. in the monastery of St. Gall, were noted. Of the present possessor of this desirable copy, I am ignorant.

Gronovii. Lug. Bat. 1670. 8vo.

This edition ranks among the octavo Variorum Classics, as the best of its author. Two valuable MSS. (on the *Somnium Scipionis*) were consulted, and the entire notes of Pontanus and Meursius are a rich harvest of illustration in addition to those of its distinguished editor. A good copy of this book is worth from 12 to 15 shillings. It was reprinted at London

in 1694, 8vo. "with fewer inaccuracies (says Harwood) than might have been expected."

VULPII. Patav. 1737. 8vo.

The basis is the text of Gronovius; with which those of the Aldine and Stephanine editions (the latter, 1585, 12mo.) are collated. The notes of Pontanus and Obsopœus are added, with an account—in the preface—of the use of the works of Macrobius, and of the best editions of his text. A good copy is worth 7*s.* 6*d.*

ZEUNII. Lipsiæ. 1774. 8vo.

The NOTES are the saving of this edition. The text, a reimpression of that of Gronovius, is pronounced by the Bipont editors to be "valdè mendosa." Zeunius admits, in his preface, that it would have been better if his notes or animadversions—which begin at p. 761—had been incorporated in their proper places, like the other notes, beneath the text; but he assigns the reasons for its impracticability. The scarceness of the editions of Gronovius and Volpi led to the present publication: the most ample (including a copious index verborum) and instructive of the author. Dr. Harwood has erroneously assigned to it the date of 1777, and pronounces a most discouraging opinion on its typographical pretensions. The Leipsic press is in the habit of putting forth, even at this generally improved period of printing, volumes of a much more repulsive aspect. A well bound copy of Zeunius's edition is worth 10*s.* 6*d.*

———. Bipont. 1788. 8vo. 2 vols.

Destitute of notes; but with a very correct text. The Notitia Literaria prefixed is also very useful.

MANILIUS. *Temp. Aug.*

REGIOMONTANUS. Norimb. Sine Anno. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. On inspecting the observations made in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 164-5 it will appear that some foundation is laid for an inference respecting the priority of this edition to that printed at Bologna in 1474, and usually considered to be the parent text. Since the observations there submitted to the reader, I have perused the little treatise of Schwarz, published in 1764, 4to. expressly upon the date of this impression: and the result of that perusal is, that I feel persuaded that the Nuremberg impression by Regiomontanus is the earliest printed text of Manilius.

This edition commences on the recto of the first leaf, as particularly described in the authority above referred to. A full page has 30 lines. On the reverse of the 72d and last leaf is the colophon. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. Bibliographers seem to infer that this edition was wholly uncollated up to the time of Stoeber. Earl Spencer's duplicate copy of this edition was sold for 12*l.* 12*s.*

RUGERIUS AND BERTOCHUS. Bolognæ. 1474. Fol.

First edition with a date; and a volume of considerable elegance of typographical execution. It is also rare, and of great price—when found in fine preservation. Its editorial value, according to the testimonies of Ernesti, is of small import. Bonincontrius boasts of the antiquity of his MS.† which is proved to be of modern date; and Scaliger; in his commentary upon Manilius, is somewhat unsparing in his strictures upon that

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* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

† Harles (*Brev. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 488) corrects Ernesti, very properly, for supposing that the Commentary of Bonicontrius accompanied the text of the above Bologna edition.

editor. *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. 502. This edition contains the parent text of ARATUS. A copious description of it appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. 162-4. A full page contains 35 lines; and the text of Manilius occupies 63 leaves, including a blank leaf. On the recto of the ensuing leaf, commences a brief account of Manilius, followed by the summaries of each book of the Astronomicon. This occupies a leaf: then commences, on the recto of the succeeding leaf, the text of Aratus, which occupies 18 leaves: concluding on the reverse of the last. Some of the pages of this impression of Aratus contain only 2 verses. Copies of this very rare volume are in the British Museum and Bodleian libraries. That in the Paris collection produced the sum of 30*l.* 9*s.*

HOENSTEYN. Neapoli. Sine Anno. 4to.

A volume, perhaps of equal rarity with either of the two preceding: but of an inferior pecuniary value. It is scarcely known to editors of Manilius. I refer to the authority, before quoted, for an ample description, as well as, in the same account, to the principal bibliographers who have treated of it. There are 78 leaves in the whole; and a full page has 28 lines. A copy, with the last leaf damaged, is valued at 7*l.* 7*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

———. ———. ———. 4to.

An edition, without name of printer, place, or date: but with signatures, *a* to *k* in eights: *i* being marked like *l*. A full page has 28 lines. The type is round and handsome, like that from the Milan, Venice, and Bologna, early presses. For the extreme rarity of this edition, see a notice by La Lande, extracted in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 168. In fact, all these four earlier editions, of which Earl Spencer and Mr. Heber possess copies, are of great difficulty of acquisition: especially in a perfect and fine state.

MAZOCHIUS. Romæ. 1510.* 4to.

Ernesti gives so good an account of this edition, that the curious will be well satisfied to possess it: the more so, as neither Scaliger nor Bentley were acquainted with it, and as it exhibits some readings different from those common to these two editors. It appears to be a rare book.

SCALIGERI. Lutet. 1579. 8vo.
———. Heidelb. 1590. 8vo.
———. Lugd. 1600. 4to.

Of all the editors and critics upon Manilius, to the close of the sixteenth century, Joseph Scaliger stands pre-eminently the highest: but, as usual, his acuteness and felicity of emendation (say the critics) are frequently more than counterbalanced by an almost unrestrained audacity of correction. Of these three editions, the last, with additional annotations and corrections, as well as with a careful collation of an ancient MS. by Scaliger himself, is the preferable one. A good copy of it is worth 7*s.* 6*d.* M. Renouard possesses a copy with numerous ms. notes by Salmasius; presumed so to be, from the autograph of that critic on both the titles of the book. *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. ii. p. 285.

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* Of the editions which *preceded* the above, the most material are as follow: 1. DULCINII. Mediol. 1489, folio. Printed by *Zarotus.* The editor boasts in his preface of having corrected the text of his author in 300 places: Ernesti tells us that this edition is noticed both by Maittaire and Saxius; but neither of them tell us in what those corrections consist. Dulcinius says that he received the MSS., by means of which the corrections were made, from one Jerom Torniellus. *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 503. 2. ALDUS. Venet. 1499, folio: among the *Astronomi Veteres,* of this date, described in the Bibl. Spenceriana, vol. iii. p. 7-10.

BOECLERI. Argent. 1644. 4to.

A yet preferable edition to the preceding of 1600. The annotations and corrections are more abundant: and of the former, those of Reinesius and Bullialdus are to be commended. It is however of small price.

IN US. DELPHINI. Paris. 1679. 4to.

Contrary to the plan hitherto observed, this Delphin edition is here distinctly noticed, in order to recommend the perusal of the animadversions of the famous Huet upon the notes of Scaliger.* Of all the editions of Manilius, the present is of the highest price. A good copy is worth 1*l.* 10*s.*

BENTLEII. Lond. 1739. 4to.

EDITIO OPTIMA. Ernesti and Harles are equally minute and encomiastic in their accounts of this admirable edition—which had engaged the attention and the labours of Bentley several years; and in which his acuteness and felicity of emendation appear as conspicuous as in any other of his great classical performances. "I regard this (says Harwood) as one of the most valuable editions which this great critic ever delivered to the world. The notes are excellent, and the text of Manilius is by no means outrageously slashed." Care should be taken that the portrait of Bentley, and a map of the celestial bodies, accompany this edition. A good copy of this edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* There are some copies on large paper, which are very rare.

STOEBERI. Argent. 1767. 8vo.

For the generality of readers, this is a most excellent and

* The result of literary labour is frequently mortifying to that author who has congratulated himself on imaginary success. Joseph Scaliger was, in a measure, quite enamoured of his notes and emendations upon Manilius. He preferred them to any other of his labours; yet Huet, in his examination of them, taxes them with exhibiting all the errors, as well as all the warmth and petulance, of a young man.

useful edition. Less elaborate than the two preceding, it yet contains, in many instances, a purer text, from a careful revision both of MSS. and of early editions. Stoeber was, I believe, the first editor who instituted a careful collation of all the principal early editions of his author, with the exception of that of Hoensteyn. Ernesti and Harles are uniform in their commendation of this useful impression. It is obtainable for about 10*s.* 6*d.*

MARTIALIS. A. D. 84.

[Andreas Gallus.] Ferraræ. 1471. 4to.

Editio Princeps: but without the *Liber Spectaculorum.* It is an edition of extreme rarity: and apparently was never seen by any of the more eminent bibliographers, with the exception of Maittaire; whose account is satisfactory as far as it extends. The reasons for assigning chronological priority to this edition, together with a very ample description of the volume itself, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 169-71. At present the following concise account may be satisfactory. On the recto of the 1st. leaf is the Epistle of the younger Pliny to Cornelius Priscus: the reverse is blank. The text of Martial follows—occupying 200 leaves. A full page has 29 lines. The imprint (vide *Ibid.*) is on the recto of the last leaf. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. I am at present ignorant of any other copy of this edition but that in the library of Earl Spencer.

Laver. [Romæ.] Sine Anno. 4to.

Editio Princeps of the entire works of the poet; and an impression of such rarity, that I believe no other copy of it exists in this country but that which is in the library of Earl Spencer, and is described in vol. iv. p. 529. of the *Bibl. Spenceriana.* Mr. Moss (with this description before him) refers

to the *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. iii. p. 363-4, where the account is a mere compression of that of Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. xvi. note p. 414-5. I have assigned the name of Laver as that of the printer of this edition—in deference to the bibliographer last mentioned—but whoever will be pleased to examine the authority first quoted will find that a reasonable inference may be drawn in favour of Ulric Han —as being the printer of this most uncommon volume. There is neither preface nor prefix to the Epigrams; and the first five verses of the first Epigram, are, for the purpose of a large rubrication to the initial letter, B, extended to eleven lines. A full page has 32 lines. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. The impression ends on the reverse of the 178th and last leaf. The present noble owner of this volume was indebted to the late Count D'Elci for its acquisition. There is an imperfect copy of this edition in the Imperial library at Vienna. Tour; vol. iii. p. 498.

V. de Spira. Venet. 1472. 4to.

Although of considerably less rarity than the preceding editions, this is nevertheless a volume of uncommon occurrence and greatly to be coveted. On the reverse of the first leaf, the Epistle of the younger Pliny (as before) begins and ends. On the recto of the ensuing leaf begins the first Epigram of Martial, with the title ("In Amphitheatrum Caesaris") in lower-case roman letter. A full page has 32 lines. On the reverse of the 179th leaf the text ends. Then follows a letter from Georgius Alexandrinus to Angelus Adrian, of which Maittaire, vol. i. p. 308, note, has extracted the material parts. A life of the poet follows this epistle: in the whole, epistle and life, 3 pages. On the reverse of folio 181 and last, is the printer's imprint. See the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 171-2. An excellent copy of this book was purchased by Mr. Heber at the Alchorne sale for 22*l.* 11*s.* A copy is in the Bodleian library.

SWEYNHEYM AND PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1473. Folio.

An impression of such rarity, that it had never been seen by Debure or Audiffredi; nor was it, after the most diligent investigation, acquired by Lord Spencer till the year 1819. Maittaire, vol. i. p. 326, note 4, considered it to be the third edition after that of Venice and of Ferarra. Consult the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 74, for a particular account of it. It begins on the recto of the first leaf, without any prefatory matter, having the general title to the first book printed in capitals. A full page has 38 lines. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the whole, 150 leaves; concluding with the usual colophonic verses of the printers with the date beneath. Ernesti tells us that this Roman impression, which was inspected by Scriverius, is praised to the skies by the same critic. *Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. p. 380.

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. 1475. Folio.

In the year preceding this edition of the works of Martial, there had appeared *three* editions of the COMMENTARIES OF CALDERINUS upon the same poet. Of these, the first, and considered to be the most valuable, was published at *Rome*, by GENSBERG; and the two latter, at *Venice*—one by *I. de Colonia*, and the other by *I. de Rubeis*. Particular accounts of these estimable publications will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 172-5. In regard to the impression under consideration, it contains signatures, *a* to *r*, in tens. On the recto of r *viij*, the text concludes, and the epistle of Alexandrinus (as before, see p. 227) begins: ending on the reverse of r. ij. I obtained a copy of this book in a monastery near Vienna, for 25 florins. A copy of this edition is in the Bodleian library.

For the remaining early editions of Martial, of material note, consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 175-6. The pre-

ceding are sufficient to enumerate in a work of the present character.

ALDUS. Venet. 1501. 1517. 8vo.

It should seem that, of the first of these Aldine editions, there were at least six copies printed UPON VELLUM. Of these copies, particularly designated by M. Van Praet, (*Cat. de Liv. Imp. sur Vélin*, vol. iv. p. 91.) I have seen four: namely, two (of the most exquisite description, and having belonged to Grolier) in the royal library at Paris; * that in the collection of Earl Spencer (*Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 347) and that in the collection of George Hibbert, Esq. A fifth copy is in His Majesty's library; and a sixth, purchased by the late Mr. Quin at the Pinelli sale, for 33*l.* 12*s.* is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. There appear however to be two more SIMILAR copies, of which the present owners are unknown; one, the duplicate in Consul Smith's library; and the other, the property of the late George Mason, Esq. *Bibl. Mason*, pt. ii. no. 327.

There is a copy of this edition on *thick paper* in the Cracherode collection, in the British Museum: and one of a similar description (if my memory be not treacherous) is in the library of the late Jacob Bryant, Esq. preserved in King's College, Cambridge. M. Renouard possesses a similar copy. In ordinary condition it is neither rare nor dear. The edition of 1517 is a mere reprint of its precursor. There are copies on thick paper, of which M. Renouard has one. *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. pp. 71-190.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1528. 8vo.

A rare and elegant edition, according to the Bipont editors, *Not. lit.* p. xxx.

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* See *Bibliographical Tour;* vol. ii. p. 312, where the date of 1502 is erroneously assigned to these first Aldine editions.

RADERI. Ingolst. 1602. Fol. Mogunt. 1627. Fol.

Of these editions, the last is the more correct and greatly preferable. "The commentary of Raderus," says Ernesti, "may be numbered with the best of those upon Martial; it is replete with excellent learning, and no man will repent the perusal of it: Joseph Scaliger held it in great estimation." He further observes that a copy of this edition, with many manuscript notes, was in the library of Cortius, and from thence conveyed to the library of a Leipsic senator by Professor Kapp. Harles says that this account is erroneous, for that Gensel bought the very copy belonging to Cortius, at the sale of Kapp's library. *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 121. *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 382.

RAMIREZ DE PRADO. Paris. 1607. 4to.

An uncommon edition; of which a beautiful copy, in fine old binding, from the Talleyrand collection, is in the library of Mr. Labouchere. A copy of it is in the British Museum, with ms. notes by Bentley.

VARIORUM. Paris. 1617. Folio.

Whoever reads the summary of the contents of this valuable volume, as set forth by Ernesti, (*Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. 382) will be desirous of procuring it. It contains a fund of rich and most useful illustration. A copy of it is marked in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn, at 12*s*.

SCRIVERII. L. Bat. 1619. 12mo. Amst. 1650.

Besides the notes of Scriverius, this excellent edition contains those of Joseph Scaliger, Brodæus, Adrian Turnebus, Politian, Lipsius, Rutsgersius, and Pontanus. "This is one of the best and most valuable editions of Martial ever published," says Dr. Harwood; "it is a very uncommon book,

and the very learned and judicious notes of Scriverius greatly add to the classical happiness of that scholar who possesses it." See Ernesti *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 383-4; Edit. Bipont. p. xxxv-vi. A copy of it at the Pinelli sale, no. 9663, was sold for 1*l.* 3*s.* The notes of Scriverius, with some select ones of Schrevelius, were published in an edition, L. Bat. 8vo. 1656-61. Amst. 1670. The edition of 1619, especially on thick paper, is now rare and dear.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1661-70. 8vo.

Dr. Harwood says that he read through the *latter* of these editions, and found it a very good one.

SMIDSII. Amst. 1701. 8vo.

"A very valuable edition of Martial," says Harwood, "and ornamented with very elegant figures." The more indelicate epigrams are put at the end of the volume, similar to the arrangement in the Delphin edition of 1680: "sed nescio an nocentius," says the Bipont edition, p. xxxvii-viii. "It is evident," says Ernesti, "from a review of all the editions of Martial, that we have not yet received a perfectly critical and correct text of this writer, notwithstanding the variety of MSS. and ancient editions which are known to exist in many famous libraries." A fine copy of Smid's edition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo. 2 vols.

As the various editions which preceded the present, *exclusively* of those before stated, are of no particular importance, I have omitted them. The Bipont edition is formed on Scriverius's, corrected by Schrevelius, and collated with those of Raderus and Farnabus. The life of Martial, in the first volume, is by Raderus, which is followed by a Notit. literaria of the various editions and translations. To the second volume is an appendix of the *spurious* epigrams, with the tenth

epigram enlarged from a MS. in the royal library at Paris. "Subjunximus," say the editors, "quo sibi responderet utriusque voluminis nostri plagularum numerus, diversorum poetarum in Priapum lusus, ex novissimâ eorum editione, quæ CIↃ IↃCCLXXXI, sine loci et impressoris notâ. De iis *vid. Notit. lit. in Virgil. nost.* vol. ii. 225."

MAXIMUS TYRIUS. A. C. 180.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1557. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The Greek text of this first edition is taken from two MSS.; the one belonging to Arlenius, the other (of less value) to Stracelius: at the end of the volume, there are some corrections, and an amended Latin version of Paccius, which was first published at Rome in 1517, and afterwards at Basil in 1519. This Latin version seems to have been taken from a better MS. than the Greek: it was brought by Lascaris with many others, from Greece, to the Medici family. There is a copy of this edition in the British Museum with ms. notes by Isaac Casaubon.

D. HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 1607-14. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

By the kindness of Isaac Casaubon, Heinsius obtained the collation of a Greek MS. in the royal library of France. The version and notes are Heinsius's; in the first edition, the version is placed at the end—in the second, it is in the same page with the text. The first edition, however, contains a book of Apuleius "de Deo Socratis," and the Pythagorean fragments, which are both omitted in the second.

Heinsius's edition was reprinted at Lyons, in 8vo. 1630, by Lariot, without notes; and at Oxford, 12mo. 1677. The corrections of Stephen and Heinsius are sometimes admitted into the text.

DAVISII. Cantab. 1703. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Foreign critics seem to consider Davies the best editor of Maximus Tyrius. Le Clerc has spoken handsomely of this work in his *Bibl. Chois.* t. xi. p. 287; but it is to be regretted that Heinsius's notes are not given entire. At the bottom of each page some short critical and historical observations are given; and there are two very useful indexes.

MARKLANDI. Londini. 1740. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Although this edition goes by the name of Markland's, it may more properly be called the second of Davies. Markland wrote some excellent critical notes; but the edition is esteemed chiefly on account of its exhibiting a collation of two valuable MSS.* Mr. J. Ward, who had the care of the publication, has greatly enlarged the notes of Davies. The observations of Markland evince all that acuteness and erudition for which he was so eminently distinguished. It is now becoming a rare book, and is worth 1*l.* 5*s.* in good condition.

SCHIERII. Helmstad. 1760. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The text is sometimes successfully corrected, and the edition contains the notes of various learned men as well as the editor's own; but greater judgment might have been displayed in this work, which is not altogether free from errors. Harles has omitted to insert it in his new edition of Fabricius's *Bibl. Græc.*

REISKII. Lips. 1774. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Many consider this to be the best octavo edition of Maximus Tyrius; but a still more valuable one may reasonably be expected—and Davies's is not yet entirely superseded.

* One in the royal library at Paris—the other in the Harleian collection.

Reiske seems to have undertaken it, in some measure, to indulge himself in a few critical severities against Davies and Markland.

See Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. v. 521; and his *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 214, seqq. Harwood has devoted only *ten* lines of *dates* to this curious Greek writer.

MENANDER.* B. C. 293.

Morel. Paris. 1553. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Princeps. A rare little volume: of which I observe a copy marked at the moderate sum of 9*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Hayes.

H. Stephani. Paris 1569. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Like the preceding, Menander only forms a small portion of the volume; which is chiefly occupied by extracts, or sentences, from XLI. Greek Comic writers. By the aid of Stobæus, Stephen was enabled to give a somewhat more critical text than that which appears in the previous impression. Such is the opinion of Meineke, the last and best editor of Menander.

Grotii. Paris. 1616. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A yet more copious collection of the fragments of these writers, with considerable critical acumen on the part of its celebrated editor. Both Fabricius and Harles make no mention of these editions; although the latter (*Fabr. Bibl. Græca*, vol. ii. p. 457) notices a Brescia edition published by Fontana in 1612, 12mo.

Clerici. Amst. 1709. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In an evil hour, as it should seem from the result, did the famous Le Clerc sit down to the task of editing the fragments

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* First introduced in the present edition.

of Menander and Philemon. Whatever were his attainments (and they were great and multifarious) he had not sufficient acumen or knowledge in Greek literature for the task which he undertook: and a more furious and bitter controversy scarcely ever agitated the literary world, than that which arose from the edition here specified. "Hæc editio (says Harles) magnas excitavit turbas, immo vero tragœdias:" and Bentley and Burman (to the latter of whom certain parts of Le Clerc's *Bibliothèque Choisie* had been very obnoxious) rushed forward to the attack of the editor with all the energy and determination which their collected forces could supply. Bentley appeared first in the field, under a feigned name, but with the auxiliary aid of Burman—(a more particular personal enemy of Le Clerc)—who wrote the preface to the work which bears the following title:

"*Emendationes in Menandri et Philemonis reliquias ex nupera editione Joannis Clerici, ubi multa Grotii et aliorum, plurima vero Clerici, errata castigantur; auctore* PHILELEUTHERO LIPSIENSI. Traj. ad Rhen. 1710. 8vo. This performance was a splendid instance of the characteristic daring and profound knowledge of Bentley. It astonished the classical world both abroad and at home. After admiring the talent developed in it, Meineke observes—"sed hoc etiam nomine commendabile est, quod vix aliud Bentleii scriptum reperias, ex quo *peculiarem* viri indolem et naturam plenius cognoscas." Edit. 1823. p. III. Meineke was too happy therefore to have an opportunity of reprinting this celebrated tract in his own edition—where it occupies 126 pages—with the pages of the Utrecht tract observed in the margin. The Utrecht edition of 1710 was reprinted at Cambridge in 1714, 8vo. but (for what reason I have never been able to learn) with the preface of Burman omitted.* The original edition is now scarce.

* Meineke pronounces this preface to be "a heap of personal abuse against Le Clerc, with no reference whatever to the text of Menander." Such a mode of literary warfare is not confined to past times.

In the same year in which the "Emendationes" appeared—there was published, at Leyden, a work under the following title: "*Infamia Emendationum in Menandri reliquias nuper editarum Trajecti ad Rhenum authore Phileleuthero Lipsiensi: accedit responsio M. Lucilii Profecturi ad epistolam C. Veratis Philellenis quæ exstat in Bibliothecæ Selectæ Parte IX.* 1710, 12mo. The author was JAMES GRONOVIUS who is almost equally severe upon Le Clerc as upon Bentley. This tract, which is very rare, is considered to be one of the bitterest pieces of criticism extant. I find a copy of it, sewed, and marked at 1*l.* 4*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. The edition of Le Clerc, and the "Emendationes" are perhaps worth 1*l.* 1*s.* when found together in good condition.

But Le Clerc had an ally, though of very insufficient force, in C. de PAUW: who attacked Bentley in the most merciless and abusive manner, in a tract, of which the title is in part thus: *Philargyrii Cantabrigiensis emendationes in Menandri et Philemonis reliquias ex nupera editione Joannis Clerici, &c. Amst.* 1711, 8vo. The whole controversy was ably reviewed (by Bergler, as Harles conjectures) in the *Act. Erud. Lips. mens. Julii* 1711. De Pauw in turn has been severely lashed by D'Orville in his *Critica Vannus*, 1737, 8vo.

MEINEKII. Berol. 1823. 8vo. Gr.

By far THE BEST, as well as the most copious, edition of the fragments of Menander and Philemon. The aids which the editor has recently received, from the learned labours of Heringa, Zedelius, Porson, Walpole, and Dobree,—together with some ms. and unpublished notes of Jacobs and the younger Burman, in the margins of certain editions of previous editors—are distinctly stated by Meineke in his preface. Yet further substantial aids might have been procured from the recent edition of Stobæus, by Professor Gaisford, had it preceded the performance of Meineke. An able review of this

edition appears in the *Nova Bibl. Crit. Amst.* 1825, p. 64-84. There are copies of this truly desirable impression upon *writing paper:* although the common paper be not of the *most* repulsive aspect.

MUSÆUS. [*Uncertain.*]

ALDUS. Venet. Sine Anno. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. After reading what has been written upon this subject by various bibliographers, I incline to think that the present work is the first edition of Musæus, and published two or three years before the Florentine edition. It has the peculiar value of being the *first work which ever issued from the press of Aldus*, and is conceived to be *the rarest of all the Aldine classics.* Renouard supposes that the "Lascaris Grammatica" was *begun* to be printed before the Musæus: but that the latter was *published* anterior to the former. The present edition of Musæus appeared about the middle of the year 1494. I refer the reader to a very minute account of this edition—together with that of the opinions of bibliographers upon the time of its publication, as well as to a fac-simile of its type and of the style of art in wood-cutting—which appears in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 177-180. It is not uncommon to find the Greek separate, but a complete copy must be always considered a volume of rarity and value.

———. Florent. ——. 4to. Gr.

"LITTERIS CAPITALIBUS" impressa: at the end of the "Gnomologia Poetica Græca. This is the last work printed in capital letters, which Francis de Alopa published. It was preceded by the "Anthologia," the "Apollonius Rhodius," "Callimachus," and "Euripides:"* all antecedent to the year

* The reader will consult vol. i. p. 273, 365, 523.

1493; about which time the present edition of Musæus is supposed to have appeared. Bibliographers have given us a very superficial account of this elegant printer of Greek works, whose taste and typographical art have long secured him the admiration and respect of the curious. The present edition, at the end of the "GNOMÆ, sive sententiæ ex diversis Poetis secundum ordinem alphabeti," concludes with the word ΤΕΛΟΣ, thus printed:

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Consult *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 3445; *Bibl. Askev.* no. 1691; which latter copy was purchased for his Majesty for 17*l.* 17*s.* Roever, in the preface of his edition, informs us that the Florentine publication is taken from much better MSS. than the Aldine; and Harles supposes it to be the basis of all the most respectable editions which followed it. Consult Maittaire, vol. i. p. 101 to 105; Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 127. The text of Musæus commences on the reverse of the last leaf of the Gnomæ, and occupies the six following leaves. The entire volume has signatures *a* and *b* in eights; and *c* with two leaves. There are two copies of this very rare and precious book printed UPON VELLUM. One is in the Magliabecchi library,* and the other is in that of the Marquis Trivulzio:

[* Since the notice of the Euripides printed in capital letters—and also supposed to be upon vellum—in the same library, and in one and the same volume—(see vol. i. p. 522-3,) I have obtained information from a correspondent at Milan, through the kind interposition of M. Tonelli—that there can be NO DOUBT of this matchless volume containing all the pieces, described to be in it, printed UPON VELLUM. M. Tonelli remarks—"la carta pecora è bellissima, e l'edizione relativamente ai caratteri e alla distribuzione tipografica è delle più belle. Le miniature sono di squisito gusto," &c.]

both at Milan. Lord Spencer's copy upon paper is a very beautiful one. Mr. G. Hibbert also possesses it, and a copy is in the Bodleian library.

ALDUS. Venet. 1517. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In this edition Aldus has departed little or nothing from his former. The Argonautics of Orpheus, taken from Junta's edition of 1500, is contained in it; also the treatise on Stones, by the same author—which is here published for the first time. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 189. A very fine ruled copy of this desirable volume is marked at 1*l.* 16*s.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss: and in that of Mr. Hayes is a copy with the autograph and ms. notes of Conrad Gesner marked at 9*s.*

GOURMONT. (Paris) 1507. 4to. Gr.

Like most of the early Greek volumes printed by Gourmont, this is exceedingly rare. It contains only 8 leaves. M. Renouard, who considers it as almost unknown, supposes it at the same time to be Gourmont's first essay in Greek printing. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. p. 187.

FROBEN. Basil. 1518. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which is erroneously dated 1508 by Maittaire, is a very respectable one—well spoken of by Roever; and was the basis of several subsequent ones.

KROMAYERI. Hal. Magd. 1721. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The text of this edition is taken from Stephen's "Poetæ Principes Græci;" the Latin version is Paul Voet's, but corrected by the editor. From the notes by Barthius, and the preceding* editors, Kromayer has selected some of the most

* The remaining editions that *preceded* Kromayer's are the following: not greatly celebrated for their intrinsic excellence. JUNTA. Florent. 8vo. 1519.—PAREI. Francof. 4to. 1627. Gr. et Lat. An indifferent edition.

appropriate and critical, to which are added a few of his own, not very remarkable for the erudition displayed in them. It is upon the whole a respectable edition; although the annotations of Schoettgenius, Gesner, and Groebelius, contained in it, do not tend much to illustrate the poet. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 131.

ROEVERI. Lug. Bat. 1737. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Although Roever was but eighteen years of age when he completed this edition, he has exhibited strong proofs of critical skill and correct judgment. The text is taken chiefly from that of Kromayer; but he had the assistance of seven MSS. and seventeen different editions. Roever received the various readings of three of these MSS. in the Bodleian, from Abraham Gronovius; and two collations of a Vatican and Venetian MS. from D'ORVILLE, with annotations by the same learned scholar. The notes of this edition are generally critical and erudite: some Greek epigrams are prefixed to it, and there are three Latin metrical translations: the third, by Whitford,* is the more free and elegant one. The preface, by Roever, gives a good account of the previous editions of Musæus. There are copies of this edition upon Dutch paper.

SCHRADERI. Leovard. 1742. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

On this very excellent edition, I cannot do better than present the reader with the elegant panegyric of Harles: "Schraderus, qui absolutâ hac editione vicessimum demum annum excesserat, præclarum quasi præludium ingenii acuti et eruditionis insignis dedit. Textum quidem ad edit. Roeveri diligenter exactum impressit: in notis vero sat copiosis atque

* From his edition of Musæus, Bion and Moschus, and select Idylls of Theocritus, Lond. 1655-59; a rare and elegant edition.

luxuriantibus tum examinavit lectiones editionum virorumque doctorum interpretationes atque conjecturas, quibus suas immiscuit, (interdum digreditur ad aliena:) tum comparavit sedulo hoc carmen cum scriptoribus eroticis, præcipue Nonno. In animadversionum libris omnes eruditionis suæ et doctrinæ Græcæ Latinæque copias liberaliter exposuit, ac, præter loca Musæi difficiliora intellectu, quam plurima veterum auctorum tam Latinorum quam Græcorum aut explicare aut sanare studuit. In præfatione de ætate Musæi et quibusd. edit. diligenter copioseque disputat." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. i. 132; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 133.

CARPZOVII. Magdeburg. 1775. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Various readings and emendations are subjoined to each page, without notes or illustrations. Carpzovius, in his preface, treats of the edition of Hardtius and his ridiculous exposition of the poem of Hero and Leander. This edition is praised in the *Nov. Bibl. Critic. Lipsiæ*, 1777, p. 297; and Harles speaks respectfully of it. It was preceded by a Greek and Italian edition of BANDINI, Florent. 8vo. 1765; which, however, is not much esteemed.

NEPOS [CORNELIUS.] B. C. 25.

JENSON. Venet. 1471. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: published under the name of ÆMILIUS PROBUS. It is a very scarce and curious edition, and has always been treasured in the libraries of the learned. De Bure, no. 6092, observes, that another Venetian edition of 1473 has been mentioned by bibliographers; but of the existence of which he has no belief. It must be remarked that Maittaire, t. i. 326, and Panzer, t. iii. 99, both notice this second Venetian edition, and refer to Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 103: where it is observed, that one SAVARO made use of

this very work.* Notwithstanding this observation, which seems only cursorily made, without reference to a single library, I have no hesitation in denying the existence of such an edition.

This editio princeps is praised by Fabricius and Maittaire, but it does not appear to have been accurately examined till the Vulpii, and particularly Fischer,† very carefully collated it. Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. xxv. According to Harles it was collated by Longolius in his edition of 1543. For a further account of it, consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 182. Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxiv.; and Panzer, t. iii. 76, who refers to many copies in various libraries. Copies of this beautiful and desirable book are in most of our great public libraries and in those of our principal private collectors. The copies in the possession of Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville are very beautiful. The Duke of Devonshire also possesses it in very fine condition.

SCHURERIUS. Argent. 1506. 4to.

"Habet hæc editio," says Harles, "quidem multas proprias exquisitasque lectiones; multas vero cum Jensonianâ editione communes." *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 372. See Panzer, t. i. 6, who was himself in possession of a copy of it. It is very little known.

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* Orlandi, p. 269, mentions the editio princeps; and at p. 60, the second Venetian edition "sine nom. typog.;" but this only involves the question in greater obscurity. Audiffredi, *Edit. Ital.* p. 190, notices only a Brixia edition of 1498 in folio. Those who are in possession of SAVARO's edition published at Paris, 12mo. 1602; Lubeck, 12mo. 1628; Lugd. Bat. 12mo. 1642, may discover what is said on this second Venetian edition. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 104; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 374.

† "—ex editione tamen Jensoniana multo sollertius, quam editor Cornelii Nepotis Patavinus (1721. 8vo.) fecerat, enotavit." Edit. 1806. p. III. Præf.

ALDI *(in Ædib.)* Venet. 1522. 12mo.

"A very rare edition," says Renouard, "and much more correct than any of the fifteenth, or of the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was compiled by ASULANUS, and the preface is dedicated to John Cornelius." *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 161. On inspecting the Notitia literaria of the Bipont edition, p. XXVIII, I find the same good character given of this Aldine edition.

GYB. LONGOLII. Colon. 1543. 8vo.

Gybertius Longolius, says Harles, has deserved well of his author, inasmuch as his historical and critical Scholia (which are wanting in the life of "Timoleon") are very valuable, and have afforded much light to subsequent editors. The editor made use of an ancient MS., and seems to have collated the editio princeps, and the Strasburg edition of 1506. The notes and Scholia of Longolius* were reprinted in a Frankfort edition, 8vo. 1608 (well spoken of by Ernesti,) and one at Leyden, 12mo. 1612, see Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 104; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 372.

LAMBINI. Lutet. 1569. 4to.

This is an admirable edition; the merits of which are slightly noticed by Ernesti, and wholly passed over by Harwood. It contains the famous commentary of Dionysius Lambinus, which Harles† and the Bipont editors mention in

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* Longolius unfortunately died in the prime of life, the very year his edition was published! He was born in 1507.

† Harles says this first edition of Lambinus was printed and published by Benenat, Lutet. 4to. 1560, which is erroneous; as neither Maittaire, *in Vit. Benenati*, nor other bibliographers, mention such an edition. Harles probably confounded it with the Parisian edition of

the warmest terms of approbation, and which is justly admired for the learning, ingenuity, and critical sagacity, that it displays. Some have accused Lambinus of stealing his information from others whose names are suppressed; but little credit has been given to the accusation. See Thomasius *De Plag. liter.* Lipsiæ, 4to. 1679, p. 198, as cited by Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 373-4; Edit. Bipont. page xxix-xxx. Consult also Fischer's preface, p. xxiii. edit. 1768.

BOECLERI. Argent. 1648. 8vo.

This is the *third* and principal edition of Boecler, whose two preceding ones followed chiefly that of Lambinus. To this work are added a commentary, notes, and an excellent index. Boecler restored the true reading of his author, and corrected the text in many places, from a Leyden MS.; he also inserted Freinshem's conjectures, and was the first who divided the historian into chapters and sections: a method in which he has been imitated by subsequent editors. This edition was frequently reprinted; amongst other places, at Leipsic, 8vo. 1659 and 1669, under the care of Vorstius. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 105; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 375-6; *Edit. Bipont. Not. Lit.* p. xxxii-iv.

BOSII. Lipsiæ. 1657. 8vo. Jenæ. 1675. 8vo.

Of these two editions, which are formed on the basis of Boecler's, the latter is the more enlarged and correct. Bosius gave such general satisfaction to the learned men of his day, that few subsequent editors ventured to depart from the text of his editions.*

1560, by H. Stephen, printed at the end of an edition of Plutarch's works of that date.

[* "Bosio (says Ith) in hoc genere eruditionis nihil est, si doctrinam

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 1658-67-75-87-1707. 8vo.

"Of these editions," says Dr. Harwood, "that printed in 1675 is the more correct, and has the best impressions of the heads." It is, indeed, a beautiful and valuable work; and the elegance of the *typography* confers great credit on HACKIUS, whose editions, in this respect, are not much inferior to those of the Elzevirs. Harles informs us, that "it was reprinted *verbatim* by BLAEU, Amst. 8vo. 1687, who preserved the exact order and numberings of the pages; and in every respect copied it, except as to a slight variation at the *beginning* and *conclusion*. I mention this," continues he, "lest any one should think the editions *different*, from the difference of the year and printer." See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 501-2.

———. Oxon. 1697-1708. 8vo.

"Of these two Oxford editions," says Harwood, "the first is by far the most valuable. It is a very correct book, and the heads are well executed." According to the Bipont editors, it is a reimpression of the Variorum of 1675. The work is now scarce.

VULPIORUM. Patav. 1720. 8vo.

This neat and correct edition was edited by the two Vulpii, but chiefly by the younger brother, John Antony. It has an index "Elegantiorum Locutionum," and various readings from the editio princeps, and the Aldine edition of 1522. The words of Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 107, are quoted by the Bipont editors. It was reprinted at Padua in 1721, and afterwards at Venice, in 1787, 8vo. by Bettinelli.

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spectes, copiosius; si judicium, perspicacius; si ingenium denique, ornatius atque amœnius." *Edit. Bernæ*, 1779, 8vo. Præf.]

STAVERENI. Lug. Bat. 1734-1773. 8vo.

This is a very elaborate edition, founded on that of Bosius, with a collation of many MSS. and former editions. The text of the *first* is not formed with sufficient care, and was censured by Heusinger; hence the controversy between him and Van Staveren. The second is the more enlarged and valuable edition, and its improved text shews that the editor was anxious to wipe off the imputation of negligence, under which he had suffered from the censure of Heusinger. Staveren was a very young man when he prepared the *first* edition: in his second, there are collations from four additional MSS., and the work is accompanied by numerous notes, with the useful index of Bosius, and is besides handsomely printed. It is in great repute. See Bipont. Edit. XLI.

HEUSINGERI. Lipsiæ. 1747-1755.

A very valuable edition. Heusinger obtained, from one Frederick Noodt, an edition of his author in which the various readings of an excellent MS. ("ex optimæ notæ membranis Axenianis") were marked in the margin. The text is chiefly from Bosius. The notes sometimes treat of the fidelity of certain readings, and sometimes of the force and meaning of words and passages. The index, which is copious and excellent, frequently affords a good commentary on the historian. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 380-1, whose words are quoted by the Bipont editors. Harwood calls it "a good edition on wretched paper." That of 1755 is the same as the former, with a fresh title-page.

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1759-1768-1806. 8vo.

Of these editions, which are formed on those of Bosius, the *third* (edited by HARLES) is the most accurate and enlarged. In the preface much valuable information is to be obtained

respecting the MSS. and previous editions of the author. To the index, from Staveren's edition of 1734, are added a tract of various readings, and a commentary of Heusinger, in which some fragments found in "Cod. quod. Guelpherbytano" were first published. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 382. There are copies of the third edition on thick *writing paper;* which make a handsome book. This may be considered on the whole, as the best edition of Cornelius Nepos.

Harlesii. Erlang. 1774-1800.* 8vo.

Both these editions contain the notes of Harles and Professor Kapp, and are formed on the basis of Staveren's second edition. The readings of the edition of 1800 sometimes differ from those of the preceding, and the notes are also enlarged; those of Kapp are sometimes changed and enlarged.

Ithii. Bernæ. et Lausan. 1779. 8vo.

"Accesserunt Illustrationes Brevissimæ, vel ex aliis selectæ, vel recens additæ." The editor was public librarian at Berne. The edition is very neatly printed, and the preface shews the good sense and modesty of Ith. The two Indexes—one historical and geographical, the other grammatical—are excellent of their kind. Six prints of habits of different monastic orders follow the preface. This is a somewhat uncommon volume.

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* The following respectable editions may be cursorily noticed: —— Amst. 12mo. 1745.—Barbou. Paris. 12mo. 1754.—Foulis. Glasguæ. 12mo. 1749-1761; the *latter* is called "a most beautiful and correct book" by Harwood—Krigelii. Lipsiæ. 8vo. 1774; from the edition of Bosius, with the entire notes of Cellarius; a useful work.—Hutteni. Tubing. 8vo. 1798; a correct edition, without notes. Marburg. 8vo. 1799, *sumtibus Krigieri*; an accurate edition. Didot published a pretty *stereotype* edition, 12mo. 1791.

——. Bipont. 1788. 8vo.

A useful edition, with an "Index historicus et geographicus," and an "Index grammaticus." It is without notes, but the text is professed to be formed after the most accurate editions. Prefixed are a Life of Nepos by G. J. Vossius, and a very excellent Notitia literaria, or an account of MSS. editions and translations. It is indifferently printed.

"It is worthy observation," says Harwood, "that *Cornelius Nepos* was published at Moscow in 1762, being *the first classic published in the* RUSSIAN EMPIRE."

BODONI. Parmæ. 1799. 4to.

There was one copy only printed UPON VELLUM, which belonged to Gen. Junot, and was sold at the sale of his library in London. FIRMIN DIDOT published a duodecimo edition in the same year, of which there were *three* copies printed upon vellum: and in the year 1796 M. RENOUARD had the same number of copies struck off upon vellum, of an edition which he published in the same year.

———. Oxon. 1803. 8vo.

This is one of the most beautiful and commodious editions of Cornelius Nepos yet published. It contains fragments, various readings, and a copious and judicious index: the text is without notes. An edition like the present had been long wanting.

TZSCHUCKII. Gottingæ. 1804. 2 vols.

In two thin volumes; forming the 4th. vol. of the series of the Roman classical authors published at Gottingen. The first volume contains the text of the author, which is formed on that of the second edition of Staveren—a proeme, biographi-

cal and bibliographical—and an Index Selectus. The second volume contains the Commentary, or Annotations. An indifferently printed, but most judiciously edited, impression. It was executed at the suggestion of Ruperti, and on the plan of his Juvenal. A favourite edition on the Continent.

NICANDER.* B. C. 137.

Aldus. Venet. 1499. Folio. Græcè.

Editio Princeps: forming the latter part (in 38 leaves) of the Dioscorides of the same date—for an account of which volume consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 22-3. Care should be taken that the Scholia upon the *Alexipharmaca* of Nicander, in 10 leaves—following the text of that work—be found in the copy to render it complete. It is a rare volume in this condition.

Aldus. Venet. 1522. 4to. Gr.

The text of Nicander, ending on the reverse of folio 25, (numbered 29, in of Mr. Bohn's copy now before me) has the date of 1522 subjoined. A blank leaf follows. Then commence the Scholia, on folio 27, which conclude on the recto of folio 92; having the date of 1523. Hence, as Renouard properly observes, some bibliographers have described this edition as of the latter date. Schneider (according to M. Renouard†) has given an excellent character of this edi-

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* First introduced in this present edition.

† The opinion of Schneider will be found in the Xth page of his preface; and those editions, which appear to him to have departed, for the worse, from the purity of the Aldine text are the Cologne edition of 1530 and the Parisian edition of 1557, 4to. Henry Stephen published a very accurate text in the Poetæ Heroici Principes of 1566, folio.

tion: nor is its rarity inconsiderable. I observe a fine copy of it marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss in their catalogue of 1824. A copy of it is in the British Museum with ms. notes.

GORRÆI. Paris. 1557 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The printer was *Morel*; who, in this edition, concentrated the works of Nicander which were separately published by Gorræus, the *Alexipharmaca* in 1549, and the *Theriaca* in 1556. The Scholia are incorporated. A beautifully printed edition. There are three title-pages. M. Renouard possesses a copy of it with some ms. notes by Fr. Guyet.

BANDINI. Florent. 1764. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

An unimportant edition; but curious, as containing the paraphrase of Eutecnus—first published from two MSS. in the Medicean collection.

SCHNEIDERI. Halæ. 1792. 8vo. Gr.

The *Alexipharmaca* only: with the Scholia, and the Greek paraphrase of Eutecnus the Sophist. An edition, undertaken —as the first words of the preface imply—almost twenty years before its publication; but late as was its appearance, its intrinsic worth rendered it highly acceptable. It is by far the BEST EDITION extant. I presume that there are copies on writing paper: as is the case with the ensuing edition.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1816. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The THERIACA. Although M. Renouard's *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, was published in 1819, he appears to have been ignorant of this impression—regretting the tardiness of its appearance—when 25 years had passed away since the promise of its publication. It is in truth an admirable edition, with

every necessary adjunct. In his preface, pp. x, xii, the editor acknowledges the importance of having examined the emendations of Bentley upon this poem, as they appeared, for the first time, in the *Museum Criticum*, p. 370-388. He also acknowledges the importance of the collation of a Vatican MS. by De la Porte du Theil in the *Notices des MSS. dela Bibliothèque Imperiale*; as Harles, in his *Brev. Not. Lit. Græc.* p. 283 observes. There are copies on writing paper.

OPPIANUS. A. C. 213.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1515. 8vo. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: containing only the five books upon *fishes*. In the opinion of Schneider, whose account of the editions of Oppian is very accurate and minute, this "editio princeps" is extremely correct and valuable—its rarity is well known. As the Greek of this writer is considered more beautiful, and his narrative more interesting, in his work relating to *fishes*, it will enhance the volume in the estimation of the collector. The text is preceded by a Latin address of Bernard Junta, the printer, to Marcus Musurus. See Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 87.

ALDI *(in Ædib.)* Venet. 1517. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Containing also, for the first time, the Greek text of the four books upon *hunting*, and a Latin version of Laurentius Lippius (first printed in 1478*) subjoined to the work on fishing. This Aldine edition is in every respect as *incorrect*

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* A particular account of this not uncommon volume will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 183. Mr. Bohn possesses a fine copy of it in morocco, with the leaves almost uncut, marked at 13*l.* 13*s.*

as the preceding one of the Juntæ is *accurate*. Harwood is erroneous in stating it to contain the "*Cynegeticon*" only.

VASCOSAN. Paris. 1549. 4to. Gr.

It is uncertain whether Turnebus or Bodinus were the editor of this work—both have been mentioned, but the inference is in favour of the *latter:* who published the work on hunting, with a Latin version and commentary in 1555, 4to. likewise printed by Vascosan. Whoever he may have been, he relied too much upon the authority of the Aldine edition; and, in some instances, increased the errors of it. In the notes, however, many judicious corrections are inserted.

TURNEBUS. Paris. 1555. 4to. Gr.

This has been called one of the most beautiful books which Turnebus ever printed: its rarity and intrinsic value are equal to its elegance. The various readings of the Junta and Aldine editions are compared with some MSS.; although Turnebus is charged, by Schneider, with paying more deference (in the work upon *fishes)* to a MS. in his own possession, and the Aldine edition, than to the superior purity of the Florentine text. In the treatise on *hunting*, Vascosan's edition has generally been followed. The curious bibliographer will know how to set a proper value on this very rare and elegant volume. Consult Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 227; Idem. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. v. 597, seqq. A beautiful copy of it is in the library of my friend the Rev. H. Drury.

RITTERSHUSII. Lug. Bat. 1597 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A most excellent edition. Turnebus's is collated with three additional MSS., and various readings are inserted from the previous editions. It has also a learned proëm upon the life and writings of Oppian. The Latin version is new, and the

notes and indexes are copious and useful. What renders it particularly curious is, the having some ancient, and before inedited, *Scholia* on the treatise of *fishing*. Although this publication has not escaped the severity of Schneider's animadversions, the student will do well to treasure it among the most useful as well as scarce editions of Oppian.

SCHNEIDERI. Argent. 1776. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

If we except an edition of Oppian—which was printed in the "Corpus Poetarum Græcorum" of Lectius, at Geneva, in 1606, fol.—nearly two centuries had elapsed, since Rittershusius's publication, before any edition of this interesting poet had appeared. SCHNEIDER is probably the best editor of Oppian; and the value of his edition is so generally known and fully appreciated, that it is unnecessary to enter into an enlarged detail of it. The books on hunting are chiefly from Turnebus's, and in these the editor was materially assisted by BRUNCK. Those on *fishing* have received singular illustration by the sagacity of Schneider; whose observations are generally successful in verbal criticism and historical research. The edition is absolutely necessary for every lover of Grecian literature to possess. There are copies on Dutch paper, and on large paper: both very rare.

BELIN DE BALLU. Argent. 1786. 4to. et 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The learned editor of this work seems to have entered upon the task, almost expressly with a determination to oppose the authority, and controvert the positions, of Schneider. The text is sometimes successfully amended, but upon no alleged authority of MSS. Although the erudition displayed in this performance be considerable, I cannot agree with the author of the "Bibliographical Dictionary" (vol. v. p. 138) in supposing that it has caused Schneider's edition to lose the title of

" editio optima." This first volume contains only the *Cynegetica;* of the second volume which was to comprehend the *Halieutica,* only 40 pages were printed. These are very rarely found with the first. There is a LARGE PAPER, of a 4to. size.

SCHNEIDERI. Lipsiæ. 1813. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The editor is SCHÆFER: and the very first page of his preface shews the additional helps by means of which this edition is superior even to its precursor. To the treatise on Hunting, is attached the Latin metrical version of Peifer, executed in 1555.* There are copies of this most desirable edition on fine paper, and on vellum paper. The latter have an inviting aspect.

ORPHEUS. *(Uncertain.)*

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1500. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; containing only the *Argonautics* and *Hymns,* with the hymns of Proclus. This edition is not only exceedingly rare and beautifully printed, but is highly valued for its accuracy. Herman, the last editor of Orpheus, tells us that almost all the subsequent editions have followed it. Gesner (in Argon. v. 791) has treated minutely of it, and was inclined to believe that Constantine Lascaris was its editor: this, however, requires confirmation. It has no preface: but the general purity of the text indicates the value of the MS. or

[* In his address to the readers, Schæfer dwells a good deal upon this metrical version, which had lain hid many years in the darkness of libraries: and of which the autograph is presumed to have perished. Schæfer concludes this address with a compliment to TEUBNER, the printer of the edition—whose skill, elegance and perseverance in his profession, is much commended by him. He is also the printer of Matthiæ's Euripides.]

MSS. from which it was published. Neither Fabricius, De Bure, Harles, nor Bandini have treated copiously on this very rare and important edition. Gesner seems to have been the first editor who has noticed it with an attention proportionate to its merits. A very particular account of it, together with a fac-simile of the commencement of the text, will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 183-190. This editio princeps is a volume of very uncommon occurrence. A copy of it, in an almost uncut state, was sold at the sale of M. D'Ourche's library in 1811 for the moderate sum of 212 francs. A similar copy (perhaps the same) is in the library of M. Renouard. At the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library in 1815, a very fine copy was purchased by Mr. Grenville for 29*l.* Osborne's copy of it (perhaps from the Harleian collection) is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge—with the pencil-marked price of 2*l.* 2*s*! A copy is in the Bodleian library, and another is in that of Corpus Christi College library, Oxford. Mr. Hibbert and Mr. Heber are each in possession of a copy. His late Majesty was the purchaser of Dr. Askew's copy, for 3*l.* 10.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1517. 8vo. Gr.

This edition also contains the "*Hero* and *Leander*" of Musæus, with a Latin version; and, for the first time, the treatise of Orpheus on *Stones:* but according to TYRWHITT, (in his preface to this latter work, p. iv.*) from a very corrupt MS. The edition of the Juntæ seems to have been principally followed in the present; which, however, is rather scarce and deserving a place in the collector's library.

[* This learned performance was published in 1781, 8vo. Gr. et Lat. and whoever will be at the pains of reading the preface, will be convinced of its superiority to every previously published edition of this most curious treatise of Orpheus.]

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1519. 8vo. Gr.

Including the work on *stones*, the *Hero* and *Leander* of Musæus, and the *Batrachomyomachia* of Homer, as well as some sentences from various poets. This edition follows the Aldine almost "ad amussim;" but the text of the "*Stones*" is executed with a little more correctness than the other parts. See Gesner's account, (Præf. p. xi) and Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 147.

CRATANDRUS. Basil. 1523. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The *Argonautica* only. The editor of this valuable publication is unknown. The Latin translation is by CRIBELLUS, in hexameter verse. Although it has chiefly followed the *first* Florentine edition, it has, upon the whole, better readings—probably from being taken from a more accurate MS. It ranks among the critical editions of Orpheus. A copy of it is in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and also in that of Mr. Bohn.

More valuable than either of the preceding editions of this author, is that which was published in the collection of the principal heroic poets, by H. STEPHEN, in 1566, fol. * The erudition and sagacity of this incomparable printer are here eminently displayed: well therefore does Herman describe him as "Jure ORPHEI SOSPITATOR dictus!"

ESCHENBACHII. Traj. ad Rhen. 1689. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

A very rare edition. Eschenbach was a young man when he edited it, but he has evinced no common powers of sagacity and erudition in the performance. The text of H. Stephen is almost entirely adopted, and the notes of that learned printer,

* LECTIUS published Orpheus, with a Latin version, in his "Corpus Poet. Græcor." *Gener.* fol. 1606.—entirely from the text of Stephen.

ter, and of Joseph Scaliger, are incorporated in the volume. It is, in every respect, a curious as well as rare publication.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1764. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"Few Greek writers," says Harwood, "have been so well published as Orpheus has been, by the very learned Gesner." This opinion, however, is not very general abroad, if we are to judge from the manner in which Herman has brought together the testimonies of Heyne ad Ruhnkenium, as well as his own, against Gesner. Herman calls him "timidus senex, et Latini quam Græci sermonis peritior" (in præf. p. i.); and again, "quanta modestia, quanta timiditate hic rem gesserit Gesnerus, quam etiam in hoc auctore in partem cautiorem *more suo peccare*, et vulgatam lectionem retinere maluerit, quam temeritatis criticæ incusari, &c. &c. satis apparet." (*Ibid.* p. xxxviii.)

Nothwithstanding these opinions, the edition of Gesner is very justly esteemed by the critical student. It is so copious, and conveys so much more information than any of the preceding editions, that it has justly maintained its rank of being the *editio optima* of its author. Even Herman himself is always studious to introduce the opinions of Gesner. What therefore Michaelis says of Wetsten, in regard to the Complutensian Polyglot, may be applied to Herman in respect of this edition—"he degrades it in words, but honours it in fact." See vol. i. p. 7. Of this edition there were 25 copies only printed on thick, or *writing paper*. "The old and honest publisher, Fritsch, (says Renouard) sold me, in 1801, the LAST COPY remaining on hand of this number: so that it required 37 years to get rid of these few copies, which were only a half crown dearer than the ordinary ones!" *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 185-6.

SCHNEIDERI. Hal. Sax. 1803. 8vo. Gr.

Containing the *Argonautics* only. An excellent edition; compiled with great judgment and taste. The notes are erudite and chiefly critical. It seems that Ruhnkenius had severely attacked some opinions of Schneider, which are here answered with great dexterity by the latter, in his prefatory epistle. Whatever Schneider does, is well done. The student should not be without this edition, Renouard *(Ibid.)* thinks there were even *fewer* than *six* copies of this edition printed on *vellum paper*.

HERMANNI. Lipsiæ. 1805. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

If critical acumen and elaborate research constitute the excellence of editing an ancient classical writer, this edition will assuredly claim the pre-eminence over every preceding impression. The text of the treatise on "*Stones*" has received singular illustration by the discovery of a work of JOHN TZETZES, upon Homer's Iliad, which had hitherto been inedited, and was found in a MS. of Homer in the "Bibl. Paulina." By means of this discovery, the conjectures of Tyrwhitt, on the text of the "Stones," are established by authority. In the opinion of Herman, the text of the *Argonautics*, which he calls "opus corruptissimum," is much more vitiated than that of the *Hymns* and *Stones:* to all three, however, he has subjoined emendations, and those, generally successful. It has the Latin metrical version of Cribellus to the Argonautics, and of Jos. Scaliger to the Hymns.

The historical and grammatical treatises, and the copious indexes, contained in this edition, render it absolutely necessary for the lover of critical works to possess. There were *six* copies of it only printed on *vellum paper;* of which one was sold at the sale of Mr. Perry's library, in 1821, for 11*l.* 11*s.* Mr. Renouard possesses a copy bound in 2 vols.

I cannot dismiss the article of ORPHEUS, without recommending the young student of Grecian literature to peruse the elaborate but interesting account of this writer, in Harles's new edition of the *Bibliotheca Græca* FABRICII, vol. i. p. 140, &c.

OVIDIUS. B. C. 10.

AZOGUIDI. Bonon. 1471. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. If there be one editio princeps of an ancient classical author more precious, and more difficult to acquire in a perfect state, than another, it is the VERY IMPRESSION now under consideration. After all the researches of bibliographers, NO PERFECT COPY of it is known to exist. But, of the copies known, that in the Royal library at Paris, and that in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville approach the nearest to perfection: the former wanting 2 leaves; and Mr. Grenville's copy, obtained from Messrs. Payne and Foss, wanting only one leaf, which has been supplied by an admirable fac-simile from Lord Spencer's copy. His lordship's copy,* less imperfect than His Majesty's or the Earl of Pembroke's, has been described at great length with a fac-simile of the type from the first of the Epistles—in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 191-5. A sixth copy,† also imperfect, is in Dr. Hunter's library at Glasgow.

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* His Majesty's copy was the Harleian: in magnificent condition.

[† In the Imperial library at Vienna, they possess only the *Fasti*—and that in an imperfect state, wanting the first leaf. In the year 1824, a copy of the *Fasti, Tristia, de Ponto, de Pulice, de Philomena, de Medicamine Faciei, et de Nuce*, in 2 vols. was sold by Mr. Evans for 31*l.* 10*s.* In these portions of the Azoguidi edition, the first, second, and eighth leaves of the *Fasti* were supplied by a fac-simile ms. and in the letters from Pontus, one leaf was wanting. In other respects: it was "one of the finest copies in existence." Not long afterwards, another portion

I have not specified the number of volumes of this edition, because, although frequently found in two or three volumes, I feel persuaded that it was originally published in one. Consult the authority before referred to. The editor was Puteolanus; whose epistolary address to Franciscus Gonzaga, by way of introduction or preface, is worth an attentive perusal. The colophon, indicating the name of printer and date of the edition, is on the reverse of the 3d leaf; which terminates a brief biography of Ovid. From this colophon, we gather that the printer was THE FIRST who exercised the typographical art at Bologna. A table of the entire contents of the edition—comprehending the whole works of Ovid—is on the recto of the ensuing and 4th leaf. A full page has 39 lines. For particulars respecting the arrangement of the contents of this impression, I refer the reader to the authority last mentioned.

SWEYNHEYM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Folio.

Editio Secunda: and of almost equal rarity with the preceding impression. There are however five known perfect copies of it in this country: namely, Earl Spencer's, of great beauty—(obtained from the Cassano Collection)—that in the Bodleian library—and that in the library of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville; which latter was obtained at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates in 1821, for 73*l.* 10*s.* His Majesty possesses a fourth copy, and a fifth (of the condition of which I am ignorant) is in the library of Dr. W. Hunter at Glasgow. But no copy of this edition appears to be in the British

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of the same edition, containing only the Epistles, &c. was sold by Mr. Evans for 21*l.* It should seem, from other evidences also which may be collected, that FRAGMENTS of this Editio Princeps are not very uncommon: and I recommend the curious, in the purchase of valuable early impressions of ancient Classics, to let no fair opportunity slip of obtaining fragments of the present impression.

Museum, or in any library, private or public, in Cambridge. The editor was the Bishop of Aleria; who, in his short preface or prefix, takes no notice of a previous impression at Bologna: so that it is admitted that each of these impressions is taken from a distant MS. or MSS. The impression contains 305 leaves, whether bound in one or more volumes. Only 275 copies of this edition were printed. I refer the curious to the most particular account of this very rare impression extant, which will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 195-200. I saw a remarkably fine copy of this second edition of the works of Ovid, in the Imperial library at Vienna.

JACOBUS RUBEUS. Venet. 1474. Folio.

Editio Tertia of the entire Works* of Ovid: and a volume of exceedingly great rarity, to obtain in a fine state. Renouard thinks it no small boast for a private collection to possess even this third edition: particularly if it be in beautiful condition. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 269. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark such a copy at 21*l.* It is now in the collection of

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[* The year 1471 witnessed *three* publications of the text of Ovid. Two are above described; but the third was confined to the *De Arte Amandi*, of which Gunther Zainer published an edition at Augsbourg, in one thin folio volume of 15 leaves: a book of excessive rarity, and particularly described, with a fac-simile of the type, in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 202-2. A copy of this book was bought for 14*l.* by Mr. Hibbert, at the sale of Earl Spencer's duplicates in 1821. ULRIC ZELL printed this work, together with the *De Remedio Amoris*, probably about the same time, if not before. It is an edition of great rarity. *Ibid.* It should seem, from the same authority, that the *Metamorphoses* was separately published about a year before the edition of Rubeus: a book, of extraordinary scarcity. I know of no other copy of this impression of the *Metamorphoses*, but that in the library of Earl Spencer. But among the very rarest of the separately published editions of the *Metamorphoses*, is that by *Carnerius*, at Ferrara, in 1476, folio. See the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 79.]

G. Hibbert, Esq. The finest copy perhaps in England (and which seems to have belonged to the Harleian collection) is that in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. A copy of this book was purchased at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's duplicates in 1815, by Mr. Heber, for 17*l.* 10*s.* Earl Spencer's copy, formerly the property of the Count Revickzky, was purchased at the sale of the Pinelli library for 30*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* A full and particular account of the contents of this rare and estimable production will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 205-8.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. 1477. Folio.

First impression of the text of Ovid at Parma. The editor appears to have been Domitius Calderinus. Consult the *Bibl. Spen.* vol. ii. p. 209, for a particular account of this edition, which, in Lord Spencer's library, is divided into three volumes. It is considered to be a reprint either of the first Roman edition of 1471, or of the Venetian edition of 1474; and may be pronounced to be a rare book. The Pinelli copy produced the sum of 17*l.* 17*s.* In the year 1479 the Metamorphoses alone was published at Parma; either by Corallus or Portilia. *Ibid.*

LICHTENSTEIN. Vicentiæ. 1480. Folio.

Lord Spencer's copy is bound in 2 volumes, and will be found to be fully described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 212. The editor of this impression was Celsanus. A copy is in the Bodleian library.

AZOGUIDI. Bonon. 1480. Folio.

Second edition of the works of Ovid by Azoguidi and printed in the small and more elegantly proportioned type of the printer. It is an uncommon book. A perfect and very beautiful copy of it is in the Bodleian library; of which I am favoured with a minute and interesting description by the Rev. Dr. Bandinel.

It will be here only sufficient to say that a perfect copy of it should contain 452 leaves. In the catalogue of Mr. Thorpe, 1825, no. 560, a portion of this edition, containing the Epistles, Amatory Books, the Art of Love, the Ibis, Consolatio, &c. is marked at 25*l.*: the copy being "remarkably fine, large, and sound." A perfect copy of this edition is of very considerable rarity.

It would be only occupying these pages with information of very little *general* interest, if I extended the account of the impressions of Ovid in the XVth century. The most material are presumed to have been here noticed.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502-3. 12mo. 3 vols.
——————— 1515-16. 12mo. 3 vols.
——————— 1533. 12mo. 3 vols.

These are the beautiful, rare, and valuable editions of Ovid which were printed in the office of Aldus. The edition of 1502 seems to have been compiled chiefly by Aldus himself. The text is pure, and the work has been highly praised by H. Stephen in his *Pseudo Cic.* p. 71, and *Epist. de Typog. suæ Statu*, p. 22-59. Some copies were struck off ON VELLUM; but to obtain the *three* volumes *complete*, in this state, is a piece of good fortune which has happened only to ONE collector—and that collector is Earl Spencer. His lordship bought this enviable treasure at Mr. Paris's sale: see the *Bibl. Paris*, no. 210, where it is described in very warm terms of admiration. His Majesty possesses the *second* volume (the "*Libri amatorii*") on vellum; and the *third* "*Lib. Trist. et Fast.*") is to be found in the *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. iv. no. 18400. The preceding, with some slight verbal corrections, was in the previous edition of this work. I have now to add, that Lord Spencer's unique *perfect* vellum copy has been recently bound in green velvet by C. Lewis; and that the Harleian copy of

the 3rd volume only, was purchased at the sale of the Meerman library by Messrs. Payne and Foss. A more beautiful vellum Aldine volume cannot be seen. Of copies upon paper, the royal library at Paris possesses the 1st and 3rd volumes, which had belonged to Grolier. It is a pity the intervening volume should be lost. Mr. Bohn has a very fine copy of the three volumes, which is valued by him at *21l.*

The edition of 1515-16 is the most valuable for its intrinsic excellence, and was compiled by NAUGERIUS,* who has been applauded by Ernesti, Harles, and the Bipont editors. Renouard says that there were some copies printed UPON VELLUM; but I know of only one copy, and that of the first volume—which is in the Bodleian library—but which Mons. Van Praet, in his general catalogue of vellum books, assigns to the subsequent edition of 1533.

The edition of 1533 is less rare and beautiful than either of the preceding. There are some copies on *fine large paper,* which are held in great estimation; but it is not without a

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* "Superiores enim editores paucis libris scriptis usi sunt, iisque fortasse non optimis, et in corrigendo non satis diligenter fuere, cum satis haberent, e libris forte oblatis singulas partes edere, sublatis, quæ videbantur, librariorum peccatis, aut superioria exempla sine mutatione repetere. NAUGERIUS dicit in præfatione, se optimos codd. habuisse. Quæ professio etsi non satis certa est; tamen bonam operam ab eo navatam esse, comparatio hujus editionis cum superioribus docet." Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* XLIX.

The *first* vol. of 1515, containing the "*Libri amatorii,*" was counterfeited by the JUNTÆ in 1519; who dated *some* of their copies 1519, but others 1515: they also forged *the anchor* of Aldus; which, however, they were unlucky enough to reverse! so that the fraud was easily detected. In the copies dated 1515 they suppressed the preface of their editor, Francinus: but in the copies of 1519 this preface is to be found. Renouard thinks the two remaining volumes were also forged. *L'Imp. des Alde,* t. i. 118. There was a forgery of the first edition at Lyons, in 1503. *Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. ii. 270.

double attraction in being found both UPON VELLUM, and in a *large form*. A copy of this description was in the library of the famous Nicolas Heinsius, which was sold at Leyden; and which copy produced only the sum of 16 florins, 10*s*. Its present possessor is I believe unknown:* nor do bibliographers announce any other similar copy. Of the copies on *large paper*, it is somewhat singular that only *one* copy of that description should be also known:—which was in the library of Pierre Antoine Crevenna. That copy is described in the first Crevenna Cat. 1776, 4to. vol. iii. p. 216, in terms of the warmest admiration. The language runs thus: "Nothing more beautiful than these three volumes can be seen—not only for their condition (which cannot be finer) but for their *size*, which is of the height of a quarto—and for the superior quality of the paper. The Volpi, from whom it was procured, thus described it in their catalogue: *formâ procériori et charta solidissima. Volumes, par leur singularité dignes du Cabinet le mieux choisi et le plus curieux.*" This Aldine treasure was purchased at the sale of the Crevenna library, in 1789, by the late Mr. Quin, for 61 florins, and is now, with the library of that celebrated collector, in Trinity College, Dublin. My friend the Rev. H. Cotton informs me that they are a most beautiful set of volumes. I should add that this Crevenna copy has the second volume dated 1534.

Consult *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 176, 258-60. Renouard, in his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 269-70, boasts of having fine copies of these genuine editions, without any in-

* M. Van Praet, in his *Cat. de Livr. Imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 68 (where there is an excellent account of this 3d Aldine edition) says that the above vellum copy is to be found in pt. i. p. 98, of the catalogue of N. Heinsius, and that it was sold for only 30 florins. But a priced copy of that catalogue is now before me, where I find the book in pt. ii.—and that it produced but 16 florins. I have a suspicion that this, hitherto considered, unique copy, is now in the public library at Leyden.

termixture of the leaves of one with those of another: a circumstance, not always to be boasted of. A good copy of this third Aldine edition is worth 2*l.* 2*s.* Consult also Ernesti *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 470. Harles, *Lit. Rom.* vol. ii. p. 453. A copy of this kind in the *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 3925, was purchased for some English collection, according to Renouard. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 57 to 60, 117-124 to 126, 192 to 194. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 470; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 453.

Wechel. Francof. 1601. Fol.

With the commentaries of various learned men. "An excellent edition," says Harwood, "and very deservedly esteemed abroad on account of the many useful notes that every where illustrate the text." The contents of this valuable critical volume, which is divided into three parts, are minutely detailed by Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 471.

N. Heinsii. Lug. Bat. 1629. 12mo. 3 vols.

Printed by the Elzevirs. This is the first edition of Ovid from the Elzevir Press; but the types do not display (according to Renouard) all that neatness and brilliance which afterwards appeared from that press—when it had obtained new founts from Paris. In literary estimation, this edition is much inferior to the succeeding impression of N. Heinsius; and yet the text is supposed to be accurately reprinted from that of Plantin of 1578, edited by Navagerius. The notes of Heinsius are at the end of each volume. Those of Gruter were made from a collation of some MSS. in the Palatine library. Very fine copies of this edition are highly treasured by the French *bibliomanes*. One, of this description, was purchased at the price of 129 francs at the sale of the library of Firmin Didot. The tallest copy ever seen by the author of the essay on the Elzevir Press, was 4 inches 9 lines: about

5¼ of english measurement. In the catalogues of our booksellers, the prices of copies vary from one to three guineas, according to condition and binding.

N. Heinsii. Amst. 1661. 12mo. 3 vols.

Printed by the Elzevirs. The editor, Nic. Heinsius, "verus Ovidii sospitator, multis antiquis libris, per opportunitatem itinerum per omnes cultoris Europæ partes, collatis, textum accurate correxit, additis notis eximiis." Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. LXI. Fine copies of this very excellent and elegant edition, with broad margins, are greatly coveted by connoisseurs; and may be worth a guinea per volume in such condition. A complete copy should contain—*Vol. I.* Frontispiece, dated 1661: a title with the date of 1658: 11 preliminary leaves, not numbered, with the head of Ovid on the reverse of the last: 234 pages of text, and 538 of notes. *Vol. II.* Title dated 1659: text, 356 pages: an index of 5 leaves, not numbered, and 465 pages of notes. *Vol. III.* Date 1661: 8 preliminary leaves; text, 365; and notes, 432 pages. It may be further observed, that the text of Nicolas Heinsius formed the basis of that of the Variorum editions.

Variorum. Lug. Bat. 1662, 1670. 8vo. 3 vols.
———. ———. 1683, 1702. 8vo. 3 vols.

On reconsideration, I have classed all those impressions of Ovid, printed at the same place, and more or less partaking of the editorial labours of N. Heinsius, Schrevelius, and Cnippingius, under the same head; since there seems to be a very slight difference in their respective prices. Schrevelius was the editor of the first edition; and Cnippingius of the second; which latter Harwood pronounced to be the best: yet that of 1683 is perhaps the general favourite. Of the talents of Cnippingius, Burman does not appear to have entertained a very

high opinion. In Mr. Bohn's catalogue for 1823, will be found several copies of these editions, marked at prices from 3*l.* to 4*l.* It should be observed that the edition of 1662 contains the best plates.

P. Burmanni. Amst. 1727. 4to. 4 vols.

"This edition," says Harwood, "may justly be esteemed the chef-d'œuvre of Burman; it is one of the noblest and correctest of the Dutch classics." The elegant edition of Nicolas Heinsius formed the basis of it, though Burman has not unfrequently corrected the errors and censured the boldness of that learned scholar. Besides containing the most important notes to be found in preceding editions, it presents us, for the first time, with some additional notes of N. Heinsius, which Burman obtained in that editor's own hand-writing, and which had never been before published. In his preface, Burman takes an opportunity of regretting the captiousness and quarrels of the booksellers, which induced him to publish the work much sooner that he originally intended. According to the Bipont editors, he had composed a long and learned preface, which did not appear till fifteen years after his death.* Notwithstanding a few imperfections, this beautiful and erudite performance may be considered as the "*editio longe præstantissima*" of Ovid. Its various readings, sagacious criticisms, and judicious selection of the most valuable parts of ancient editions, render it a work almost indispensable to those students who wish to enter minutely into the beauties and illus-

* Published under this title: "Petri Burmanni Præfatio ad Ovidii Editionem majorem excusam Amst. An. CIↃIↃCC.XXVII. iv. voll. 4to. nunc primum edita." 1756, 4to. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii 458.

Burman's quarto edition was preceded by a duodecimo edition, in 1714-17, 3 vols. Harwood mentions a very correct edition, Ultraj. 12mo. 1713, 4 vols. I observe a copy of this edition, in morocco binding, marked at 2*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

trations of the poet. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable price, in fine preservation. One of this sort may be worth 21*l.* In the common form, it is worth about 7*l.* 7*s.*

FISCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1758. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is a good edition, although indifferently printed. It is formed on the basis of N. Heinsius's, and contains the whole of his notes, with some additional ones from Burman. The preface is by the famous Ernesti: there is added a copious "Index Verborum."

———. Bipont. 1783. 8vo. 3 vols.
———. Argent. 1807. 8vo. 3 vols. 1811. 8vo. 3 vols.

A useful edition, containing the life of Ovid from Aldus's edition, and a copious and instructive Notitia literaria of MSS., editions, and versions. The first volume comprehends the smaller poems of Ovid; the second and third the remaining poems, with a useful index. The first edition is not printed with much elegance; but professes to be "ad optimas editiones collata." The second "corrected and enlarged," is a more elegant and acceptable performance. The third, published in 1811, has yet greater attractions on the score of accuracy and printing.

GIERIGII. Lipsiæ. 1804-14. 8vo. 4 vols.

"*Editio Altera ad Singulos prope Versus vel Emendatior vel Auctior.* This may be considered as the last critical edition of Ovid published on the Continent. The paper is sufficiently revolting, and there are too many slips of the press; but the text is frequently very judiciously restored, and the annotations are succinct and satisfactory: so that there are few passages which a student will not find to be successfully

explained. Kierig had followed Heinsius and Burman, in the construction of his text, too implicitly in his first edition—as is inferred from his preface. The commentary upon the Metamorphoses, which precedes the text of that work, is very valuable, The indexes of words are among the most copious and valuable extant. The critical merits of this edition should have obtained for it a more attractive form of publication: but I learn there are copies on fine paper.

Mussi. Parmæ. 1806. Folio. 6 vols.

Both the presses of Parma and Paris may boast with justice of having paid greater honors to the Ancient Classics of Greece and Rome, than the metropolitan press of our own country. The labours of Mussi, the rival of Bodoni, are little known in England. They merit, however, a detail more particular than the limits of this work can afford. The impression under consideration is probably, as a typographical picture, more beautiful than any other performance of the same artist which I have seen, and undoubtedly than any known impression extant of the same form. It is dedicated by the printer to Eugene Beauharnois. A preface follows, rather bibliographically interesting. Mussi is desirous of noticing something equally grand and correct; and he pitches by choice upon the text of Ovid, as affording the best means—"alicujus auctoris opera majori qua fieri per me posset typorum venustate, ac si fas est dicere, magnificentia, et emendatione diligentissima proferrem. Quid ergo? Unum Ovidium tot inter ac tantos deligendum habui? Placuit, fateor, præ cunctis Ovidius, &c." Thus the printer and the late Mr. Fox seem to have felt the same predilection. Mussi says that, after the editions of *Sweynheym and Pannartz, Azoguidi*, and *Corallus*, there were none which comprised the *entire* works of Ovid, in a folio form, till his own appeared. It must be confessed that he has executed his task with equal

splendour and success. Lord Spencer's beautiful copy (the 51st of 103 only printed,) is appropriately bound in russia.

It seems that M. Renouard had once entertained the project of publishing an edition of Ovid in a folio form; but he now congratulates himself in not having carried it into effect. See his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 272.

Burmanni. Oxonii. 1825. 8vo. 5 vols.

"With some unpublished notes of Bentley and others selected from Harles, Gierig, Burman, and Lemair." This edition is intended to be the BEST VARIORUM EDITION of Ovid, in an *octavo form*, extant. At the moment of writing this, only two volumes are published; and if the typographical accuracy be equal to the *beauty* of these pages, a more elegant and attractive set of volumes has rarely appeared. I speak of the small paper only. There are copies on LARGE PAPER which sell at 1*l.* 1*s.* per vol.

PAUSANIAS. A. C. 170.

Aldus. Venet. 1516. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The editor was MARCUS MUSURUS, and the work contains 282 pages of text, with a Greek title at the top of each page, and a summary of the contents. Kühnius adopted the text of this Aldine edition, a copy of which he found with many manuscript notes by Is. Casaubon. Renouard mentions a copy in his possession struck off on LARGE PAPER, similar to his copy of the first Aldine Herodotus. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 181; Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 470. This first edition of Pausanias is by no means uncommon in an ordinary condition; and may be obtained at a price from 3*l.* to 6*l.* Lord Spencer has it, like Renouard, on thick (rather

than large) paper: having previously been in possession of De Thou's copy. See that copy described in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 218.

Xylandri. Francof. 1583. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The Aldine edition is here corrected in many places, with the valuable notes and illustrations of Xylander; which, after his death, were continued by Sylburgius. The notes follow the text. There are two copious Indexes, with a dissertation "De Grammaticis Pausaniæ Anomaliis:" the work also contains a description of Greece from Strabo, Ptolemy, and Pliny. The Latin version, separately printed, which is composed by Amasæus, and corrected by Sylburgius, is said by Harles to display a very sagacious judgment, and to have been taken from MSS. much purer than those which formed the basis of a variety of preceding *Latin* editions of Pausanias. This Franckfort edition was reprinted verbatim at Hanover in 1613, with the Latin version subjoined to the Greek text. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 180; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 311, note *q*.

Kühnii. Lipsiæ. 1696. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This is emphatically and justly called the *edit. opt.* of Pausanias. It is a very elegant and useful work, containing the most valuable parts of preceding editions, and having the advantage of being divided into chapters, with the arguments prefixed to each book, and the notes of Xylander and Sylburgius accompanying each page; it also contains the preface of the Hanover and Franckfort editions: the Greek text is given with great purity by Kühnius, to which are added his valuable and learned notes. It has been observed that Kühnius followed the Aldine edition, a copy of which he found with Casaubon's manuscript notes; he was also desirous of giving the collation of four Parisian MSS., but found them as defec-

tive as the editio princeps. See Harles, *Fabr. B. C.* t. v. 311. This work is becoming scarce, and copies sell at a high price. Respecting the disputed point of copies of Kuhnius's edition upon LARGE PAPER, it may be sufficient to observe that the *only* known copy, aspiring to that distinction, is in the library of Earl Spencer at Althorp.

FACII. Lipsiæ. 1794. 4 vols. 8vo.

According to Harles, this Greek and Latin edition is an excellent and critical one. The text of Pausanias is corrected from the collation of a Vienna and a Moscow MS. In his selection of notes and various readings, the editor has shewn great sagacity and judgment. There are four valuable indexes, which contribute much to the elucidation of the text. The paper and printing are almost of the worst possible description. *Fuhrmann ;* as quoted in Mr. Bohn's catalogue.

CLAVIER. Paris. 1814-20. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Gall.

According to Clavier's preface, this work was to be completed in 6 volumes. The translator died after the publication of the second volume: when the care of the editorship was undertaken by Messrs. Coray and Courier. Of the four MSS. of Pausanias, in the royal library at Paris, the present is the *only* impression which gives us a careful collation of them. There are copies on LARGE PAPER in a 4to. form.

SIEBELIS. Lipsiæ. 1818.* 8vo. 3 vols. Gr.
EJUSDEM. ———. 1822-5. 8vo. Vol. 3. Gr. et Lat.

Of late years, there has been no editor of Pausanias worthy of entering into competition with Siebelis. His first essay, apparently without his concurrence, appeared in 3 volumes—as a series of Greek Classics, and entirely without critical helps.

* A small stereotype edition, by SCHÆFER, in 3 volumes, was published as one in a series of duodecimo Greek Classics, in the same year.

The second, enlarged and improved in all respects—as well by a revised text, as by a collation of MSS. and copious annotations—is yet in progress, and will probably comprise five volumes. The Latin version is that of Amasæus, corrected. Upon the whole, this is an elaborate and excellent edition. There are copies on writing, and on vellum, paper.

PETRONIUS ARBITER. A. C. 66.

———. ———. 1476. 4to.

Editio Princeps; *at the end of Pliny's Panegyric.* Bibliographers had generally imagined that the edition of 1499 was the first of Petronius Arbiter: but it appears that there is an edition of this writer at the end of Pliny's Panegyric of Trajan, printed at the above period, and which the reader will find specified in proper order. See the Edit. Bipont, p. xx. which treats copiously and critically of it; also Panzer, t. iv. 15. A yet more particular account appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. 226-8. A copy is in the Bodleian library. Both Burman and Antonius appear to have been ignorant of this editio princeps.

Bernard. Venetus. Venet. 1499. Fol.

This edition is very rare. According to Burman's preface, it is incorrect and imperfect; some passages, however, are good and complete, and have been embodied in the editions of subsequent editors. "Ea habet multas lacunas," says Antonius, "multas vero etiam *probas* lectiones." This edition, which appears to be a mere reprint of the preceding, was faithfully reprinted by Tanner, and edited by Buschius, at Leipsic, in 4to. 1500-8.

Chalderii. Paris. 1520. 4to.

"Edition rare, et fort estimée." Bibl. Crevenn. no. 5270;

Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 154. This edition, however, according to the authority of *Sambucus*, does not appear to be superior to the preceding, there being hardly a single line but what has some defect or other. Antonii *Edit. Recens.* p. xxi. ii. The words of Antonius are copied by the Bipont editors.

SAMBUCI. Antwerp. 1565. 8vo.

Printed by Plantin. This is a very choice and rare edition. Sambucus was prevailed upon by Pulmannus to publish it, and the valuable MS. which he collated for the compilation of it, renders the readings of this edition particularly important. Burman was unable to procure it, but Antonius collated it with great success. Antonii præf. xv. *Recens. Edit.* p. xxii.

GOLDASTI. Helenop. *(Francof.)*. 1610. 8vo.

A critical edition, containing excerpta from the Bongarsian MS. (of considerable reputation,) and the observations and emendations of various learned men, some of them never before published. The name of Goldastus is supposed to be concealed under that of Erhardus. See the poem addressed to him on the 3rd leaf. Ebert says that his MS. exists in the library at Bremen. The "*Catalecta Petroniana*," and Epigrams, with the corrections of H. Stephen, are added to the edition.

BOURDELOTII. Paris. 1618-45-63-77. 12mo.

The *first* edition is so scarce, that Burman was unable to discover a copy of it. See Bibl. Mead. no. 1678, which copy was sold for 1*l.* 2*s.* All these editions contain learned notes and a useful Glossary. The two first are the most valuable; and of the second, a copy, bound in morocco, is marked at 1*l.* 5*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. The third is very inaccurate, and the fourth is a copy of the errors of the third. See Antonius's account of these editions; and Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 156.

LOTICHII. Francof. 1629. 4to.

GONSALIS DE SALAS. Ibid. 1629. 4to.

The first is a very prolix and inconvenient edition; the second part comprehending the dull and voluminous commentary of Lotichius. It comprises, however, some few useful things, which can only be discovered at the expense of much toil and laborious research. The second edition of De Salas contains a corrected text from the editor's conjectures: the commentary is allowed to be an excellent one. Antonii *Recens. Edit.* p. xxiv.; Harles, *Suppl. Not. lit. Rom.* t. ii. 22-3.

VARIORUM. Utr. 1654. 8vo. Amst. 1669-87.

Dr. Harwood says that the Amsterdam edition of 1669 is one of the most beautiful and correct of the octavo Variorum classics. Ernesti speaks highly of *both* these Amsterdam editions. Antonius particularly commends the edition of 1669 for its elegance and correctness. It should contain, at the end, "Fragmentum et Apologia." A good copy is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

BURMANNI. Utr. 1709. Amst. 1743. 4to.

"Some years ago," says Dr. Harwood, "I read through this edition of Petronius Arbiter, published by Burman at Utrecht in 1709, and can affirm it to be one of the best edited of the Dutch classics. Burman, by his immense erudition and critical sagacity, hath so wonderfully illustrated this difficult writer, that it is almost impossible for the best scholar to read Petronius in any other edition." According to the same authority, the curious prefer the first edition of 1709. This, however, is not true: the second, although esteemed rather incorrect, contains additional notes, and excerpta from various unconsulted MSS., which has always given it a precedence in

price to the edition of 1709.* LARGE PAPER copies of the first edition are very rare and much sought after. Of the second, a large paper copy is well worth 4*l.*

ANTONII. Lipsiæ. 1781. 8vo.

This appears to me to be the best edition of Petronius Arbiter yet published. It contains the various readings noticed by Burman, from MSS. and ancient editions, and particularly from Sambucus's edition of 1565, which Burman was unable to procure. The editor has also given readings from the Leipsic edition of 1508, the Franckfort of 1610, the Amsterdam of 1669, and the supplement of Nodotius, unknown to Burman, with some conjectures of Lotichius's edition (in app.) which had also escaped the Dutch critic. This work, by Antonius, contains a sensible preface, a short review of editions, and a copious and excellent index, which may also serve as a commentary. The notes are erudite and numerous, and neatly printed under the text. It may be obtained on very reasonable terms.

UNGER. Berolini. 1785. 8vo.

The editor of this work was the celebrated Count REVICKZKY, whose taste for literature, and whose magnificent

* Of the edition of 1743 Ernesti remarks—"in quâ editione tamen Corrector sibi plus sumsisse visus est Burmannis, quam deberet: super quo publica querimonia fuit, indicatis locis, in quibus id fecisse videbatur." The edition was published after Burman's death by the son, *Caspar* Burman.

The fact is, REISKE undertook the management of the *second* edition; and that licentiousness of emendation which attended him upon all occasions, has made him lose sight of old Burman's text, and engraft a new one in its place, replete with absurdities and errors: these imperfections are endeavoured to be supplied by Indexes. Antonii *Recens. Edit.* p. XXVII. I observe a copy of it, *uncut*, valued at 1*l.* 14*s.* in Mr. Bohn's catalogue of 1823.

collection of books, are well known throughout Europe. It is formed, on the editions of Burman and Antonius. Edit. Bipont. xxxv.

———. Bipont. 1790. 8vo.

A neat edition, and useful for presenting us with a valuable Notitia literaria, which is executed with great care and attention to what has been said by Fabricius, Ernesti, Burman, and Antonius. The Supplement of Nodotius, and the "Veterum Poetarum Catalecta," conclude the volume. It has neither notes nor index.

RENOUARD. Paris. 1797. 12mo. 2 vols.

A neatly and accurately printed edition; and more particularly introduced, for the sake of an anecdote respecting it—recorded by its editor and publisher. "It is to this trifling publication (says Renouard) that I owe the good or ill-fortune of becoming a bookseller. I printed it, as well as I did Fontenelle and Gessner, and other works of a similar description, for my amusement. A bookseller, a stranger, wrote to me that a copy of my Petronius Arbiter had by accident fallen into his hands, and that he was induced from it to make proposals for entering into business with me. I became his correspondent. His commissions were important: and the year after, in 1798, I yielded to my destiny—and left off selling *lace*, for selling *books*." *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. 247.

PHÆDRUS. A. C. 4.

PITHŒI. Augustod. 1596. 12mo.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This edition is by no means of common occurrence: at the end there are readings from a very ancient MS. consulted by Pithœus. Ernesti mentions a copy in his

possession which contained some manuscript notes by Gudius. See Ernesti, *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 27.

Rittershusii. Lug. Bat. 1598. 8vo.

Ex editione Pithœi. This work, besides the very respectable notes of Conrad Rittershusius, contains the enigmas of Cœlius Symposius, with the animadversions of Joseph Castalio; the Greek fables of Babrius, and the enigmas of the ancient Latin and Greek poets. Rittershusius has been commended by Burman for the critical utility of his edition. Ernesti, *Idem*, t. ii. 28. It was printed by Plantin, in whose office it was reprinted in 1610, with the notes of Meursius; but this latter work is held in little estimation. Of the edition of 1598 there is a second part (which is sometimes wanting) of 36 leaves, separately numbered, containing the Fables of Gabrias. A rare book.

Rigaltii. Lutet. 1599. 12mo.

This edition, the third given by Rigaltius, contains that editor's notes, with some various readings from a MS. at Rheims, communicated to the editor by Sirmond. M. Renouard possesses a copy of it on LARGE PAPER; the only one which he had seen; and which, having belonged to De Thou, he thinks was pulled expressly for him in that form. Yet mention is made of one or two more similar copies. This edition was reprinted at Geneva in 1617, 4to. and is called by Crevenna "édition en noir et en rouge fort jolie." Rigaltius is not mentioned with respect by Burman. See Ernesti, *Idem*, note *h*.

Holstii. Argent. 1664. 8vo.

This work contains an appropriate history to each fable, from the writings of the ancients; the posthumous notes of Jo. Freinshem; and many notes of Rittershusius, Rigaltius, and Buchner. The editor was Henry Holst, a Dane.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1667-98, 1718. 8vo.

Of these Variorum editions the *first* is generally most esteemed, and has a number of plates. A very good copy of it is worth 1*l.* 1*s.* De Bure, no. 2767, remarks, that the plate at page 276 is frequently found wanting: "Il est bon," continues he, "de s'en assurer, parce qu' alors ce volume perd la plus grande partie de son merite et de sa valeur."* The book is printed in *italics*, which causes some collectors to give the preference to the two succeeding, both of which are well spoken of by Burman.

HOOGSTRATENI. Amst. 1701. 4to.

I have always considered this as a correct and very sumptuous edition, copies of which, on LARGE PAPER, are held in some request. It is ornamented with a great number of small plates, or medallions, in which the subject of the fable is very ably and spiritedly executed. The type is peculiarly rich and bold, and is hardly equalled by any Dutch edition of a classic: it has a few perspicuous notes, and an excellent index. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 32.

———. Paris. 1729. 12mo. *Typog. Regiâ.*

An elegant little edition, printed with the same types as the Horace of 1733, mentioned at p. 107 ante, with which it is frequently bound. De Bure informs us that some copies were struck off ON VELLUM, and one of this kind occurs in the *Bibl. Crevenn.* no. 3965: "Exemplaire imprimée SUR VELIN et de grand format." This was purchased by Mr. Quin, and is in his collection in Trinity College, Dublin.

[* The fact however is NOT so. The plate alluded to is always found, and in a good state.]

BURMANNI. Lug. Bat. 1727. 4to.

This is the celebrated edition of Burman, which was preceded by some smaller ones in 1698, 1718, and 1719. It contains the notes of Burman and Bentley,* a new commentary, and an admirable critical preface, in which the modesty of Burman is contrasted with the boldness of Bentley: "Hæc igitur" says Ernesti, "haud dubie editio Phædri est princeps omnium."—"I have carefully read over Burman's edition of Phædrus," says Harwood, "and it is very correct, and does great honour to the singular erudition and critical acumen of that great man. It is astonishing to me," continues Dr. H. "that they should use Phædrus in some of the lower forms in several of our grammar-schools: there are few Latin classics that have more difficult passages than Phædrus." A copy on LARGE PAPER may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

Burman's edition was reprinted at Leyden in 1728, Lug. Bat. 1745-65, 8vo.; at Edinb. 1757, by Cunningham, which edition the Dictionnaire Bibliographique says, "was the one that obtained the prize offered by the university of Oxford for the most correct representation of the text of a Latin author." See tom. iv. 318. Burman's edition was also reprinted at London in 1728-32-44-51-54-71; and lately at Leipsic in 1790; and at Paris in 1797, 12mo. with Didot's stereotype.

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* BENTLEY published the text of Phædrus, with various readings in the notes from Pithœus, Rigaltius, Heinsius, and Gudius, in his edition of Terence 1726; for which, vide post. An account of these editions of Terence and Phædrus will be found in the *New Memoirs of Literature*, vol. iii. 48. Bentley was attacked upon this edition of Phædrus in a critical letter printed by Tonson and Watts in 1726, 4to. p. 150. The letter is in Latin, and is not only very scarce, but considered to be a very fine piece of classical criticism.

COUSTELIER. Paris. 1742. 12mo.

Coustelier printed this elegant little volume as a specimen of a set of those classics which had not been printed by the Elzevirs. The typography is beautiful, and the text correct.

MILLERI. Berolin. 1753. 12mo.

A very neat edition, with Publius Syrus, Cato's Distichs, and complete indexes.

BROTIERII. Paris. 1783. 12mo.

Printed by BARBOU. This is a very beautiful edition, with head-pieces. It contains also the parallel fables of La Fontaine.

DESBILLONS. Manheim. 1786. 8vo.

A very accurate edition, with notes; it contains three dissertations on the life, fables, and editions of Phædrus.

SCHWABII. Brunsvig. 1806. 8vo. 2 vols.

In every respect, and by very much, the MOST VALUABLE edition of Phædrus extant. All that can be accomplished by sober emendation—from a collation of MSS. and comparison of the labours of previous annotators—apt and luminous notes —learned commentaries—and ample indexes—with elegant plates, good printing and good paper—render this impression the only one worth possessing for the critical, as well as tasteful, collector. The Notitia Literaria is full and satisfactory. The Æsopian Fables of Romulus are added. There are copies on *thick paper;* of which one is marked at *2l. 5s.* by Mr. Bohn. Klügling (*Suppl. ad Harles*, 1817, 8vo. p. 280) is highly commendatory.

IANELLII. Neapol. 1809. 8vo.

With "Three Dissertations" of the same able editor, pub-

lished at Naples in 1811, 8vo. containing cccxxiii. pages. This is a most important critical edition; taken from the famous CODEX PEROTTINUS in the royal library at Naples; in which are the thirty-two (known) fables of Phædrus; thirty-two hitherto unknown; six and thirty fables of Avienus; and some inedited Latin poems (hexameter and pentameter verses) of Nicolaus Perottus himself. An essential volume in a classical collection. From this edition, M. Renouard published the thirty-two new fables of Phædrus, in a very thin volume (printed by Crapelet) in 1812, 8vo.

———. Argent. 1810. 8vo.

The second edition of the Bipont text, amended and enlarged by the help of the labours of Desbillons and Schwabe. It contains also the fables of Avienus, the sentences of Publius Syrus, and the distichs of Dionysius Cato. The Notitia Literaria is full and complete: and the volume is very neatly printed. Indeed, it is absolutely essential to the collector of the works of Phædrus. It is of moderate price.

PHOTIUS. A. C. 890.

HŒSCHELII. August. Vind. 1601. Folio. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is the first edition of the valuable BIBLIOTHECA of PHOTIUS; "Thesaurus (as Harles justly observes) infinitæ et prudentis lectionis multorumque librorum, quorum vel notitiam dedit criticam, vel eximia fragmenta servavit." It was printed with considerable care from four MSS. of which, probably, the best was that of Henry Stephen, collated with a more ancient one, and sent to him by his son-in-law Isaac Casaubon. At p. 948 Hœschelius has inserted an epistle of Photius, and has afterwards subjoined 35 select epistles.

EJUSDEM. Genev. 1613. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

———. Rothomag. 1653. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Of these editions the latter may be considered as the *edit. optima* of Photius. They both contain the sensible version and notes, or Scholia, of Scholtus, which are praised by Harles in his Fabric. *Bibl. Græc.* t. x. 685; though this critic is of opinion that neither of these editions, unless the assistance of a Latin version be considered, have thrown much light upon the sense of the author. Copies of the last edition of 1653 on LARGE PAPER are exceedingly scarce and dear.

Camusat, Boerner, Wolf, Capperonier, and others, had promised new editions of Photius; but nothing in the least approaching to a complete work has appeared since the edition of 1653. Consult *Lacroziani Thesaur.* t. ii. 264, &c.; and Leichius's Discourse or Dissertation on the BIBLIOTHECA, which was printed at Leipsic, in 4to. 1748. See Harles, *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. ii. 460.

PORSONI. Londini. 1822. 8vo. Gr.

LEXICON. "*E Codice Galeano.*" The editor was the late Mr. Dobree: who, in telling us that it was not his intention to write a dissertation on Photius, refers us to the XLIId number of the *Edinb. Review* for the skilful execution of that task by Dr. Blomfield, the present Bishop of Chester. The present text is a faithful copy, transmitted to the editor, by Mr. Cleaver Banks—from the transcript of the famous Porson: who, it is well known, copied this Lexicon a second time—his first transcript having been accidentally destroyed by fire. The difficulties in giving a correct text have been very considerable: and therefore the editor tells his readers that they have here, "good, bad, restored, and corrupted, readings—without alteration." The press work is elegantly executed in the office of Mr. Valpy.

BEKKERI. Berol. 1824. 4to. Gr. vol. I.

BIBLIOTHECA. A brief prefix informs us that four MSS. were consulted in the publication of this learned work. At the foot of the text, which is printed in double columns, in a full, small, but neat letter, are the various readings. The second volume will more particularly disclose the editor's helps and objects. The fine paper is a very beautiful book.

PINDARUS. B. C. 435.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513. 8vo. *Sine Scholiis.*

EDITIO PRINCEPS: *with the Hymns of Callimachus, Dionysius de Situ Orbis,* and the *Alexandra of Lycophron.* In the "Pythea," and "Nemea," Aldus appears to have consulted a much better MS. than in the "Olympia:" in the "Isthmia" he has consulted an ancient but very corrupt MS. The preface of this edition is extremely interesting. After giving a sketch of the war that ravaged Italy, and suspended his typographical labours, Aldus takes a review of what he has already done in the cause of literature, and meditates on his probable future efforts: from a part of his preface we learn that he had already exercised the art of printing twenty years, which proves that he began about 1493. Those who have not the original work may consult the preface, as extracted by Maittaire, t. ii. 248. This is by no means a very scarce edition. Mr. Heber possesses it in an uncut state; but Lord Spencer possesses a *unique* copy of it UPON VELLUM, perhaps the most beautiful and covetable duodecimo vellum Aldus in the world. It was purchased by the late Count Revickzky, at the Soubise sale, for 901 livres only. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 238. The "Callimachus" of this edition is very inaccu-

rately reprinted from the impression mentioned at p. 365, vol. i. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 139; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 68.

CALLIERGI. Romæ. 1515. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

First edition with the Scholia; which, however, are not much praised for their accuracy by Paul Stephen. In the Olympian, Nemëan, and Isthmëan odes, the readings are preferable to the Aldine; in the Pythian they are inferior. This edition, which is scarcer and dearer than the preceding, formed, along with it, the basis of many subsequent publications, according to Heyne, *Edit. secund.* præf. p. 107. This work has a particular claim to the attention of the curious from its being the *first Greek book printed at Rome*, and owing to the public spirit of a merchant.

CEPORINI. Basil. 1526-56. 8vo. Gr.

The first edition was printed by Cratander, the second by his heirs. In the preface, which is written by ZUINGLIUS, there is an ingenious account of the life and merits of Pindar. At the end of the work there is an epistle, in which Zuinglius bewails the premature death of Ceporinus (in December 1525), and gives a sketch of his life and manners. Many passages of the old and New Testament are illustrated by a reference to passages in Pindar. It is a most excellent edition, formed on that of Calliergus.

In the edition of 1556, Dr. Askew wrote the following remark: "Omnium editionum Pindari longe emendatissima est Cratandri editio." Dr. Harwood, and after him Count Revickzky, says this was written in the *first* edition. Whether the *catalogue* be erroneous I know not, but the above sentence is distinctly printed after the *second* edition. See Bibl. Askev. no. 2695. The first edition is very rare and valuable. Harles does not state the comparative excellence of the two; Har-

wood calls the second "not so correct." See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 271. Idem, *Fab. B. G.* t. ii. p. 69.

BRUBACHIUS. Francof. 1542. 4to. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

An indifferent edition, founded on Calliergus's: in the margin there are various readings from the Aldine edition.

MOREL. Paris. 1558. 4to. Gr. *Sine Scholiis.*

A beautiful and excellent edition, founded on Brubachius's, and probably edited, as well as printed, by William Morel. Fabricius *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 555, mentions a Parisian edition of this date, *cum Scholiis,** which I conceive to be erroneous; as, from a careful investigation of Maittaire, *in Vit. Steph. et Typog. Parisiensium*, I find no other Parisian edition of Pindar but the one published by H. Stephen. Mr. White, in his Catalogue of 1801, no. 3570, mentions a quarto Greek edition of 1558, by Stephen, which date is discountenanced by Chevillier and Maittaire. See Maittaire, t. iii. 706-9. See Bibl. Mead. no. 2005; Askev. no. 2604: Bibl. Revickzk. p. 12; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 69.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1560-66-86. 8vo. 2 vols.

These Greek and Latin editions contain the poems of Pindar, with those of Alcæus, Sappho, Stesichorus, Ibycus, Anacreon, Bacchylides, Simonides, and Alcmanes: the edition of Morel and the Scholia of Ceporinus's edition are chiefly followed. The third edition of 1586 contains some notes from a MS. of Casaubon, which were not reprinted by subsequent

* Harles is incorrect in saying Fabricius supposes this edition to have been printed with the Scholia. Fabricius, under the editions, with Scholia, simply says, "Paris, 4to. 1558:" he afterwards distinctly specifies Morel's edition under those "*Sine Scholiis Gr.*"

editors. Of the editions of Stephen, that of 1560 is the most correct. A beautiful copy is in Bibl. Mason. pt. ii. no. 341.

PAUL STEPHEN published three editions at Geneva; namely, in 1600, 1612, 1626: they are taken from H. Stephen's, and contain nothing entitled to a particular notice. PLANTIN published an edition in 1567, after the first of Stephen, which is called by Harwood "beautiful and correct." Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 70; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 272.

SCHMIDII. Witteberg. 1616. 4to. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

Heyne, in the preface to his quarto edition, has with great temper and judgment pointed out some of the errors and absurdities of this work, especially in those parts relating to the "ratio metrica:" yet is Schmid called by him "editorum Pindari facile princeps!" This editor has undoubtedly performed a valuable service to his author, by having examined three MSS. in the Palatine library, and inserted some fragments from the *Biblioth. Augustina*, collated by Hœschelius, in the text of the Olympia and Pythia. The text contains many valuable readings from ancient works, and various passages of the poet are explained in a sagacious and successful manner: it is allowed to be a more erudite edition than either of the preceding. Schmid published a specimen of it in 1611, 4to. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G*, t. ii. 71-2; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 272. The copies on LARGE PAPER are rare and much sought after.

BENEDICTI. Salmurii. 1620. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Schmid's edition is chiefly followed, but Benedict is allowed by scholars to have given a more correct and valuable text. It is a rare and desirable publication.

Westii et Welstedii. Oxon. 1697. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This beautiful and celebrated edition is formed on that of Schmid, adopting its version, and the arguments and annotations of Benedict. It contains the readings of five MSS. in the Bodleian library, not, however, of any particular importance; it has also a multitude of other readings, which were collected chiefly by Schmid. Of this edition Heyne observes, "Modestiam et æquitatem virorum doctorum facile probes; etiamsi doctrinæ subtilitatem, criticum acutum, et subactum in admittendis vel rejiciendis interpretationibus et lectionibus æstimandis desideres ingenium." Dawes, in *Miscell. Crit. sect.* ii. p. 37, 68, (edit. 1781,) has given "Oxoniensium Pindari editorum desiderata ακριβειας specimen," which the reader is requested to consult, with the appendix of Burgess, p. 353. Upon the whole, we must allow that the editors of this magnificent work have taken infinite pains to bring together every thing which could illustrate and improve the reading of the poet; and notwithstanding they have since been eclipsed by the taste and erudition of Heyne, their edition will long remain a splendid monument of classical research and typographical beauty.

The large paper copies of this work are extremely rare, and bring a very great price. Copies however are in the libraries of his Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Dent, the Rev. H. Drury, and the Rev. T. Williams. A very beautiful one is in the library of Christ Church College, Oxford. At the sale of the library of the Duke of Grafton, in 1815, a copy of this description was purchased by M. Renouard for 25*l*: and I believe it is one of the three copies only, upon large paper, known in Paris. A copy on small paper is worth about 2*l*. 2*s*. See some particulars about this work in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 133.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1744-54-70. 12mo. 3 vols.

Of the *first* of these Greek and Latin editions Harwood observes: "I have carefully read this edition twice through, and affirm it to be one of the most accurate of the Glasgow editions of the Greek classics." The edition of 1770 is not so correct, according to Harles.

BOWYER edited and printed a very elegant and correct little edition in 1755, Gr. et Lat.; the Latin version is from the Oxford edition of 1694: it is now scarce. The reputation of this learned printer has long made all his classical publications rare. This edition is slightly mentioned in *Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer*, p. 259. The Greek text is exactly the same as Foulis's.

HEYNII. Gotting. 1773-4. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Ibid. 1798. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Lipsiæ. 1817. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The *first* edition by this celebrated scholar and critic was highly treasured by the learned world.* The great judgment displayed in the choice of the text and its punctuation, the various readings, and the care with which all former editions appear to have been consulted, render it a performance far exceeding all previous publications. "In the preface," says

* "I have read this edition of Pindar," says Harwood, "and it possesseth singular merit: I can pronounce it by far the best edition of Pindar. The Greek type is singularly beautiful. My friend Dr. LOWTH, the late worthy and learned Bishop of London, once shewed me a copy of this edition on *writing paper*, and I think it was one of the most elegant books I ever saw." [An edition of Pindar, in Greek and Italian, was published at Rome in 1762, 8vo. 4 vols. with plates from antique gems. Lord Spencer has a beautiful copy of this work, *on strong writing paper*, bound in red morocco.]

Harles, "all the fountains and rivulets of Pindaric literature are laid open with the utmost beauty and perfection." The second volume contains a critical account of manuscripts and editions (which Harles has almost invariably copied,) and the Latin version of KOPPIUS, corrected by Heyne. In the catalogue of Count Revickzky, page 13, there is described to be a LARGE PAPER copy of these two volumes on *fine vellum paper*, which was given to the Count by Heyne himself: "I consider it," says the former, "as the most beautiful production which has issued for some time past from the German press!" This valuable copy is now in the library of Lord Spencer.

In the year 1791 Heyne published "Additamenta ad Lectionis Varietatem in Pindari Carminum Editione, Gotting. 1773, notatam ab Editore C. H. Heyne."

In the year 1798 Heyne brought out his *second* edition of Pindar, which far surpasses the first, great as its merits undoubtedly are. It is published in three thick volumes, which would be better divided into *six*, as the two last volumes have each *two distinct parts*. This edition is enriched by many valuable acquisitions, not only from the Professor's enlarged knowledge* of the poet, but from the "Pindari Fragmenta" of SCHNEIDER,† the work of Misigarelli, and the "De Pindari Metris" et "De Metris Græcorum" of HERMANNUS. The *first volume* contains the entire text of Pindar, under which are the copious notes of Heyne and others. The first part of the *second volume* contains the Latin version, with the "Scho-

* Heyne, in the first page of his preface, thus modestly speaks of the comparative merits of his two editions: "Consequutus eram operâ meâ, quod volebam, ut in promptu essent exemplaria ad scholas interpretando Pindaro habendas, utque studium Pindari inter nostrates accenderetur. Interpretatus eum sum aliquoties; quoties autem novas lectiones instituerem, *videbam multa quidem me nondum satis intelligere*, incidebam tamen nec minus in loca, in quibus sentiebam, *ipsum me antea nihil intellexisse aut parum acute vidisse*."

† Argent. 4to. 1776.

lia in Olympia;" the second part of the second volume, and the Scholia on the remaining poems. The first part of the *third volume* contains the valuable Pindaric fragments of Schneider, corrected by Heyne, about which the Professor seems to have been particularly anxious (see præf. p. xx.): the second part of the third volume has *three indexes*—of words, proper names and the most memorable writers of the Scholia; the whole of which were compiled by a learned young man of the name of Fiorillo. The indexes are followed by an epistle of Hermannus to Heyne, concerning the Rhythms of Pindar.

After an edition so full, correct, and profouudly learned as this *second** of Professsor Heyne, the public, perhaps, cannot expect much further elucidation of the sublime strains of Pindar. There are some *fine paper copies* of this second edition, which I would recommend the student to procure, as the common paper copies are very wretchedly printed: those on fine paper sell for a considerably larger sum. The edition of 1817, with elegant copper-plate vignettes from the designs of Fiorillo, is, of all the forms in which this most popular edition has appeared, the most attractive. A copy on writing paper is marked by Mr. Hayes at 3*l.* 10*s.* sewed. The vellum paper is very beautiful.

Heynii Oxon. 1807. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is an elegant reprint of the text of Heyne's edition, with various readings, annotations, and indexes. It is among the earliest typographical productions of Mr. N. Bliss, and is extremly creditable to his press. There are copies on *thick* demy, and *royal* octavo. The latter are becoming rare.

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* In the year 1792-5, Beck published two volumes of an edition of Pindar, with the Scholia, various Readings, and critical Annotations; but including only the three first poems. Heyne, in his preface, p. 19, speaks of having followed Beck in the Scholia, though with considerable corrections, chiefly from a valuable MS. at Gottingen.

BOECKHII. Lipsiæ. 1811. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Accurate, erudite, and ample as are the labours of Heyne, connected with his favourite Pindar, the success of his edition has not deterred a more recent editor from entering the same field of classical acumen and illustration. No man ever set to work more thoroughly and in earnest than did Boeckhius in the task here under consideration; and if it be *completed* as it has been hitherto conducted, this edition will be doubtless the most rich, full, and complete of all the editions of Pindar. A rigid examination of all the more ancient and celebrated impressions has been instituted, and a number of MSS. of more or less importance (but generally of a superior class) have been consulted for the first time. The Greek text only, with the critical notes of the editor, has been published—preceded by a long dissertation of Hermann upon the metres of Pindar. The ancient scholia, version, &c. remain to be published. Mr. Bohn marks a copy on fine paper, in bds. at 4*l.* 4*s.*

HUNTINGFORDII. Lond. 1814. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The text is that of Heyne; the notes are also his, with the paraphrase of Benedict. A "Lexicon Pindaricum"—abridged from the enlarged work of Damm—is added, and a more useful impression, especially for young students, can hardly be consulted.

TAFELII. Berol. 1824. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This work is called "Dilucidations of Pindar:" and is to be completed in two volumes. I have seen only the first volume which contains the editor's commentaries on the Olympian and Pythian texts. It is exclusively referable to critical readers of Pindar.

In 1820, Lips. 8vo. Gr. ASHWARDT published an analysis of the metres of Pindar, with various readings, &c.: for the use of Universities and Schools. A judicious performance.

PLATO. B. C. 340.

ALDUS. Venet. 1513. Fol. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Bibliographers are fond of recording the words of Aldus prefixed to this laborious and beautiful work: "Etsi opere in magno fas est obrepere somnum (non enim unius diei hic labor est noster, sed multorum annorum, atque interim nec mora nec requies,) sic tamen doleo, ut si possem, mutarem singula errata nummo aureo." See Maittaire, t. ii. 45, note *a*. The editor was MUSURUS, who has inserted an elegiac poem on Plato, which so delighted Pope Leo the Tenth, that, on that account alone, it is said he created him an archbishop.* Although the editorial talents displayed in this edition have been greatly excelled by subsequent scholars, yet it is entitled to our attention, as a number of good manuscripts and ancient publications were consulted in the compilation of it. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 128; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 396; Bibl. Revickzk. p. 27. It is a very beautiful, but by no means a scarce work; many copies having been sold at the principal sales, and the London booksellers being frequently in possession of it. I believe that I have seen a dozen copies of this very beautiful, but not very

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* Such is the generally received opinion—but it was not *solely* from these verses that Musurus obtained the archbishopric of Malvasia in the Morea. He had been deputed by Leo, on the recommendation of the celebrated Lascaris, on an embassy to Greece, to procure "ten young Grecians, or as many more as he thought proper, of good education and virtuous disposition—who might compose a seminary of liberal studies, and from whom the Italians might derive the proper use and knowledge of the Greek tongue." See Roscoe's Leo X. vol. ii. 238-9. 4to. edit. The success of this embassy, *united probably with the complimentary strains of the dedicatory poem*, raised Musurus to the rank of archbishop.

uncommon, volumes; and which, even in these times of fastidious nicety, respecting the *condition* of books of this description, might be pronounced of FIRST RATE order and quality. Among them, that of Lord Spencer (see the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 239-241, where there is a very ample description of the edition itself) undoubtedly takes the lead. It was obtained of Mr. Payne, from the sale of Firmin Didot's library, in 1810. Next in condition, are the copies in the Cracherode and St. John's College libraries: the latter at Cambridge. Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber possess it in very fine condition; and my friend the Rev. H. Drury is the owner of a fair and sound copy which had belonged to Sir Kenelm Digby; having the autograph and motto ("Vacate et Videte") of that distinguished character. It is in the binding of Sir Kenelm's time. There are copies in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries. I presume that the copy in the possession of the Rev. Theodore Williams, being UNCUT, is of yet preferable condition to either of the foregoing. At the sale of the library of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. in 1824, a good copy was sold for 8*l.* 8*s.*

It remains to say a few words of copies UPON VELLUM. Of this description, only *two* are known: that in the Medicean library (as reported by Harles, and relied upon by myself in the previous edition of this work) being supposititious. See *Cat. de Livr. Impr. sur Vélin*, vol. i. p. 247. They are both in this country. One, perfect, is in the library of Dr. W Hunter, at Glasgow: obtained at the sale of Dr. Askew's library, for 52*l.* 10*s.* and previously in the Harleian collection.* Although more than twenty years have elapsed since my first view of these extraordinary volumes, their beauty and preser-

* This very copy after the purchase of the Harleian library by Osborne, was marked by the purchaser at 21*l.* only, in his catalogue of 1748.

vation are as perfect in my memory as if they had been seen only yesterday. The other copy, which I have not seen, is in the library of Westminster Abbey:—wanting however the nine leaves of the life of Plato.

GRYNÆI. Basil. 1534. Fol. Gr.

This is an elegant, rare, and respectable edition, and is the joint production of Valderus the printer, and Simon Grynæus —the latter a well-known scholar and critic. The "*Timæus*" and "*Politica*" have the commentary of PROCLUS.* It does not however exhibit so pure a text as the Aldine edition; many sound and excellent passages of which have been corrupted by subsequent editors, "libidine corrigendi abrepti." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 396; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 129. A good copy of this impression may be worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

ARLENII. Basil. 1556. Fol. Gr.

This edition, which upon the whole copies the preceding, has many curious passages and remarks. It was compiled by Arnoldus Arlenius, who, in travelling through Italy, collected some manuscripts of Plato, and in his own copy of Grynæus's edition marked down the corrupt passages of that work, supplied the chasms, and sent the copy thus corrected to HOPPERUS, the son-in-law of the printer Petrus, to have it published accordingly. Nevertheless, it has many errors in common with that of Grynæus.

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* During Grynæus's visit in England, where he was graciously received by Sir Thomas More on the recommendation of Erasmus, he was shewn, at Oxford, some MSS. of Proclus—and had permission to carry them away with him, for the purpose of forming the above edition. The Chancellor More begged his acceptance of them. Consult the Dedicatory Epistle prefixed to this edition. We are informed by Erasmus (Epist. 39. lib. 36.) that the chief object of Grynæus's journey to England was, the desire of inspecting the university libraries.

SERRANI. Paris. 1578. Fol. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by H. STEPHEN. This celebrated and magnificent edition is well known in the history of classical literature. The first volume is dedicated to *Queen Elizabeth;* the second to *James the Sixth of Scotland* (then a boy, and afterwards James the First of England;) and the third to the *Republic of Berne.* In purchasing it, care must be taken that these *three dedicatory epistles* are not omitted. This edition has not escaped severe animadversion. The assistance, professed to have been received from different sources, is, in fact, from Ficinus, Aldus, Arlenius, Hopperus, and Cornarius,* although their names are studiously suppressed. The Latin version is said not to be so faithful as that of FICINUS.† See many excellent remarks on this edition in the preface of

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* "Platonis Dialogi" Cornario: *in offic. Froben.* Basil. 8vo. 1549; ed. "Eclog. decem in Dialog." fol. 1561.

† FICINUS was the avowed and enthusiastic admirer of Plato; the works of this ancient philosopher were constantly the object of his meditation. Panzer makes the first Latin edition of Plato, by Ficinus, in 1491. Schelhorn, in *Amœnitat. litter.* t. i. 91, note *m.* supposes the first edition to have been in 1482 or 1483, in the Gothic character, accompanied by no less than *seven pages of errata.* The anxiety of Ficinus about this translation was extreme; he shewed his first attempt to MARCUS MUSURUS, who very gravely dipped his fingers into the ink, and entirely defaced the first page of it, telling him it was too bad to mend, and that a fresh one was necessary. Before he published his *amended* translation, he shewed it to six or seven scholars of the first repute in the fifteenth century, among whom were Politian and Landinus. See Schelhorn, t. i. 95-6. I recommend the classical student to the elegant and interesting life of MARSILIUS FICINUS, comprised in 118 duodecimo pages, in the preceding volume of Schelhorn.

Mr. TAYLOR, who has lately published a very voluminous translation of Plato's works, in 5 vols. 4to. informs us that the *early Latin translations* by Ficinus are very valuable, as they were taken from an excellent manuscript in the Medicëan library, which is now supposed to be lost.

Fischer's "Dialog. Platonis," Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1783; R. Simon's *Bibl. Choisie*, t. i. 360; and Brucker in *Hist. Philosoph. Crit.* t. i. c. xii. p. 659. The pardonable vanity of Serranus has been sharply attacked by Reiske and Valckenaer. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 397.

Notwithstanding these defects, the text of this edition is deemed very accurate and faithful—"infinitis Græcæ linguæ copiis ingeniique fertilitate instructus, textum emendatum et editionem adhuc perstantem curavit H. Stephanus," says Harles. in *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 131. The work has been long considered as a very valuable acquisition to the libraries of the learned, and for its magnificence and variety of critical materials must be always held in estimation. See Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 35; Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 407: Bibl. Revickzk. p. 27. There are, as the curious well know, copies of this edition on LARGE PAPER; and the curious also know that many copies, which are *supposed* to be of this description, are in fact only of ordinary dimensions. Sir Mark Sykes's small paper copy was sold for *5l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* It was a very beautiful one, and is now in the possession of Messrs. Deighton at Cambridge. Perhaps a fine large paper copy may be worth 26*l.* 5*s.* After all the copies which I have seen upon large paper (and among them, those in the Althorp and Chatsworth libraries may be considered the finest) this publication appears to me to be inelegant and unequal. The paper wants colour and strength, and the margins want amplitude. In ordinary condition a copy may be worth from five to seven guineas.

———. Lugduni. 1590. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

———. Francof. 1602. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

These editions follow the order of Ficinus in the arrangement of the books, and contain his notes and commentaries. In the opinion of John Fabricius (*Hist. Bibl. Fabric.* t. iii.

189) they are the best editions of Plato, and preferable to that of Serranus. Harles, however, does not subscribe to this opinion. The Frankfort edition follows that at Lyons, though it frequently adopts the readings of Serranus's it is called the better edition of the two.

Crollii, &c. Bipont. 1781. 12 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is one of the few Greek writers edited by the Bipont Society, and this edition has the advantage of being one of the very few of the entire works of Plato published in an *octavo* form. The Greek text is taken from Serranus, and the Latin version is Ficinus's. The first volume contains an account of the manuscripts and editions of Plato; the ninth volume has an excellent tract, or "Introduction to the Reading of the Works of Plato:" the illustrations and arguments of the Dialogues, in a separate volume, are by Professor Tiedemann. This is one of the most beautiful productions of the Deux Ponts press: and its price rather increases than diminishes. In an uncut state, in bds. Mr Bohn marks a copy at 6*l.* 6*s.* M. Renouard tells us that there were only *ten* copies printed on LARGE PAPER, of which he possesses one: and which he possesses in common with *all* the Greek Bipont Classics in SIMILAR CONDITION. *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. i. p. 168.

Bekkeri. Berol. 1816. 8vo. 10 vols. Gr. et Lat.

The united labours of BEKKER, WOLF, and HEINDORF, appear in this truly critical and valuable edition. The Latin version is by Wolf. In the settlement of the Greek text, numerous MSS. have been consulted; and in some of the dialogues not fewer than twenty. The notes are critical, and in part explanatory of the alterations made in the Greek text. All the ancient Scholia, deserving of being collected, are incorporated. One entire volume is devoted to an account of the

life, doctrine, and writings of Plato. The indexes are copious and satisfactory; and the type and paper are worthy of the critical importance of such a publication. There are copies on *writing paper*; worth about 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* in bds.

There is a smaller edition, chiefly for the use of schools—and published in a very neat manner in 18 vols.—in which the translation and annotations are given in separate volumes.

Astii. Lipsiæ. 1819-24. 7 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A very excellent edition. The version, with the exception of the earlier part, is that of the editor—composed with infinite pains and labour, and with the most scrupulous attention to literal accuracy. The earlier part of the version is that of Cornarius. The annotations are admirable; and the indexes are full and complete. In the introductory part of the vith volume, Astius regrets, indirectly, not having had the advantage of consulting the "critical apparatus" of Bekker. The copies on vellum paper are very desirable.

Staulbaumii. Lipsiæ. 1821-25. 8vo. 8 vols. Gr.

I have only had the opportunity of consulting those portions of this edition which contain the *Euthyphro* printed in 1823; and several of the dialogues printed in 1825; each in a crown octavo form. The ancient Scholia "from a MS. in the Bodleian library, with the annotations of Ruhnkenius" accompany the former; the prolegomena and annotations are ample and learned. These volumes, of which the last is the 8th, are in the series of classical Greek prose writers published at Leipsic.

As valuable adjuncts to these editions, procure the "Scholia in Platonem—" collected from the MSS. of many libraries, by Ruhnkenius, and published in 1800, 8vo. of which there are copies on thick paper.

DETACHED WORKS OF PLATO.

I must set out by claiming the fullest indulgence of the reader in the execution of this part of the "Introduction:" as a complete *Bibliographia Platonica* (if I may be allowed such a phrase) would occupy nearly as many pages as have been allotted to the works of Cicero. Of the pieces of Plato, published in a detached form, the DIALOGUES have been the most popular, and the most frequently executed; but to arrange them, under their own particular heads, has appeared to me to be an insuperable task. I shall therefore adopt a new form, and introduce such publications as have come under my notice, according to the ALPHABETICAL ORDER of the names of their editors.

ASTIUS: *Politeia, sive de Republ.* Lips. 1804: reprinted in 1814: 8vo. Gr. *Phædrus, Lips.* 1810, 8vo. Gr.: with the Scholia of Hermias, and a most ample commentary of the editor. There are copies on writing paper. *Symposium et Alcibiades*, Landsh. 1809, 8vo. An excellent edition. *Leges et Epinomis, Lips.* 1814, 8vo. Gr. 2 vols. A most excellent edition; full of learned and instructive annotation. The copies on writing paper present us with the work in the more agreeable form.

BEISTER: *Mario, Crito, Alcibiades: Uterque Berol.* 1780, 8vo. Gr. with some notes of Gottleber and Schneider. Reprinted in 1790, 1812, and 1822, 8vo. The first edition is rare.

BEKKER: *Dialogi.* Berol. 1816. 8vo. 2 vols. *Commentaria Critica in Platonem a se editum. Accedunt Scholia. Berol.* 1821-3. 8vo. Gr. and Lat. There are copies on *vellum*

paper, struck off as large paper—but not in its *legitimate* form: the Leipsic printers having apparently an invincible objection to *resetting* the press.

ETWALL. *Alcibiades et Hipparchus.* Oxon. 1771. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.: to which is prefixed the Life of Plato by Olympiodorus. Copies of this book on LARGE PAPER are of very great rarity. One of this kind, in splendid morocco binding, is marked at 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss.

FINDERSEN. *Gorgias.* Gothæ, 1796. 8vo. Gr. The editor dying before the completion of his labours, the work was continued and completed by HAAS. An excellent edition; with the Scholia of Hermias.

FISCHER. *Euthyphro, Apologia Socratis, Crito, Phædo.* Lips. 1770. 8vo. Gr. *Cratylus et Theætetus.* Lips. 1770. 8vo. Gr. *Sophista, Politicus, Parmenides.* Lips. 1774. 8vo. Gr. *Philebus et Symposium.* Lips. 1776. 8vo. Gr. *Euthyphro, Apologia Socratis, Crito, Phædo,* Lips. 1783. 8vo. Gr. Such are the labours of the celebrated FISCHER upon Plato. Of these, the last performance, which contains much more than its title announces, is, in all respects, the most valuable as well as copious. It is indeed an indispensable volume in a classical collection of any extent. There are copies on *thick paper.*

FORSTER. *Dialogi V.* Oxon. 1745. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. First and best edition; of which the copies on LARGE PAPER are exceedingly scarce. It was inaccurately reprinted in 1752.

HEINDORF. *Dial. IV. Lysis, Charmides, Hippias Major, Phædrus.* Berol. 1802. 8vo. Berol. 1825. 8vo. Second edition, greatly improved from the publications of Bekker. This latter has a critical annotation on the Apologia So-

cratis. The same editor also published the *Gorgias*, *Theætetus*, *Parmenides* and *Euthydemus*. Berol. 1806. 8vo. The labours of Heindorf are indispensable to the student of Plato; inasmuch as, according to Fuhrmann, they contain many happy illustrations of difficult passages.

MULLER. *Chrestomathia Platonica.* Turici, 1756. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. The Latin version is that of Serranus.

NITZSCH. *Ion. Lips.* 1822. 8vo. Gr. With learned prolegomena and annotations. The best separate edition of this work of Plato.

ROUTH. *Euthydemus et Gorgias.* Oxon. 1784. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. This work was the first fruits ("Studiorum Suorum Primitias"—says the dedication to Thurlow, then Bishop of Lincoln) of its eminently learned editor. The conclusion breathes a spirit of gratitude to the founder of his college, which all students, who aspire to literary celebrity, will do well to imitate . . . "si eruditis probatum videro, labores meos, VENERABILI MEO FUNDATORI PRO ALIMENTO DEBITOS, non plane inutiles esse ad Reipublicæ literariæ usus, gaudebo." It may be worth adding that the editor (now, and long time, *President* of the college of which he was so bright an ornament as a *Graduate*,) speaking of the *Aldine edition of Plato's* works, in 1513, says "hæc editio, ex antiquissimis exemplaribus et magna cum fide, ut satis compertum habui, expressa, cæterarum fundus est præcipuus." It should be noticed that this valuable volume contains a critical version of the text, with a preface full of sensible and learned information. The notes, various readings, and addenda, occupy nearly one half of the book. There are two leaves of Errata, at the end, not numbered. There are copies of this desirable volume on LARGE PAPER; of which one, in boards, is marked at 12*s.* 6*d.* by Mr. Hayes.

THOMSON. *Parmenides.* Oxon. 1728. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. With learned prolegomena and running notes. Of this, and of almost every edition before detailed, my friend the Rev. H. Drury possesses a copy on LARGE PAPER. But M. Renouard is ample in his list, and triumphant in his declaration of possessing a series, of this kind—not to be exceeded. *Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. i. 172.

WYTTENBACH. *Phædon.* Lug. Bat. 1810. 8vo. Gr. "Were we required to fix upon the first scholar on the continent for comprehensive and profound erudition, we should without hesitation name Daniel Wyttenbach." Such are the remarks of the *Museum Criticum* prefixed to the account of this edition of the *Phædon* of Plato; and after a few specimens of the critical talents of the editor, the Journal in question concludes by observing: "We dismiss this volume by stating that the perusal of it has by no means diminished the respect which we had always entertained for the talents and erudition of the learned editor." p. 258-61. It is also an elegantly printed volume.

*** Mr. Priestley, whose spirit of enterprise, and whose publications in Classical Greek Literature, have been so frequently noticed in these pages, has just completed a VARIORUM EDITION of the works of Plato, in nine volumes, 8vo. Gr. et Lat. comprising the annotations of the following editors: *Bekker, Astius, Beister, Buttmann, Bockh, Baumgarten, Crusius, Cornarus, Creuzerus, Etwall, Faesche, Findeisen, Fischer, Forster, Gottleber, Heindorf, Heussæ, Korner, Lange, Massey, Morgenstern, Muller, Nitzch, Nurnberger, Pinzger, Raabe, Routh, Stalbaum, Stutzmann, Thompson, Winckler, Wyttenbach, Zeunius.* The reprint of Bekker's edition of the *Phædon,* of the *Respublica,* and of the *Lexicon Vocum Platonicarum Timæi, Sophistæ,* edited by Ruhnkenius, have already appeared.

PLAUTUS. B. C. 180.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1472. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. "The editor of this very scarce and beautiful work, GEORGIUS MERULA, deserves the highest encomiums for having divided the text of Plautus into verses: the comedies of Terence were long published without any regard to the metre." See *Bibl. Harleian*, vol. iii. no. 1113 (erroneously dated 1473,) which refers us to Merula's epistle to Giacomo Zeno, Bishop of Padua, in which this is asserted to be the first edition of Plautus, and the completion of it is compared to the labours of Hercules.* I refer the reader to a very full and particular account of this most desirable volume, which appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 243-6; and, therein, to the principal authorities bearing upon it. The press work is the joint production of *J. de Colonia* and *Vindelin de Spira*. A full page has 41 lines, and the volume, to be complete, should contain 243 leaves. Copies of this Editio Princeps are in most of our public and private libraries; but of those, seen by me, the finest are in the collections of Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville. His Majesty has it also in ex-

* Harles, in *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 483, thus observes: "The celebrated Morelli, in one of his letters, thus writes to me: 'There is an edition of Plautus which I think equally ancient with the Venetian one of 1472; it is *sine ullâ notâ*, and has neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. It contains the following plays: Amphitryo, Asinaria, Aulularia, Captivi duo, Curculio, Casina, Cistellaria, and Epidicus'." [Morelli is doubtless wrong in the supposition of this edition being as ancient as the Editio Princeps. It is not in the SPENCER LIBRARY; and I should imagine it to be one of the many later reprints, in the XVth century, of the previous impressions. The absence of signatures, &c. alone is not a decided testimony of its antiquity.]

cellent condition. Abroad, the copy belonging to Henry II. and Diane de Poictiers is in the Mazarine library; but not in the usually fine state of the books which belonged to those celebrated collectors. *Tour*, vol. ii. 367. In the royal library at Paris, there is a most beautiful copy UPON VELLUM highly illuminated. Qu. Is this the copy which Laire describes (*Index Libror.* vol. i. 284-5) as then being in the Canonici library at Padua? If so, it is probably UNIQUE. The paper copy in the library of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. was sold for 20*l.* 10*s.* "I have lately," says Harles, "obtained a copy of this editio princeps; and I have observed, what has not been mentioned by former bibliographers, that it frequently departs from other editions, especially in the length of the verses; that in the middle of some of the comedies, there are chasms to the extent of nearly four pages; but whether this has happened through accident, want of materials in the original MS., or intention of the editor, I am unable to determine." Many other instances of variations from Gronovius's edition are then mentioned by Harles. See his *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 483.

PAUL DE FERRARIA. Tarvis. 1482. Folio.

*Editio secunda.** This work is a repetition of Merula's

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* Mention is made of an edition of this date—*Daventriæ*, fol.: Panzer refers to Maittaire, and Maittaire to Fabr. *Bibl. Lat.* t. i. p. 8. I have examined all the authorities referred to, and as every thing seems to depend on the mere assertion of Fabricius, whose knowledge of books printed in the fifteenth century was far from being extensive, there is good reason, I think, to doubt the existence of the work. Ernesti barely states the words of Fabricius. De Bure suspects the edition, and the Bipont editors merely state the *place*, without any description of the book.

In the Harleian Catalogue, vol. iii. no. 827, there occurs *an ancient edition, sine loco aut anno*, thus described: "This impression of Plautus is a very accurate one, which must be attributed to the uncommon care

edition, and copies of it, in fine condition, are rarely to be met with. A copy of this kind was sold at Mr. Bridges's sale, p. 214, for 2*l.* 2*s.*; at Dr. Askew's, no. 2659, for 6*l.* 6*s.*; and at La Valliere's for 209 livres. See *Bibl. Harl.* vol. iii. no. 1011; and De Bure, no. 2593. The foregoing prices must not be considered as a criterion of its *present* worth. An account of it appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 248; where I refer the bibliographical reader to the few remaining editions of importance printed in the XVth century.

MULINGII. Argent. 1508. Folio.

The printer and publisher is the famous GRUNINGER, to whom we are indebted for the well known decorative editions of Horace, Terence, and Virgil, &c. Ebert calls it a very scarce book: and that the text is that of Merula corrected by Scutarius. The wood cuts, which are numerous, are in the usual style of those published by Gruninger.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1514, 1522. 8vo.

The editor of the first edition is N. A. Bucensis, whose prefatory address in 5 pages is given entire by Bandini. It exhibits a text of considerable critical pretension. A copy of it—I believe unique—is in his Majesty's library, UPON VELLUM. It had belonged to Grolier. Mr. Heber possesses a fine copy

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and diligence of *Sebastian Ducius* and *George Galbiatus*, who made great additions to the MSS. of Merula and Politian, which they very carefully collated: many things, likewise, for the improvement and embellishment of this edition they extracted from Varro, Festus, Nonius, Diomedes, Velius Longus, and Priscian. To Plautus's works is subjoined a description of a *Greek* play, called *Cottabus*, with a cut exhibiting a representation of it. The book seems to have been printed a little before the commencemeut of the sixteenth century." [This very edition, with a fac-simile of the cut alluded to, will be found fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 249-51.]

of it upon paper. Mr. Grenville possesses a fine copy of the second edition, which is an improvement on the first. A third edition was published by the heirs of Bernard Junta in 1554. Consult Bandini, pt. ii. p. 64, 174: as referred to in the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 273.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1522. 4to.

This edition, compiled by Aldus's partner and father-in-law, ASULANUS, professes to be corrected after an amended copy by Aldus and Erasmus; but it is, in fact, little better than a repetition of Junta's edition, with a few inaccuracies rectified. See Ernesti, *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. i. 17, and *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 223-4. In the Bodleian library there is a copy with the manuscript notes of some ancient scholar, according to Harles. Renouard admits the common occurrence of copies of this edition. In fact, copies are not only very common, but in general in very good condition. The finest copies I remember to have seen, are, that in the royal library at Paris, which was Grolier's; and that in the library of Earl Spencer. In the Daly collection there was a copy (according to the *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 83) UPON VELLUM. I have however doubts of the existence of such a copy; or is it that which is reported to me as being in the collection of Lord Charlemont? An ordinary copy is worth about 1*l.* 1*s.*

CAMERARII. Basil. 1545-51-58. 8vo.

These are the editions by Camerarius*—"Plauti jure Sos-

* "JOACHIM CAMERARIUS was born of honourable parents at Bamberg, in the year 1500. He preferred literature and the belles-lettres to every other pursuit; and, as he grew up, advanced so rapidly in his studies, that his countrymen unanimously declared that Germany had never witnessed a more profound scholar in the Greek tongue, nor scarcely a more eloquent one in the Latin: few have written with

pitator dictus"—who collated many valuable MSS. belonging to Verlerus, and the Palatine library. His labours have been applauded by all critics and commentators; and such was his zeal and diligence of research, that he declared there was not a verse or particle of Plautus which had not received his emendations. Of the above editions, the *two latter* are the more enlarged and valuable, as containing some fragments of Plautus, collected by George Fabricius, and a dissertation of Camerarius, "De Carminibus comicis." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 209; Edit. Bipont. t. i. p. xx-i. Harwood has overlooked Camerarius.

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greater correctness, as the works which he has left behind him sufficiently evince. To a solid knowledge of all the liberal sciences, he united a singular piety, and prudence, confirmed by long experience and skilful management of affairs; so that Camerarius was as intimate with the famous Melanchthon, as Atticus was with Cicero. In short, this illustrious man had so great an affection for the cause of literature, that, having despised all human grandeur, to which he might so easily have attained by his talents and virtues, he employed the principal years of his life in teaching at the universities at Wittemberg, Tubingen, and Heidelberg: afterwards, retiring wholly to Leipsic, where he publicly taught till extreme old age, he died peaceably, lamented and beloved by all, in his seventy-fifth year."—*Vrais Portr. des Hommes illustres*, p. 43, Genev. edit. 1581.

Vossius called him "*the Phoenix of Germany.*" Melchior Adam says, that "he studied evermore, within doors and without, up and a-bed, on a journey, and in hours even of recreation: that he learned French and Italian when he was old: that his knowledge of Hebrew was very confined; but of Greek, very great—and in Latin he was inferior to none." Morhof calls him "apud Germanos vere literatorum *Hercules.*" One of the scarcest works of Camerarius (and indeed one of the scarcest in the world) is the following: "Notatio Figurarum Sermonis in Libris quatuor Evangeliorum, et indicata Verborum Significatio et Orationis Sententia, ad illorum Scriptorum intelligentiam certiorem." Lips. 1572. 4to. 2 vols. This is also esteemed a very excellent production.

PLANTIN. Antwerp. 1566, 12mo. 2 vols.
——— Basil. 1568-73. 8vo.

These editions are formed on the preceding. *The first* contains the notes and corrections of Camerarius, and the additional notes of Curio, Sambucus, Turnebus, and others: the editor was Sambucus, and the edition contains 200 verses more than any preceding edition. It is an excellent and beautiful work, in two volumes. A neat copy of this edition, in morocco binding, is marked at 18*s*. in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. The Basil editions of 1568-73 contain, besides the foregoing materials, the tract of Alciatus, "De Plautinorum Carminum Ratione," and a "Lexicon Plautinum." See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 18; Edit. Bipont. t. i. p. XXXIII-IV. The first Basil edition was printed by *Hervagius*, the second by *Cratander*.

LAMBINI. Lutet. 1576-7. Fol.

The celebrity of Lambinus in almost every classical work which he edited, has already been frequently noticed. Of this admirable edition, Lambinus lived to finish only the first twelve comedies; but his colleague, HELIUS, professor of Greek, completed the work, partly by transcribing what remained in Lambinus's hand-writing on the subsequent comedies, and partly by the insertion of his own notes, and emendations of the text. In forming the edition, many MSS. and ancient publications were consulted. "In this excellent edition of Plautus," says Harwood, "Lambinus hath manifested great learning and critical sagacity." See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 18; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 210. De Bure, no. 2598, informs us that the above edition of Lambinus is preferable to those* which succeeded it, and that copies on

* Genev. 4to. 1581-87-95, 1605-22; Heidelb. 8vo. 1581; Lugdun.

LARGE PAPER are extremely rare and in great request. Mr. White, in his Catalogue of 1801, offered a large paper copy of this edition of Lambinus to the public, with *fourteen fine original drawings*, valued at 10*l.* 10*s.* A copy on large paper was in the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 3, and is now in Lord Spencer's collection: but a more beautiful one cannot be seen than that which is in the Cracherode collection. A good copy, in the ordinary form, is worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

GRUTERI. ——. 1592.

This edition was compiled from some MSS. in the Palatine library. Gruter first divided Plautus into acts, scenes, and verses—which renders this publication deserving of notice. It was *preceded* by one at Antwerp in 1589, by DOUSA; reprinted Lug. Bat. 12mo. 1595; and Francof. 1610: Dousa's edition has short notes, and is a respectable one.

TAUBMANNI. Francof. 1605. 4to.
EJUSDEM. Witteberg. 1612-22. 4to.

These are the editions of Taubmann, who has greatly contributed towards the restoration of the true text of Plautus. The *second* edition is called "a most excellent one" by Harwood; the *first*, after it was published, is said to have disappointed Taubmann himself; the *third* is a very valuable work, containing a correct text, a collection of all the best commentaries on Plautus, the fragments collected by Fabricius, enlarged, and what is called the "hypobolinea" placed by itself at the end of the work, illustrated with notes. Notwithstanding the labours of subsequent critics, there are many

8vo. 1587, with various readings and notes. The above opinion of De Bure must however be received with some grains of allowance; for the Lyons edit. of 1587 contains, in the notes and various readings, some curious remarks which have been of service to subsequent editors.

who prefer the second and third editions of Taubmann's commentary to every elucidation yet given of the text of Plautus. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 19-20; *Edit. Bipont.* t. i. p. XXXIV-V.

BUCHNERI. Witteberg. 1640-52-59. 12mo.

The two last editions have injudiciously omitted the preface of the first, though of this *first* edition Gronovius does not appear to have entertained a favourable opinion.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1664-69. Amst. 1684. 8vo.

J. F. Gronovius was the editor of these editions, which contain his own notes and those of various commentators: the *last* is the best. Gronovius, by the assistance of six ancient MSS. and his own sagacious conjectures, has improved the text in many places, and given some ingenious and successful explanations of difficult passages. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 21. Dr. Harwood says that he has twice read through the last edition, but greatly laments that we have not a better: "No classic," says he, "requires a collation of MSS. and an improved edition, so much as Plautus.

MILLERI. Berol. 1755. 8vo. 3 vols.

A neat and truly excellent edition: to be numbered among the very best of those of the editor. The text is chiefly that of Gronovius. The third volume may be considered quite a repertory of literature relating to Plautus: including a Lexicon Plautinum. Klügling, *Addit.* 1819, p. 15, gives a very favourable character of this edition.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1760. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition was compiled chiefly by *Enoc. Christ. August. Otho*; a good grammarian and critic, says Harles, who selected such parts of Gronovius's editions as he thought best

contributed to the improvement of the text, the illustration of the idiom, or the explanation of the more difficult passages of the author. Ernesti wrote the preface, giving some account of the editions of Plautus. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 214. Harwood observes, "*execrable paper, but an excellent edition.*"

FOULIS. Glasg. 1763. 8vo. 3 vols.

A very elegant edition, formed on the best Variorum of 1684, by Gronovius.

VULPIORUM. Patav. 1764. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition was preceded by a neat and correct one of the Vulpii (Anthony and Jeremy) in 1725, but which is not to be put in competition with the present for critical sagacity, or quantity of valuable materials. Both the editions by the Vulpii are formed chiefly on that of Taubmann, and contain an "Index rariorum Dictionum et obsoletarum loquendi Formularum dilucide explicatarum."

———. Bipont. 1779-88. 8vo. 2 vols.

The first of these Bipont editions, which, if I mistake not, is the earliest of the Bipont classics, is formed principally on the second edition of the Vulpii; the text, without notes, is preceded by an account of editions taken chiefly from Ernesti: annexed is an "Index rarioris et obsoletæ Latinitatis." The *second* edition is greatly preferable to the first, not only from its typographical beauty, but from having the text corrected by BRUNCK, who sent the editors a copy of Plautus "in veritatem antiquam restitutum." The assistance Brunck afforded the editors, is stated by them in their "Admonition to the Reader" (preceding the Index of Editions) in very grateful terms. The critical student may regret the absence of copious notes and commentaries; but when he reflects that the text

has been corrected by such a scholar as Brunck, he will know how to appreciate it; and be contented to refer to the able and excellent *annotations* of Camerarius, Lambinus, and Taubmannus. This second Bipont edition is printed with less meagre types than are the generality of the Latin Bipont classics.

SCHMIEDERI. Gottingæ. 1804. 8vo. 2 vols.

From the Proëmium of Schmieder it appears that he was induced to follow principally (though not rigidly or literally) the authority of Gronovius, in the formation of the text. In his Commentary he has endeavoured, for the use of students, to express succinctly the material remarks of former commentators. The first volume contains the text of Plautus, with an "Index memorabilium" the second, the commentary or notes, which are selected with judgment, and explain many difficult passages of the author. The edition is neatly printed, and should be in the library of every admirer of Plautus. There are copies on *fine paper*.

BOTHII. Berol. 1809. 8vo. 4 vols.

A beautiful and truly admirable edition; especially in the adjusting of the metre of Plautus. All the more distinguished and ancient editions, and some few MSS. for the first time, have been consulted; so that the text is restored to its pristine purity in a number of places. The 4th volume comprehends the annotations. A copy of this edition," new and very neat," is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the last catalogue of Mr. Hayes.

Of the plays of Plautus, *separately* published, the list is very copious; but although these editions may be popular abroad, they are not so at home. The labours of HERMAN, LINDEMANN, BOSSCHA, C. E. SCHNEIDER, DANZ, GOELLER, and BORHECK are among the most conspicuous for accuracy of emendation and copiousness of illustration.

PLINIUS SENIOR. A. D. 75.

I. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1469. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. If there be one book more than another, which, of its kind and extent, may be considered a MIRACLE of ART in the early annals of printing, I should pronounce it to be the volume now under consideration. The elegance of the Roman type, the regularity of the press-work, the strength and tint of the paper, the breadth of the margin, and the quantity of text which each page exhibits, afford, altogether, a perfect picture of ancient typography. This panegyric will not be considered extravagant by those, whose good fortune it may have been to turn over the leaves of Lord Spencer's copy of this extraordinary production: a copy, which has never yet been equalled, and which, as it has rough leaves throughout, cannot be surpassed.* It was obtained by the late Mr. A. Horn, from the monastery of St. Emmeram at Ratisbon. Perhaps the copy, next in magnitude and condition, is that in the library of Dr. W. Hunter at Glasgow. On the other hand, if the exquisite art manifested in this volume be to be witnessed with every imaginary advantage, the reader is invited to an inspection of that most beautiful copy of it, UPON VELLUM, which is in the royal library at Paris. It

[* I may say with perfect justice that I have seen more than a dozen copies of this Editio Princeps—and some of them of reputed size and splendour—but NOT ONE that could be compared with the above. To give some notion of it, the reader should be informed that Lord Spencer's *previous* copy was that which Count Reviczky had purchased at the sale of Camus de Limare's library, in 1786, for 3000 livres. His Lordship disposed of it at a sale of duplicates about twenty years ago. Dr. Askew's copy, so much extolled by Dr. Harwood, produced only the sum of 22*l*. It was sold among some Museum duplicates, and was a very indifferent copy.]

is beyond all praise. I saw a second SIMILAR copy in the Imperial library at Vienna, but of inferior size and beauty. *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii. 271 ; iii. 498. The latter I presume to be the copy of which Brotier (*Præf.* p. xv.) speaks in such warm terms.

Reverting more particularly to the volume under description, it may be observed that it is the *second* book printed by John de Spira; and that his name appears only to *three*. A full page has 50 lines, and a perfect copy 352 leaves. It also appears from Meerman's *Orig. Typogr.* (vol. i. p. 15, note *ag*) that it was printed in the short space of three months; and from the verses at the end of V. de Spira's edition of St. Austin De Civitate Dei, 1470, it is clear that only 100 copies were printed. Notwithstanding such a paucity of copies, I should not pronounce the editio princeps of the Elder Pliny to be a volume of the first degree of rarity. For an ample and accurate account of it,* consult the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 253. It is in almost every public and private library of importance ; and among the latter, the copies in the library of Mr. Grenville, and of the late Mr. Cracherode, are of great beauty. Mr. Heber possesses it, and a most beautiful one is in the possession of F. H. Standish, Esq. At Oxford, besides the copy in the Bodleian, there is one in the library of Magdalen college. Lord Spencer's duplicate copy, obtained from the purchase of the Duke di Cassano's library, was sold in 1821 for 39*l.* 18*s.* It was fine and perfect. A copy belong-

* For want of Greek characters, the printer was obliged to supply a Greek passage by these barbarous words: Xaxilipcui canece comai coe kpturae trata una ciezica "fol. 61. rev. In the Roman impression of the subseqnent year, 1470, the passage is thus: *ναυσικρατης τισαμένον αθηναος ανεθηκεν.*" *Ibid.* The Bipont editors thus observe of this work, from Rezzonicus: "Vitiose expressa multa, sed tamen multa *meliora quam in aliis editionibus;* unde ad textum Plinii constituendum necessaria est." Consult Ernesti, *Fabr, B. L.* t. ii. 186.

ing to the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. was sold at the sale of his library in 1824 for 35*l.* 14*s.*

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1470. Folio.

Editio Secunda. This edition was comparatively unknown to the more ancient bibliographers and collectors. Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 48-52 has dwelt at length upon some topics arising out of it, but is comparatively brief in the account of the edition itself. The editor was the Bishop of Aleria, whose prefatory epistle to Pope Paul II. is on the recto of the first leaf: and from its commencement, it would seem that the author of it had no knowledge of the previous impression. Consult the extract as given in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 257. The preliminary matter occupies the first 21 leaves: on the recto of folio 22, the text of the 2d book of Pliny begins. A full page has 46 lines. The titles to the several chapters are printed in lower case letter. The colophon is on the recto of the 367th and last leaf. Till the publication of M. Van Praet's catalogue of the books upon vellum in the royal library of France, I had supposed that Lord Spencer's truly magnificent copy of this edition, UPON VELLUM, was *unique*; but I find that a similar copy—apparently, however, of less splendour and amplitude—is at Paris; and that it had been formerly the identical copy of Paul II. His Lordship's copy came from the library of the Cordeliers at Verona: See Laire's *Index Libror.* vol. i. p. 314. The intrinsic value of this edition is well described in Ernesti's *Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. p. 187. Copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries. Mr. Heber also possesses it. The copy belonging to the late Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart. was sold at the sale of his library for 14*l.*

JENSON. Venet. 1472. Folio.

Editio Tertia. If the editio princeps of this work, by I. de

Spira, be considered as the chef d'œuvre of the press of that artist, so is the present production the chef d'œuvre of the press of *Jenson*. As a Latin volume, printed in the XVth century, there is nothing which surpasses it. The type is yet more elegantly formed than I. de Spira's, and the spacing of the lines and register of the page are more skilfully exact. But whoever is desirous of possessing it in a *very fine* state, has a right to be fastidious; since it is a book of comparatively common occurrence, and ordinary copies may be obtained at very ordinary prices. It is also, comparatively, common UPON VELLUM. I have seen five copies of this description: that at Paris, that in the Imperial library at Vienna, the copy in the possession of the late Sir M. M. Sykes,* that in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and the copy belonging to Mr. Standish, purchased of Messrs. Payne and Foss. The descriptions of the first three copies are already before the public.† Of the *last* copy, here mentioned, and which had been preserved in the Gradenigo family, at Venice, up to the period of its acquisition in 1823, it is impossible to speak in too commendatory terms. Its size, beauty, and condition, render it a perfect membranaceous gem. The binding, by C. Lewis, is worthy in all respects of the splendour of the volume. Consult the *Cat. des Livr. Impr. sur Vélin dans la Bibl. du Roi*, vol. iii. p. 51, for other copies.

It may be here as well to observe (before I notice a few copies upon paper) that a full page of text contains 50 lines, and that the volume, to be complete, should have 355 leaves. Of copies upon paper, the largest which I ever saw—but which is unluckily injured, and a little wormed, at the beginning—is

* This copy, so magnificent in its dimensions, had unfortunately one leaf (the 1st of the 2nd book) upon paper. It had belonged to Lord Oxford and Count Macarthy: and produced at the sale of Sir Mark's library, 72*l.* 9*s.*

† *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 366. *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii 293, 498.

in the public library at Cambridge. Lord Spencer's copy is also of magnificent dimensions, and very clean throughout. This book is in almost all our public and private libraries of distinction. In very fine condition, a copy may be worth 12*l.* 12*s.*

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1473. Folio.

This edition is perhaps of rarer occurrence than either of the two immediately preceding; but it is supposed to exhibit a pretty large harvest of errata, owing either to the carelessness of the transcriber of the copy (Perottus) or to the superintendent of the press, Brotheus. It does not occur in the catalogues of our older collections, and was unknown to Harwood. Consult Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 129; Maittaire, vol. i. p. 325; Panzer, vol. ii. p. 437; and *Bibl. Harleian.* vol. iii. no. 874; which latter copy "had MS. references throughout, and was one of the most beautiful to be met with." The first 25 leaves of this edition are occupied by preliminary matter. In the whole, there are 397 leaves, a full page containing 46 lines. See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 260, for further details. My friend the Rev. Mr. H. Drury possesses the Macarthy copy (a very fine one, in morocco binding) of this edition; and a fine one is marked at 12*l.* 12*s.* by Mr. Bohn.

*** It is here necessary to correct an error in the preceding edition of this work, which specified an impression of Pliny of the date of 1476, as if that impression were in the *Latin* tongue: whereas it is in the *Italian* language, and was the performance of the famous LANDINO. The printer was Jenson. My object is not to specify *translations;* but, if any exception to this general rule might be admitted, it would be on the present occasion—in which the performance, alluded to, is of the most splendid description, and yields in no respect to its precursor, executed by the same typographical artist, in 1472. Of this magnificent volume, containing 413 leaves, with 50

lines in a full page, M. Van Praet enumerates *eight* copies UPON VELLUM. Of these, I have seen four : that in the royal library at Paris, that in the public library at Cambridge, the Cassano copy, and that in Lord Spencer's library which had belonged to Lord Oxford and Count M^c^Carthy. Of these copies, the last is the largest and perhaps the preferable; but the Cambridge copy exhibits a remarkably brilliant taste in the illumination of the capital initials. I learn that a very fine similar copy is in the library of Mr. Coke at Holkham. The Cassano copy, wanting one leaf, produced only 32*l.* 6*s.* at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates in 1821. It was in other respects fair and beautiful; but rather small. Of copies upon paper, perhaps the finest in the world is that in the royal library at Paris. See *Bibliogr. Tour*, vol. ii. p. 274.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. 1476. Fol.

According to Ernesti, this edition is formed on the basis of Jenson's, but it is corrected in many places by *Beroaldus*, who superintended its publication, and whose epistle appears at the end of the work. An elegant copy was purchased at the Pinelli sale, no. 6666, for 4*l.* This Parma edition was succeeded by two others, in 1480 and 1481 : which were printed by PORTILIA. The edition of 1480 (for which see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 263) has a few typographical errors of the first amended, and the name and epistle of Beroaldus omitted. The third of 1481 is merely a reimpression of the second. These Parma editions are valuable. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 189.

To this account of the early editions of Pliny may be added the *Castigationes Plinianæ* HERMOLAI BARBARI,* Romæ,

* Beroaldus is said to have corrected 5000 errors in these "Castigationes Plinianæ Barbari." See Mazzuchelli *Scrittori d'Ital.* vol. ii. pt. i. p. 260, as cited by Harles in his Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom. Of the reprint

fol. 1492-3; a work, says Mr. Roscoe, "which entitles the author to rank with the most successful restorers of learning." Lor. de Medici, ch. x. *note* x.*

Benedicti. Venet. 1507. Folio.

The editor was Alexander Benedict, a Venetian physician, who took great pains in collating a very ancient MS. In the margin are some doubtful readings; at the end are others, followed by an "Index Rerum." The "*Castigationes Hermolai Barbari*" are to be found in some copies. This edition was reprinted in 1510, sine loc. et typog. Venet 1513 et 1516, but without the "*Castigationes*, &c." Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 191-2.

Bellocirii. Paris. 1532. Folio.

A very beautiful edition; its short and elegant preface is highly spoken of by Rezzonicus in his *Disquisitiones Plinianæ*. See an interesting account of this work in the Edit. Bipont. It is compiled chiefly from the Parisian editions of Budæus. Ernesti, who gives an animated and highly favourable description of its merits, thus concludes: "It would be worth the while of any future editor of Pliny to examine well this curious edition, which is now become as rare as it is valuable; for few editors of Pliny have noticed it, and Rezzonicus was able to find only two copies of it in Spain, and not a single one in Italy. According to Rezzonicus, the *real name* of the editor

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of Barbarus's Castigations of Pliny, at Haganoe, in 1518, folio, there is a very superb copy UPON VELLUM in the royal library at Paris; which came from the collection of Count d'Agala. See *Cat.* &c. of M. Van Praet, vol. iv. p. 52.

* Chevillier has given us a lively and interesting account of the errors attending the early editions of Pliny, the Naturalist. *L'Orig. de l'Imprim.* p. 190, &c.

was DANESIUS, for the preface is to be found among the "Opuscula Danesii." *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 194. In the Bibl. Menarsian. no. 461, this work is styled "editio nitidissima."

PAUL MANUTIUS. Venet. 1535, &c. 8vo. 4 vols.

In Ædibus ALDI. "Edition fort belle, peu commune, et recherchée avec raison de ceux qui aiment les éditions de cet imprimeur." De Bure, no. 1465. The second volume is supposed to have been printed before the first, and is dated 1535; the fourth volume contains the Index, and is dated 1538. When the four volumes are found complete, this edition is considered rather valuable, and is called by Renouard 'rare et précieuse.' This edition sometimes bears date 1540, &c. It is the same work, with the three frontispieces to the first three volumes, and the two last pages of the two first, reprinted. Renouard possesses the 4th volume in an uncut state. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. i. p. 244. *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 274. From this latter authority we learn that a copy of the first three volumes only, is upon LARGE PAPER in the Magliabecchi library at Florence. A similar copy, was sold at the sale of Meerman's library. Lord Braybrooke has also a similar copy, without the 4th volume—from which it would seem that the Index was never printed in this form. Lord Spencer possesses the third volume only on large paper.

MANUTIUS printed an edition of Pliny in fol. 1559; which contained nearly the same index as appeared in the octavo edition; and which has the corrections and annotations of *Gelenius* from the Lyons edition in 1548, in fol. A very beautiful edition was published at Lyons in 1553, not known to the Bipont editors, but mentioned by Fabricius in *Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 616.

FEYERABENDT. Francof. ad. Mœn. 1582. Folio.

The bookseller and publisher, Sigismund Feyerabendt, was one of the most eminent, and I may add extraordinary, men of his age. He was an artist, and a Patron of art: and some of the wood cuts in this edition are as bold and spirited as they are singular. They are the performances of various masters; and some of them are repeated. Those at pages 22, 26, 85, and 165 are of peculiar merit: and confirm what is said of the wood cuts of this period in the third day of the *Bibliographical Decameron.* The "castigations" of Gelenius from the edition of 1535, followed by a copious index, close this curious volume. Mr. Bohn, who possesses a copy of it, queries whether the cuts be by Juste Ammon?

CRISPINUS. Genev. 1631. Folio.

A work beyond all praise; but in no subsequent edition has its merits been sufficiently appreciated. If a more attentive investigation of earlier editions and MSS, of Pliny, with the emendations of Dalecamp (who published his edition in fol. Lugd. 1587,) and the variæ lectiones of *Gelenius* and *Pintianus*, were added to this Geneva edition, nothing perhaps more perfect could be reasonably desired. See Bipont. Edit. *Not. lit.* edit. 1631.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1635. 12mo. 3 vols.

The editor was J. DE LAET, who has given a few unimportant notes at the end. The text is that of Salmasius, and is considered to be very correct. This is the only duodecimo edition of the Elder Pliny ever published by the Elzevir family, and its beauty is a theme of extraordinary commendation by the French bibliographers. M. Renouard, who is supposed to have the finest known copy of it—and which copy cost him about 10*l.* of our money—is minute and interesting.

Bibl. d'un Amateur, vol. i. p. 244. But a notice not less interesting is found in the *Essai sur les Elzévirs*, p. 36-8; 69. A copy of this Pliny (executed by Bonaventure and Abraham Elzevir) preserved in the important library of M. Huzard, shews us the pains taken by the printer, for the correction of the text. This copy has the text printed only on one side, and the blank side is pasted on paper of a folio form; each folio page having two columns of text. The margins, which contain plentiful corrections, evince the solicitude of the printers in obtaining an accurate text. This is doubtless a curious typographical anecdote.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1669. 8vo. 3 vols.

Also printed by the Elzevirs. This edition is called "emendatissima" by Ernesti, and contains, in the last volume, various select readings and annotations of learned men, including many of Salmasius.* The edition of 1669 is indeed a very excellent one, and is now both scarce and valuable. It comprehends the commentaries of all preceding editors, from Hermolaus Barbarus to Is. Vossius, and the "variæ lectiones" of many MSS. accurately described in the margin of each page. The notes of J. F. GRONOVIUS accompany it. The edition, says the Bipont editors, used to be attributed to Gronovius; but it seems he only made the publishers a present of the notes which he had written in the margin of his own copy of Pliny. These notes were not given till the first twenty books of Pliny were struck off. A fine copy of this Elzevir Variorum edition of Pliny is worth three or four guineas in fine condition and binding.

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* Salmasius published his "*Exercitat. Plinianæ in Solinum*," Paris. ap. Drouart. fol. 2 vols. Hardouin says, that "they contain many things very learnedly explained, many things quite foreign to the illustration of Pliny, and that whatever good or probable observations occur, are taken 'ex *alienis hortis*'."

HARDUINI. Paris. 1685. 4to. 5 vols.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1723. Fol. 3 vols.

Of these editions, by the celebrated Father Hardouin, the first was published "in Usum Delphini," and will be noticed in its proper place. The second edition of 1723, is by far the more copious, splendid, and critical performance. In forming the text, fifteen MSS. were consulted, but only eight of them collated; the excerpta of the remaining seven MSS. were given us by former editors. Explanatory notes are placed under the text, and critical ones are inserted at the end of each book. "I have remarked," says Ernesti, "many vicious readings in the text, common to the modern editions of this author, but which, by comparing them with the more ancient impressions, might have been easily corrected: this, and many other faults, from the magnitude of the undertaking, may be excused." Ernesti further remarks, "Boni utique multum est, imprimis per comparationem Plinii cumlocis scriptorum, e quibus profecit atque hausit sua, numos multos ad illustrandum allatos, &c. &c. Multa loca etiam male correxit, et in numis interpretandis valde deliravit." The work concludes with an Index Emendationum, Index Geographicus, Index Personarum, et Index Verborum et Sententiarum. *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 198-9.

Hardouin was sharply attacked, on the publication of this work, by Crevier, the editor of Livy; an account of whose two letters on the subject, with Hardouin's reply, may be seen in the *New Memoirs of Literature,* vol. iii. and iv. Crevier afterwards published a third letter. This edition is upon the whole a very erudite and valuable performance, and may be considered as one of the most useful and extensive works by which the genius and writings of Pliny have been illustrated. The student should possess, as a necessary appendix, Hardouin's tract "De Numis antiquis Urbium et Populorum."

Of this voluminous edition some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and about *two* or *three* UPON VELLUM. This latter circumstance has unaccountably escaped De Bure. The copies on large paper are not very rare. At Dr. Askew's sale, no. 2813, a copy ON VELLUM was purchased for the Duke de la Valliere, for 42*l.*; at the sale of that nobleman's books this very copy was sold again to Count M'Carthy for 1190 livres; and at the sale of the Count's books for 900 francs only.*

FRANZII. Lipsiæ. 1778-91. 8vo. 10 vols.

This is a very excellent and critical edition of Pliny. It contains many emendations of Hardouin's text, and its judicious notes and useful indexes render it a performance of great critical value. Those who are anxious to peruse the pages of Pliny, will resort to this elaborate edition, and will esteem themselves fortunate in possessing the *fine paper copies* of it, as the common paper wears a most wretched and forbidding aspect. At a sale of the duplicates of Mr. Heathcote's books in 1803, no. 994, a fine paper copy, in elegant binding, was sold for 5*l.* 12*s.*

BROTIERII. Paris. 1779. 12mo. 6 vols.

Beautifully printed by BARBOU. "It is said that this edition of Pliny by the celebrated Brotier, the late editor of Tacitus, contains above two thousand corrections, which had escaped the learned researches of Father Hardouin." Harwood. This work is not noticed by the Bipont editors. It is now very rare.†

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* See the *Cat. de Livres imprim. sur Vélin*, &c. vol. i. p. 263, for the identification of the remaining two copies upon vellum. The printer was Coustelier; but there is little temptation in the vellum copies.

[† M. Renouard informs us that Brotier not being able to incorporate all his notes upon Pliny in this edition, intended to publish an edition

———. Bipont. 1783. 8vo. 6 vols.

This is a very elegant edition, containing the text of Hardouin, with a new "Index Rerum et Verborum." Prefixed to the body of the work, in the first volume, there is an account of the various editions of Pliny, which is executed in a careful and correct manner. It is considered as one of the most popular of the Bipont Latin classics.

PLINIUS JUNIOR. A. D. 110.

1. Epistolæ.

Carbonis. ——. 1471. Fol.

Editio Princeps. This is a very elegant and uncommon work, *without name of printer or place.* The editor was Ludovicus Carbo,* and as he was accustomed to correct the work for the press of Valdarfer, there is good reason to suppose it was executed by this printer at Venice. See Maittaire. t. i. 302; De Bure, no. 4115; Cat. de la Valliere, no. 4436; and Bibl. Crevenn. no. 5595. A sumptuous copy of this first edition, with the Greek passages inserted in fine writing, was purchased at La Valliere's sale, by Count Revickzky, for 802 livres: and is now in Lord Spencer's collection. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 106. This very copy is fully

in 4to. as a companion to his Tacitus. These inedited notes of Brotier are supposed to be yet in existence, and to have survived the calamities which befel his nephew, the Abbé Brotier. *Bibl. d'un Amateur,* vol. i. p. 245.]

* Mr. Beloe says,† speaking of Carbo being the corrector of the press, that "it is not very probable such a person should dedicate, or write the dedication of the book, to an illustrious prince:" but it must be remembered that *Erasmus* corrected the press for *Froben*—and who was more competent to write an elegant and appropriate dedication than "such a person" as Erasmus?

† Anecdotes of Literature, vol. i. 121.

described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 264-6. A copy is in the Cracherode collection and another is in the Bodleian library. It is a volume of uncommon occurrence; especially when containing the Epistle of Carbo, which is generally missing or supplied by MS. Mr. Bohn marks a fine copy of it at 20*l.*

SCHURENER DE BOPARDIA. Romæ. ——. Fol.

Editio secunda: *sine anno, loco, et typographo.** From the account of Audiffredi, who saw four copies of it, this work seems evidently the production of the above printer at Rome, about the year 1474. This edition was unknown to every bibliographer before Audiffredi, and has escaped both Harwood and the Bipont editors. It contains nine books of the Epistles. See Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 164; Denis, *Suppl.* p. 640, who borrows his account from the foregoing authority. A copy of this extraordinarily rare work was in the Bibl. Crevenn. no. 5596, but was *bought in* at the sale.

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* The Bipont editors specify *three* editions *sine anno, loco, et typographo.* The *first* is supposed by Fabricius and Ernesti to have been executed in Germany at the dawn of the typographic art, and consequently to have been the editio princeps of this author: but Count Revickzky, who was in possession of this very work, formerly belonging to Ernesti, informs us, that it could not have been printed before 1474, as it has *signatures,* which seldom or never occur before that period: he further observes, that its *not being printed in Gothic letters,* is a pretty clear proof of the edition *not* having been executed *in Germany,* as, in that country, they almost invariably made use of the Gothic letters in the fifteenth century. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 107. The *second* edition specified by the Bipont editors, appears to have been printed at *Milan,* in 1482 (on the authority of Saxius,) along with the PANEGYRIC of Pliny; though Arntzenius and Schwartz have referred it to the period of 1476. The *third* edition is somewhat of later date, as the text of the Panegyric, contained in it, seems an exact copy of that in the preceding Milan edition. See Edit. Bipont. Not. lit. p. xxxix. *Bibl. Spencer,* vol. ii. 268. Consult the latter work (p. 271) respecting an edition printed in Gothic letters with the spurious date of 1469.

MORAVUS. Neapol. 1476. Folio.

A rare and very beautiful edition, which Ernesti says corresponds exactly with the one, sine ann. loc. et typog. supposed by him to have been printed in Germany. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 411; De Bure, no. 4116; Bibl. Crevenn. no. 5597. Audiffredi observes that Ernesti is wrong in saying this edition contains but *eight* books: he himself saw two copies of it, and found it to contain, as well as the Roman edition of 1490, *nine* books. On consulting Ernesti, it appears that he spoke more decidedly of the ancient *German* edition (which was in his own possession) containing eight books; and as this Neapolitan edition in general corresponded with it, he observed, "Hinc intelligitur priorem, certe Neapolitanam, habere tantum *libros octo*." Consult also Panzer, t. ii. 157. A particular description of this beautiful and desirable volume (which is supposed to contain the parent text of Pliny's Panegyric upon Trajan) will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 267. A copy of it at the sale of Sir M. Sykes's library was sold for 8*l.* 8*s.*

PHIL. DE LAVAGNA. Mediol. 1478. Folio.

This is a work of no common occurrence, but I apprehend of no particular value. It is noticed by Maittaire, t. i. 387; Saxius, *Hist. Lit. Typ. Mediol.* 569; and the Bipont editors, *Not. lit.* p. xi.; who specify an edition printed at *Treviso* in 1483, which was communicated to them by the celebrated Laney, then Prefect of the library of the Elector Palatine at Manheim.

In examining the catalogued libraries of our greatest collectors I find but very few editions of the *Younger Pliny* in the fifteenth century.

Aldus. Venet. 1508-1518. 8vo.

Containing *ten* books, with many Epistles never before published: It has also the *Panegyric.* These are the only editions of Pliny's Epistles that ever issued from the Aldine press, although bibliographers have erroneously mentioned an edition of 1504. The edition of 1508 is curious from being the first work in which the subscription announces the *partnership of Aldus, and his father-in-law Asulanus.* It is compiled from some MSS. which Mocenigo brought from France to Italy, and which Aldus says are "not only very correct, but which one would suppose to be as ancient as the time of Pliny himself." Ernesti informs us, that the text of these Aldine editions has been severely attacked by *Sichardus,* in his edition of 1542, 8vo. printed by Cratandrus. The edition of 1518 is merely a reimpression of the first of 1508, with a few typographical errors corrected. Consult *L'Imp. des Alde,* t. i. 126, 195; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 413; Edit. Bipont. xliii.-xlvi.; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 58-59. An elegant copy of the first Aldine edition was purchased at Dr. Askew's sale, for His Majesty. In the royal library at Paris, there is a copy in red morocco binding, which had belonged to Grolier; and a similar copy, in blue morocco binding, is in the possession of Renouard.

Schurerus published a quarto edition at Strasburgh in 1514, which contains a pompous title-page, but is nothing more than a reimpression of the first Aldine edition.

H. Stephanus. Paris. 1581. 8vo. Genev. 1591.

These are elegant and valuable editions, especially the last, which contains various readings in the margin, and is enriched with the notes of Catauchus. It was reprinted by Paul Stephen at Geneva, in 4to. and 8vo. forms, 1599, 1600-1604, 1611. According to Maittaire, the *first* edition has *no year, place,* or *printer's name.* A very elegant epistle of Franc.

Modius to Stephen, on the publication of his first edition of Pliny, may be seen in the *Vit. Steph.* p. 422 : for the second edition, consult p. 453. See also Edit. Bipont. LI-II.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1640. 12mo.

With the *Panegyric.* An accurate and beautiful little edition. It has a few various readings at the end, and was reprinted in 1653, under the care of BOXHORN, who wrote a preface, and gave an index of some various readings, but added no notes. Edit. Bipont. *Not. Lit.* LVI-VIII.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1669. 8vo.

"This," says Dr. Harwood, "is one of the scarcest and most valuable of the octavo Variorum classics. The text of Pliny is correct, and the select notes of VEENHYSEEN do great credit to his learning and judgment." Besides many notes of Veenhyseen, it contains some fresh ones by J. F. Gronovius; and whether we consider the elegance of its typography, the accuracy of the text, or perspicuity of the notes, we shall have equal reason to congratulate ourselves on the acquisition of so elegant and desirable an edition. See Edit. Bipont, p. LIX. A copy in fine condition is worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

THOMASII. Lipsiæ. 1675. 8vo.

A very excellent edition; containing the learned prolegomena of Thomasius, concerning Pliny and those who have illustrated his works. It has also some select variorum notes, and the unpublished ones of Barthius. It was reprinted Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1686; Lipsiæ, 8vo. 1695.

HEARNII. Oxon. 1703. 8vo.

In this very respectable edition the text is formed on the basis of the Elzevir of 1640. Of the Epistles, the editor consulted three MSS.; but he was unassisted by a single MS.

of the Panegyric; although he was fortunate enough to find a copy of the Aldine and Stephen's edition, in the Bodleian library, with a quantity of various manuscript readings in the margin: in Stephen's editions, the readings were inserted by Jos. Scaliger. In this Oxford edition of 1703, the notes of Hearne are very short. The Life of Pliny was written by Massonus. It was reprinted, considerably enlarged, at Amst. 8vo. 1709. See Edit. Bipont. LXIII. There are copies on LARGE PAPER.

LONGOLII. Amst. 1734. 4to.

This is a very critical and elaborate edition, calculated for those who wish to enter minutely into all the niceties of grammatical construction and historical illustration. No pains have been spared to collect whatever information the more ancient editions could afford, and the elegant Epistles of Pliny have here received as large a portion of classical commentary as was ever contained in any publication of an author whose writings were equally confined. The work was begun and chiefly compiled by CORTIUS; but, on his death, his pupil Longolius put the finishing stroke to the undertaking, adding a great number of his own notes and emendations. This elaborate edition contains the prefaces of *Huantinus* (Veronæ, 4to. 1502,) *Aldus*, and *Stephen* (Edit. 1591:) it also comprehends *six indexes*, of which, say the Bipont editors, the first is composed with the absurd minuteness of the Delphin ones. Dr. Harwood speaks highly of this work, and it is called by Ernesti "luculenta et optima editio." See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 416: Edit. Bipont. LXV-VI.

GESNERI. Lipsiæ. 1739-70-1805. 8vo.

These editions, which contain also the *Panegyric*, are very sensible and excellent ones; less calculated for the critic than that of Longolius, but affording to the curious student much

judicious matter, with appropriate illustrations of the text: the edition of 1770 is the preferable one, as it contains some additional information by Gesner himself, which he wrote in the margin of his former one; and which, on his death, was inserted by *G. A. Ernesti*, with an elegant and critical epistle by J. A. Ernesti.* But by much the most valuable and complete is the *last edition*, of 1805, under the editorial care of SCHAEFFER.

———. Bipont. 1789. 8vo. 2 vols.

With the *Panegyric*. The first volume of this edition presents us with a life of the author by Cellarius, with Gesner's annotations thereon; a very valuable Notitia literaria; and an Index of Writers praised by Pliny. The text is formed after the best editions. It has no notes, and is not printed in a manner very pleasing to the eye.

PAYNE. Lond. 1790. 8vo.

Edited by the late Rev. HENRY HOMER. This is one of the most beautiful and correct editions of the text of Pliny that has ever appeared. Those who have neither opportunity nor means of purchasing preceding editions, unaccompanied by notes, may rest contented with this truly elegant pocket volume; in which the accuracy of the text, and beauty of the typography, reflect great credit on both editor and printer. It is published by Mr. Payne the bookseller; whose name *only* appears in the title-page. All the works edited by Mr. Homer are without his name.

GIERIGII. Lipsiæ. 1806. 8vo. 2 vols.

Containing the *Panegyric* also. This edition seems to

* The GLASGOW edition in 4to. and 12mo. 1751, is an elegant and esteemed edition.

have been compiled with considerable care—the editor tells us that, in examining previous editions, he found the greater part of them to be reimpressions of the errors of each other. The second volume contains a useful "Clavis Pliniana," and some excellent critical notes—in which the substance of the remarks of former critics and philologists is in general very happily exhibited. The copies of this edition on FINE PAPER are extremely beautiful.

TITZII. Lipsiæ. 1823. 8vo.

"After a newly discovered and most excellent MS. at Prague, with a collation of other known MSS. and editions." The preface, which dwells chiefly upon the size, beauty, and intrinsic excellence of this famous MS. is full of interest. Titze describes the MS. as immense—scarcely able to be carried by one pair of hands—written on the purest vellum: but the Epistles of Pliny appear at the end of it—with scarcely any space or preparatory introduction: all the previous matter being devoted to the text of the Elder Pliny. "What is of the most essential importance, (says Titze) this MS. is greatly preferable to every one I have seen." The editor conceives that, with a very small intervention of time, this may be traced to a copy nearly coeval with the Younger Pliny. In all respects, therefore, this is an edition of very great importance. The critical notes, at the end, occupy a fourth part of the book. The common paper is most repulsive: rendering the perusal of the text a painful effort.

II. PANEGYRICUS.

PUTEOLANI. ——. 1476. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: without place or printer's name. Panzer, t. iv. 15, refers us to Schwarz's index of editions (Edit. Schwarz. p. 733.) Consult Edit Bipont. p. XXXVIII.

Count Revickzky informs us, that it is an exceedingly rare book, and little known to bibliographers. It appears, from its beautiful type, to have been printed at Milan, by Phil. de Lavagnia. At the end of it is distinctly dated MCCCCLXXVI. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 108: which copy is now in Lord Spencer's collection. *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 267. This work is very valuable from containing the *editio princeps* of PETRONIUS ARBITER: a circumstance which, till lately, had escaped all the editors of this latter author.

The Panegyric of Trajan, by Pliny, was printed in many of the early editions of the *Epistles*.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1675. 8vo.

This is called the *best* Variorum edition of the Panegyric; it contains some hitherto unpublished notes of Baudius, and is neatly printed.

ARNTZENII. Amst. 1738. 4to.

"The edition of Arntzenius," says Ernesti, "is to be commended for its excerpta from many manuscript works, and for inserting the learned conjectures of N. Heinsius and Perizonius: it has also many judicious notes selected from former editions, with many good ones by Arntzenius himself. The only fault of it consists in defending too pertinaciously the common readings." *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 423.

SCHWARZII. Norimb. 1746. 4to.

This is emphatically and properly called the *editio optima* of the Panegyric. Its great merits are so well known in the classical world, that it may not be necessary to enter minutely into a description of it. It is said that Longolius's edition of the Epistles owes a great part of its excellence to some useful hints and emendations which Schwarz threw out in his proposals for printing the present work. The eulogy which has

been conferred on the edition of Longolius may be well bestowed on this of Schwarz. It is a masterly performance, and contains every thing curious and useful relating to the subject of the author. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and are both scarce and dear.

GIERIGII. Lips. 1796. 8vo.

An excellent edition: and by no means superseded by the copious one of Schwarz. A critical examination of MSS. appears to have been instituted, and the notes are copious and instructive. It is a sorrily printed volume, even on writing paper.

PLUTARCHUS. A. C. 120.

I. OPERA OMNIA.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1572. 8vo. 13 vols. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is the first edition of the *entire* works of Plutarch, which came out in 6 vols. Gr. The Latin translation, by Cruserius and others, was added afterwards; making, in the whole, 12 or 13 volumes. De Bure, no. 6079, informs us, that the *thirteenth volume* ("Plutarchi Vitarum comparatarum Appendix,") although frequently wanting, and containing the notes of H. Stephen and other learned men, is absolutely necessary to make the set complete. With respect to the critical merits of this edition, Dr. Harwood says, that he read it through with attention, and judged it to be one of the most correct books that great man (H. Stephen) ever published. This criticism is opposed by the opinion of Xylander (Præf. t. ii. Edit. Frankfort.) and Reiske (Præf. t. i. et Animadversiones, &c. t. ii. 116.) Stephen has undoubtedly

which he employed; though many passages are rashly and hastily given without the authority of MSS. or prior editions. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 206; Freytag's *Analect.* p. 900, &c. "The edition of Henry Stephen, the most portable and convenient one which has yet appeared, abounds with vacant spaces which that editor was unable to fill up, and with corruptions so glaring and fatal as to defy the utmost license of conjectural emendation." *Edinb. Review*, April, 1803.

This edition is neither scarce nor dear. A copy of it in morocco binding may be had for *3l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*: in Bohn's Cat. p. 115. M. Renouard possesses the Greek text on LARGE PAPER, which may be considered a great curiosity.

CRUSERII. Francof. 1599. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by the successors of WECHEL. The first volume contains *the Lives*, with the version of Cruserius, accompanied with his notes, and those of Stephen and Xylander. The second volume contains *the Morals*, the version of Xylander, with his notes and those of some other learned men. Of the merits of this edition, neither Fabricius, Harwood, nor Harles, favours us with any opinion. It is not common.

WECHELII *Hæred.* Francof. 1605. Fol. Gr.

This edition, which contains notes and various readings, is called elegant and correct by Fabricius, in his *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 371. Harwood has not noticed it.

XYLANDRI.* Francof. 1620. 2 vols. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

RUALDI. Paris. 1624. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

In the *Frankfort* edition (the greater part of which Harles

* WILLIAM XYLANDER was born at Augsburg in 1532, of poor but

supposes to be a reimpression of the preceding of 1599) there appeared for the first time, the tract "*De Fluviorum Montiumque Nominibus*," with the version and notes of Mausacus, and remarks of various learned men. In the Epistola dedicatoria, says Harles, "multa tumida turgidaque scripserunt bibliopolæ, sed nihil quod ad intelligentiam consilii, subsidiorum, et rationis edit. pertineret." The various readings of this Franckfort edition are placed at the latter end of each volume, with the selection of readings which Vulcobius had written in the margin of the Aldine edition of the *Opuscula*, 159. Reiske has severely attacked these readings. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 206-7. The *Parisian* edition of 1624 is a magnificent* reimpression of the Frankfort; containing, in addition, Rualdus's Life of Plutarch, with his annotations on 72 remarkably corrupt passages. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 373; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 87. Although the character of Rualdus,

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reputable parents. He discovered from his infancy a love of letters; but this passion must speedily have been stifled had he not found an admirer and patron in one Wolfgang Relinger, a senator of Augsburg. By the care and liberality of this patron, he studied at various colleges, and in 1549 was sent to the university of Tubingen, and afterwards to that of Basil; both of which were in great repute at that period: here he made himself thorough master of the Greek and Latin languages. His translation of Dion Cassius (vide vol. i. p. 314,) and other productions of literature, which have probably now escaped us, procured him the chair of the Greek professorship at Heidelberg, in 1558. Excessive application to books, added, perhaps, to vexation of mind arising from indigent circumstances, put a period to his existence in 1576: aged 43 years. In the elegy at the end of his dedicatory epistle to Dion Cassius, Xylander informs us, that at eighteen he studied for fame—but at five-and-twenty, for bread. Besides Dion Cassius and Plutarch, this critic published an edition of Marcus Antoninus (vol. i. 267,) and Strabo (vide post.)

* Harwood calls the *Frankfort* edition "an excellent one; but the *Parisian* "very incorrect." Neither Fabricius nor Harles has spoken *unfavourably* of the Parisian edition.

as a Greek critic, does not stand very high in the opinion of Wyttenbach, yet as a learned commentator in matters of Roman Antiquity, it is entitled to considerable respect. At Dr. Askew's sale, no. 2820, a copy of the Parisian edition, on LARGE PAPER, was purchased by the late Mr. Cracherode, and is now in his collection deposited in the British Museum: it is a splendid copy. The large paper of Rualdus's edition of Plutarch's works has recently become neither scarce nor dear. It is usually an ornament in great private collections;* and one of this kind, in morocco binding, is at Althorp. A good copy of Rualdus's edition on ordinary paper cannot be obtained under 5*l.* 5*s.*

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1774, &c. 8vo. 12 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is the elaborate edition of Reiske, and is the second octavo publication of *all the works* of Plutarch. The first five volumes comprehend the *Lives*, on the basis of Bryan's edition of 1729, with the entire notes of Stephen, and some of those of Xylander, Palmer,† and Rualdus, accompanied by the annotations of Reiske himself. In the "*Opera moralia*," comprehending the next five volumes, the notes of Reiske are comparatively few; and the text was compiled by some literary friend, Reiske himself having died in August 1774. The two last volumes contain copious and useful indexes.

Reiske collated no MSS., but composed his edition (especially in the *Lives*) partly from investigating ancient ones, and partly from his own conjectures. In the "*Opera moralia*" the text is extremely corrupt and imperfect. Harles. *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 87; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 208. Reiske is one

* The edition is dedicated to Louis XIII. and a frightful portrait of him on horseback follows the title-page.

† Who illustrated some passages of Plutarch in his "*Exercitat. ad opt. Script. Græc.*" Lug. Bat. 4to. 1668.

of the latest editors of Plutarch; his edition, however, disappointed the expectations of those who were not acquainted with his situation and character. The 'res angusta domi,' "the irritability of his temper, and the unsettledness of his disposition, made him constantly dependent on the booksellers; and he was therefore more anxious to do much, than do well." *Edinb. Review*, April 1803.* WYTTENBACH, in the preface to his edition of the Opera moralia, thus observes of Reiske: "Per festinationem omnia corripiebat: sana, corrupta, obscura, difficilia, corrigere tentabat, mutabat, transponebat, demebat, addebat de suo." The edition of Reiske is printed on most wretched paper. A fine copy of this work, bound in russia by *Bozérian,* was sold at M. Bailly's sale, in 1800, for 211 livres. See *Dictionn. Bibliographique*, t. iv. 330. A good copy of Reiske's edition, however imperfect and defective, cannot be obtained under 9*l.* 9*s.*

HUTTENI. Tubingæ. 1791-1804. 8vo. 14 vols. Gr.

Hutten at first only wished to reprint the text of Reiske, which he executed as far as the *Lives* inclusively, with occasional excellent corrections: but reaching the 7th vol. and arriving at the *moral* works, he saw the necessity of an entire abandonment of his scheme. He then adopted a new text, after that of Wyttenbach. His 14th volume contains a collection of fragments of that learned editor, which had not appeared in the Leipsic edition. There is no Latin version. The changes which the text has undergone since the time of Cruser and Xylander render a new version absolutely necessary. Hutten promised to accomplish this task, as well as to compile a Lexicon of Plutarch's words. It is to be regretted

* The author of this Review was the late Dr. Elmsley, Principal of Alban Hall, Oxford.

that so many typographical errors disfigure this useful, but most wretchedly executed impression: which is obtainable for about 3*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* Even the fine paper is repulsive. Consult Schoell, *Litt. Grecque*, vol. v. p. 99. Schoell concludes by remarking that "a good edition of the entire works of Plutarch is yet a desideratum."

II. Vitæ.*

Junta. Florent. 1517. Fol. Græce.

Editio Princeps: "addito Agesilao Xenophontis et Isocratis Evagora." Count Revickzky observes, that Fabricius is wrong in attributing the Life of Agesilaus to *Xenophon*. See note on this edition in Bibl. Revickzk. p. 57; which seems corroborated by Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 86. In the

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[* M. Schoell has given, in the work above referred to, a very brief list of a few of the *Latin translations* of Plutarch's *works*, published in the XVth century; but he appears to have taken no notice of the versions, and various sumptuous impressions, of the most popular portion of the author's works—I mean, *the Lives*. The reader will find copious descriptions of the first three impressions of these Lives, in the Latin tongue, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 275-278. At the present moment, a most magnificent copy of Ulric Han's edition is in the possession of Messrs. Deighton at Cambridge; marked at 31*l.* 10*s.* It had been procured on the Continent by the late Mr. Horn for Mr. George Nicol, and was sold at the sale of his books in 1825. Of the third impression by Jenson, in 1478, M. Van Praet notices three copies on vellum: two imperfect:—the 1st volume being in the Royal library: and the second volume in the Wolfenbutel library: each specimen apparently of equal beauty. But the copy in the Fagel collection, and now in Trinity college library, Dublin, is not only perfect, but of peculiar lustre and beauty. My friend the Rev. Dr. Cotton thus describes it to me—(and who more competent to the task of description?) "This copy is all that can be imagined for beauty, size, colour, and decoration. The illuminations are in exquisite taste, and by some very eminent hand."]

dedicatory epistle to Marcellus Virgilius, Junta congratulates himself on the accuracy and excellence of his edition; and informs us on the authority of his patron, that all the preceding editions were replete with errors and absurdities ("scatebant enim ante plurimis mendis, et ideo multis locis non poterat verus elici sensus," are Philip Junta's words.) The *order of the Lives* differs from that in the Aldine edition; and the *text* is inferior to it in correctness. See Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 371: Harles, *Idem*, t. v. 207. A copy of this editio princeps was sold at the Pinelli sale no. 7463. It is now a rare book.

A most beautiful large paper copy of this edition is in the possession of Messrs. Payne and Foss.*

ALDI. (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1519. Fol. Gr.

Editio secunda. After an attentive perusal of what has been written on this edition by Fabricius, Maittaire, and Harles, I cannot, perhaps, select any thing so interesting as the following observations of RENOUARD: "Bryan, in his edition of Plutarch's Lives, refers to *two Aldine* editions of the present work. Reiske was desirous of knowing, whether, like the Aldine Demosthenes of 1504, this present edition of 1519 had been *twice* printed with the same date; but having only one copy in his possession, he was unable to specify the variations, should any exist; though he notices a number of

* Mr. WODHULL favoured me, in a letter, with the following curious piece of information:

"In this edition a striking singularity, which I do not see noticed by bibliographers, has occurred to me. In the table of contents, the three following lives are thus arranged: Lysander, f. 197—Sylla, f. 202—Phocion, f. 203, leaving only one leaf for Sylla's life, which is omitted —and the whole of f. 202 occupied by the close of Lysander's—My copy has Sylla printed on nine detached leaves after the date—Two other copies, which I formerly examined, had no such appendix."

Aldine passages, cited by Bryan, which he was unable to find in his own copy. These remarks," continues Renouard, "seem to be a sufficient demonstration of the existence of *two editions of the same date:* having, myself, but three copies of this Aldine edition of Plutarch's Lives, I am not able to add any thing to the observations which have already been made. The *first* Aldine edition appears to have been formed on the preceding of Junta: the *second* differs greatly from it, exhibits a purer text, and was the basis of the Basil and Stephen's edit." See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 206. The Harleian copy of this edition, in a large and fine state, is in the library of Trinity college, Dublin.

GRYNÆI. Basil. 1533, 1560. Folio.

Printed by Froben. This edition, which, from the title-pages of some copies, appears as if it had been edited by Bebelius, and printed by Cratander, is tolerably correct: it departs from the Aldine in some places, and displays a better arrangement of the Lives. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 206, note ss.

BRYANI. Lond. 1729. 4to. Gr. et Lat. 5 vols.

Of this elegant and valuable edition, the second, third, and fourth volumes bear date 1723, the fifth 1724, and the first, as the preface was written the last, in 1729; it is, therefore, usually known by the latter date. This popular production is formed on the Parisian edition of Xylander, amended by Rualdus; and besides presenting us with various readings from six MSS., contains the observations of all preceding editors, with those of Palmer, Dacier, and the editor himself. Bryan died before the work was finished, but MOSES DU SOUL brought it to a conclusion; and his notes are to be found in the third, fourth, and fifth volumes, under the signature of M. D. S. The text is very frequently an emendation

of that of H. Stephen, and in the notes many alterations and corrections are proposed with peculiar skill and sagacity. The *entire* notes of H. Stephen, to the Lives, are not given. Upon the whole, this is a very beautiful and erudite performance, and has long been held in deserved estimation by literary characters both abroad and at home. Consult Nov. Act. Erudit. An. 1733, *Mens. Sept.* p. 385, and Reiske's preface, p. xxiv. xxx., as cited by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 207.

A Greek edition of the Lives of Plutarch, with notes in modern Greek, in 3 vols. has been published at Paris under the editorial care of the famous Dr. Coray. The first volume of it forms the third of the HELLENICA BIBLIOTHECA. The Politics of Plutarch, published in the same manner, and by the same editor, forms the 6th vol. of the same work—now in a course of publication. To my eye, the Greek type of this publication is exceedingly pleasant, inasmuch as it is exceedingly legible.

In the year 1804 SCHMEIDER published the parallel lives of Alexander and Cæsar, in 8vo. Gr.—but in such a manner as to render its perusal a very painful task. The notes are however copious and instructive. It was published, with a commentary; for the sake of "Young Grecians." In 1822 BAEHR published the life of *Alcibiades*, 8vo. Gr. with copious and learned notes: in a style one degree *better* than that of Schmeider.

III. OPERA MORALIA.

ALDUS. Venet. 1509. Fol. Græcè.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Fabricius, Harles, and Renouard, have all given the conclusion of Aldus's preface to Jacobus Antiquarius, of Perugia; which, as the reader may have no objection to such quaint and curious effusions, I shall not hesitate to extract for his amusement: premising, that it relates to a former visit paid by the printer to Antiquarius at Milan.

" Libuit hic subjungere Hendecasyllabos, quos, cum veni ad te Mediolanum, lusisti extempore, præ summo gaudio adventus nostri, ut faciant et hi fidem mutui amoris nostri.

Aldus venit en, Aldus ecce venit,
Nostrum sinciput, occiputq; nostrum,
Mel, sal, lac quoque, corculumque solus,
Graios altera, et altera Latinos
Qui apprehendo manu, reduxit omneis
In verum modo limitem, superbos
Victores superans Olympiorum.
Nunc, O nunc juvenes ubique in urbe
Flores spargite. Vere namque primo
Aldus venit en, Aldus ecce venit."

See *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 371; Harles, *Ibid.* t. v. 205; *L'Imp. des Alde,* t. i. 130. Wyttenbach has given this edition a high character for a faithful transcript of the MSS. consulted; and was of opinion, on comparing his own collations, that these MSS. were the same as are now preserved in the library of St. Mark. It was my good fortune to see at Paris the very beautiful (and I believe UNIQUE) copy of this edition UPON VELLUM, which had belonged to Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers; and of which a description (by no means overcharged) appears in the *Bibliogr. Tour,* vol. ii. p. 292. The Harleian copy of it, in very fine condition, is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin; and H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex possesses it in an *uncut* state.

FROBEN. Basil. 1542-74. Fol. Gr.

Of the edition of 1574, which was edited by Xylander, Dr. Harwood speaks in high terms of praise.

WYTTENBACHII. Oxon. 1795. 4to. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.
———————. ——. ——. 8vo. 12 vols.*

This is the elaborate and highly celebrated edition by Pro-

[* In thus designating the number of volumes, I include the first vo-

fessor Wyttenbach, a scholar and critic of no ordinary attainments, and whose literary productions have long secured him the respect and admiration of Europe. In the *Bibliotheca Critica* Amst. 1787, t. iii. p. i. p. 1 to 32, Wyttenbach first published a specimen* of his projected edition of the entire works of Plutarch. This specimen was succeeded by the present admirable edition of the *Morals*: "*quippe quæ multo longiorem difficilioremque operam postulant quam Vitæ*" (says the Professor at p. 12 of this specimen,) "*quas idcirco quasi ad requiem operis, reposuimus.*" The work was published at the University of Oxford, and the care of its publication was undertaken by Dr. BURGESS, now Bishop of Salisbury, of whom Wyttenbach speaks in a very handsome and grateful manner (t. iii. pt. ii. p. 107.) The Latin version is an im-

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lume of Wyttenbach's "*Animadversions*" published in 1810, 4to. and reprinted in 8vo. In the year 1821, appeared the first part of the second volume of these animadversions, in 8vo. A copy of the six volumes 4to. very neat in russia, is marked at 21*l.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss; and of the octavo reprint, on LARGE PAPER, at 14*l.* in a similar binding. One hundred copies only of the large paper octavo were printed. Of the quarto impression there are no copies on large paper. May I not here reasonably ask, whether a reprint of the octavo (when it shall be called for) in the *Porsonian type* would not be a most acceptable performance to the public at large, as well as to the University in particular?]

* In the year 1772, Wyttenbach published the tract "*De sera Numinis Vindicta,*" L. Bat. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. of which Dr. Harwood thus speaks "This is one of the best edited little books I know. The notes evince the editor's singular learning and critical sagacity. Professor Wyttenbach published it as a specimen of an intended new edition of Plutarch's works. There is no Greek writer of whom a correct and elaborate edition is so much wanted, as Plutarch. The text in many of those treatises, which are very improperly called his Morals, is so depraved, as to render many sentences absolutely unintelligible. I hope this learned Professor will meet with the encouragement he merits." P. 85, *fourth edition.*

provement of Xylander's, although the editor thinks highly of this latter critic's production. The various readings of former editions are also contained in the present. The *notes* and *indexes* will be published separately.

The preface of the first volume is long, comprehending 145 pages, divided into chapters and subdivided into sections. To the classical student it will be found replete with valuable and curious information. The edition is formed on the *Aldine;* the order of the treatise is according to *H. Stephen.* The Professor acknowledges that, in compiling this great work, which occupied his attention thirty years,* he had recourse to as many MSS. as ever were before examined in the elucidation of any Greek writer. Where the observations or emendations of other critics are borrowed, the editor has been scrupulously careful to assign them to their proper author. A very learned and elaborate account of this edition will be found in the Edinburgh Review, April, 1803. "Schoell says that SCHÆFFER undertook to reprint this edition on the continent; but nothing has appeared since the first volume of it, divided into two parts. *Hist. Litt. Grecq.* vol. v. p. 97.

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* "The labour which he appears to have bestowed on his grand work is immense, and must have protracted its publication. He not only performed the customary duties of an editor, in comparing editions and collating MSS., but he read, with great care, almost every author of antiquity. As a proof at once of his knowledge of Greek literature, and the care and industry which he added to that knowledge, it may be mentioned that he occupied eight months in the perusal of Athenæus, whom, when he had not this edition of Plutarch in view, he had read in fifteen days." *Edinb. Review,* April, 1803.

"At tu, doctissime Wyttenbachi, cujus eruditionem, ingenium, humanitatem suspicio, utinam paulo majorem curam in versibus a Plutarchi oratione distinguendis adhibuisses." PORSON, in Medeam, p. 22.

POLYÆNUS. A. C. 164.

Casauboni. Lug. Bat. 1589. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.

Editio Princeps. Isaac Casaubon was the first who gave us the Greek text of Polyænus, from a very imperfect MS., which he procured at a great expense. The preface affords an idea of the labour and trouble with which the work was composed. The Latin version affixed to this edition is not by Casaubon, as Hallervodius supposed in his Bibl. Curiosa, but is professedly by Vulteius, as expressed in the title-page: many parts of it are, however, interpolated by Tornæsius. This version was published, separately, at Lubeck, 1601, 4to. and at Frankfort in 1661, 12mo. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 161; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. v. 323.

Masvicii. Lug. Bat. 1690. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very elegant and desirable edition. The text is from Casaubon, corrected by a Florentine and Cambridge MS., and the ancient version of Justus Vulteius. The notes of Casaubon and Masvicius accompany each page. Harles, *Ibid.* Copies of it are scarce and in request. There are two titles; one copper plate, the other printed. The copper-plate is uniformly dated 1690; but the printed title to some copies is dated 1691.

Mursinnæ. Berol. 1756. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition presents us with the Greek text of Masvicius, and an amended Latin version and Greek index.* "I cannot

* Concerning the MSS. and various readings of Polyænus, I recommend the reader to the excellent work of Kronbiegelius, "*De Dictionis Polyæneæ Virtutibus et Vitiis.*" Lipsiæ. 4to. 1770. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 161.

forbear expressing a wish," says Harwood, " that *this entertaining writer*, whose language is very easy and elegant, *were introduced into our schools;* or that those, who begin to learn the Greek language, would read Polyænus. They would meet with few difficulties, and be highly entertained and improved."

CORAY. Paris. ΑΩΘ. [1808.] 8vo.

The first volume of the *Bibliotheca Hellenica*: with the notes in modern Greek. A very elegantly published performance.

POLYBIUS. B. C. 124.

OBSOPŒI. Haganoæ. 1530. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the Latin version of Perottus* at the end. It contains only the first five books of Polybius; and is by no means a common work. According to Ernesti (præf. p. XIII.) and Schweighæuser (præf. p. XIV.,) the Greek text is given with considerable fidelity, from a MS. communicated to the editor by Aezelius,† which contained various readings in the margin. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 322.

[* Cæterum cum nuper fœlici quadam fortuna atque equidem, ut opinor, non sine mente, non sine numine diuum, opera ornatissimi uiri Jacobi Ottonis Æzelii, caussarum oratoris optimi, Polybii reliquiæ græcæ, ad manus meas peruenissent, exilui sane gaudio, vel gustum aliquam tanti authoris adhuc superesse, in ea lingua, qua ipse historiam composuisset. Epist. Nuncup. p. 4.]

[† This is all Vincentius Obsopœus says about the original MS. of Aezelius: but what is said by him, a little further, in praise of ALDUS MANUTIUS will be gratifying to the lovers of the Aldine Press. " Moueat eos, ac moneat, exemplum Aldi Manutii, uiri clarissimi, cuius nomen

ARLENII. Basil. 1549. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The first five books contain the Latin version of Perottus; the epitome of the following books, to lib. xvii. is accompanied by the version of Wolfangus Musculus. This edition is compiled from a better MS. than the preceding; and the chasm in lib. i. cap. xix. of the edit. prin. is here filled up by excerpta from a MS. at Augsburg: yet says Harles, "operarum vitia sunt multa." See Ernesti, præf. p. XIII.; Goetzic. *Memor. Bibl. Dresd.* t. ii. 100; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 563-4.

CASAUBONI. Paris. 1609. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

A most excellent edition; the merits of which have been long known to the literary world. *The Preface*, in the opinion of the late Dr. Joseph Warton, "is one of the finest ever written."* It appears from Fabricius, that Isaac Casaubon composed his edition from a number of good MSS. in the library of the King of France, and from some in the possession of Memmianus and Pithoëus; the latter were thought to be the same as those which formed the basis of the

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non nisi una cum bonis authoribus ex hominum memoria abolebitur, quod ego nunquam futurum spero. Nullus e doctorum et literarum candidatorum numero ullum libellum ex illius officinâ inuulgatum intuetur, legit, et aperit, qui non illi ingentes agat gratias, illius etiam cineri non bene precatur, bene ominetur, bene optet, bene de eo cogitet. Quod quidem qui non fecerit, merito ingratissimus habendus est, literarum parenti, optime merito debitas gratias denegans. Epist. Nuncup. p. 6.]

* "The finest prefaces ever written, were, perhaps, that of Thuanus to his History, of Calvin to his Institutes, and of Casaubon to his Polybius." Warton's edit. of Pope, Lond. 1797, vol. i. 1, *note*. [But Warton borrowed this criticism from Bayle without acknowledging the obligation; see Bayle's Dict. Art. CALVIN, note F.: and at PELISSON, ad calcem. For this notice I am indebted to Mr. James Roche.

Basil editions. Casaubon also inspected a MS. of Cardinal Joyeux, Abp. of Rouen; but unfortunately, after his work was committed to the press. "Universa jam recensita," says Fabricius, "et eclogas quidem legationum primus vir doctissimus fide, eruditione, et elegantiâ insigni vertit Latine, fragmenta non pauca collectis a Fulvio Ursino* adjunxit, et synopsi chronologicâ Polybium illustravit. Addidit Æneæ Polybio memorati Poliorceticum ineditum etiam hactenus, cum versione et annotationibus," &c. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 758.

Some copies of this work bear the subscription "Hanov. 1609: Typis Wechelianis:" but they are exactly the same as the above Parisian edition. DROUART, who was Casaubon's printer at Paris, sent some copies to Wechel, who thought himself entitled to circulate them in Germany with his *own* name, as printer, in the subscription of the title-page. Consult De Bure, no. 4849, and Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 323, where the testimony of Schweighæuser is adduced, in confirmation of these *different subscriptions* being annexed to the *same work*. Harwood, I think erroneously, mentions this edition of Polybius, as being printed at Hanover in 1619. The LARGE PAPER copies of this work are rare and valuable. In the Cracherode collection there is a most sumptuous copy of it, with the "Commentarius tacticus et obsidionalis Æneæ vetustissimi Scriptoris."

The student will do well to procure the excellent *Commentaries of Casaubon on Polybius*, published after his death at Paris in 8vo. 1617; and afterwards edited by Boecler, with notes on Theophrastus's Characters, at Strasburg, in 8vo.

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* Fulvius Ursinus first published the "Excerpta Legationum," at Antwerp, in 4to. 1582, Gr. printed by Plantin: which is called by Harles "a rare work." It was reviewed and corrected by Casaubon, in his edition, from a Ms. of Schottus, and from one of Theodosius, sent him by Schottus. Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 758; Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 564.

1654. These commentaries, says Harles, are called "vere aureos" by Morhof. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 324. They are absolutely necessary to render the edition complete.

GRONOVII. Amst. 1670. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

On the authority of Fabricius, we are told that this edition, besides possessing every thing in the preceding one, contains the following materials: 1. The posthumous commentaries of Casaubon on the first book of Polybius. 2. "Excerpta" concerning the excellence and defects of Polybius, with the version and notes of H. Valesius. 3. Some unpublished notes of Merrick Casaubon on the first five books, collected chiefly by his father Isaac, in which the true reading of the historian is frequently restored, and the version amended. 4. Notes of Ursinus to the "Excerpta Legationum," in which are shewn the passages of Polybius imitated or repeated by Livy. 5. Palmer's animadversions on various parts of Polybius. 6. Fragments of Polybius, collected chiefly from Suidas, and defended against the errors of Portus, by Valesius and Gronovius. 7. The notes of Gronovius on the historian. 8. A copious and accurate index. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 759.

Gronovius had no sooner published his work, than he saw the imperfections of it; and under this impression he travelled to various places, and was indefatigable in procuring more accurate materials for an enlarged and improved edition. From London, Oxford, Paris, and Florence, he obtained much valuable information, as well from MSS. as by a copy or two of Polybius, in which were marginal annotations in the handwriting of Isaac Casaubon. He also received some additional fragments of Polybius from Valesius at Paris, and returned home laden with a large store of critical knowledge, which he added, in part, to his own edition; and, in part, digested under separate titles, on loose paper. This precious "*Adparatus Gronovianus*" lay hid about a century in the public

library at Leipsic; and was at last discovered by Ruhnkenius, who sent it to Schweighæuser to be inserted in *his* edition. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 326.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1764. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Ernesti compiled this edition chiefly at the request of the booksellers, Gronovius's having become very scarce. In this edition of Ernesti, many of the errors of Gronovius are corrected, as is also the Latin version of Casaubon. It contains, besides the fragments and indexes, the preface of Valesius to the "Excerpta Peiresciana," the emendations of Ursinus to the Basil editions, and a very valuable "Glossarium, or Lexicon Polybianum." In the preface, Ernesti has discussed in a learned manner the various materials of which his work is composed, and has given a good and critical account of the editions of his author. The notes of learned men are added to each volume. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 565; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 327.

SCHWEIGHÆUSERI. Lipsiæ. 1789. 8vo. 9 vols. Gr. et Lat.

An incomparable edition, and emphatically and justly called the "*editio optima*" of Polybius. The gleanings of all former editors, the various commentaries, fragments, and emendations which Polybius had before received, are here inserted, illustrated, and improved, with every advantage of profound erudition and extensive research. The valuable information which Gronovius had received, and which has been before described, is incorporated with great fidelity and judgment: indexes, notes, and various historical disquisitions accompany this truly classical production.* This edition, which is not printed with great typographical elegance, sells

* In a work so voluminous as this edition of Polybius, by Professor Schweighæuser, it will frequently occur that *some parts* are less accurate

high. A copy on LARGE PAPER was sold at the sale of Mr. Perry's library for 16*l.* 16*s.* A supplement to this edition, containing the commentary of Æneas Tacticus de *Toleranda Obsidione*, revised by Casaubon on the faith of recent MSS. and editions, was published by Conrad Orellius, at Leipsic in 1818, 8vo. Gr. and Latin:—a curious and valuable performance: with copious notes of Casaubon, Gronovius, Koesius, Caspar Orellius and others. The type is neat; but the paper (even that which is called writing paper) is bad.

POMPONIUS MELA. A. D. 46.*

———. Milan. 1471. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The printer is supposed to have been *Zarotus*. A full page has 22 lines. In the whole, 59 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. A very particular account of this uncommon volume will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 283.

———. ———. ———. 4to.

Editio Secunda. The signatures are in the following order: *a* to *h* with 8 leaves; a having only 7. On the reverse of

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and profound than others: accordingly the "Account of the Achaian League," by Polybius, has been rather superficially and negligently illustrated by Schweighæuser. In the "Neue Allgem. Deutsche Biblioth. vol. v. classic. i. Kilon. 1793," p. 3-41, there is a long and learned review of this part of Polybius, as illustrated by Schweighæuser. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. iii. 345.

In Harwood's account of the editions of Polybius (which is little more than a notification of *dates*, occupying about twenty-three lines,) mention is made of "A Fragment from the 6th book of Polybius, Lond. 8vo. 1743, Gr. et Lat.—"*This*," says Dr. Harwood, "*is a curious and scarce tract*, and does great honour to the unknown editor as a good scholar and sensible critic."

* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

h iiij is the colophon, as given also by Ernesti. A full page has 22 lines. This edition is very elegantly printed; and probably about the year 1474. *Ibid.*

The principal remaining editions of the XVth century are those of *Ratdolt* and *Hailbrun;* the former of 1477, and the latter of 1478: but they are of inferior importance.

ALDUS. Venet. 1518. 8vo.

With the *Itinerary of* ANTONINUS. Renouard is argumentative and happy in the refutation of the existence of a supposed edition of the Juntæ of 1517, from which the present was said by Ernesti and Tzschuke to be a copy. No such edition of the Juntæ exists. In this impression, Asulanus followed a MS. found at Venice, and doubtless availed himself of the aid of previously printed texts. In the Magliabecchi library at Florence there exists a copy of this Aldine edition UPON VELLUM. *L'Imprim. des Alde,* vol. i. 198-200.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1519. 8vo.

An edition of very considerable importance; in the correction of the text of which, the editor, Ant. Francinus, examined a MS. written in Longobardic characters. This was probably the first critical impression of the text of the author. See *Bibliogr. Decameron;* vol. ii. 274.

VADIANI. Vienn. Aust. 1518. Folio.

This is the first edition of Vadianus, whose labours upon the author were held in such estimation that they were reprinted at *Basil* in 1522, 1543, 1555, and 1577; and at Paris 1530, 1540: all in a folio form. His commentary is, after all, worth diligent consultation; as he applied himself more to geographical illustration than to critical niceties in settling the text. Ernesti, *Bibl. Lat.* vol. i. p. 78, is particular and commendatory: and Goldastus, in the 3rd vol. of his German historians, treats copiously of him.

Is. Vossii. Hag. Com. 1658. 4to.

Till the edition of Isaac Vossius, there is none, from the date of the last, that calls for very particular notice. The present contains an excellent commentary; where Salmasius is occasionally—and justly, according to Bochart—handled roughly. But Vossius in turn became subject to the castigation of James Gronovius, who took the correction of Salmasius, by Vossius, so ill, that in his own Variorum edition of 1685, he purposely omitted the notes of the former. Vossius was not backward in replying; for in 1688, Lond. 4to. he published an appendix of notes—and retorted smartly upon Gronovius.

Gronovii. Lug. Bat. 1696. 8vo.

Gronovius has here rejoined. It is the best of the Leyden editions in the seventeenth century; and is indeed a very elegant book.

A. Gronovii. Lug. Bat. 1722, 1742. 8vo.

The latter is the better edition. The editor was the son of James Gronovius. These contain the illustrative labours of Nunnes, Perizonius, besides those of Isaac Vossius and of I. and A. Gronovius. A good copy of the latter is worth 10*s*. 6*d*.

Some copies have the date of 1782: in both is the dedication to Dr. Mead: but the latter is called "Pars Altera."

Tzschuckii. Lipsiæ. 1807. 8vo. 7 vols.

The *ne plus ultra* of elaborate commentary: a perfect exhaustion of annotation. Almost every thing that has preceded—together with an immense increase by the editor,—will be found in this edition. Copies are rare on *vellum paper;* and M. Renouard has one of the only two, of this description, which were sized.

PRUDENTIUS. A. D. 398.

———. ———. ———. 4to.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; containing the entire works of the Poet. The editor was probably LANGIUS. This is the impression which is supposed to have been executed by *Paffroed* at Deventer, about the year 1490. Consult the account of it, with references to all the authorities treating on it, in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 289. The text begins on the recto of a iij, there being two leaves of preliminary matter, specified in the work just referred to. It is printed in the gothic type, and a full page has 31 lines. The signatures run in sixes. After ȝ we have z: next, A to D. On the reverse of D v, is the colophon; which shews the order in which the several pieces succeed each other. This is an uncommon book; and seems to have been imperfectly known to the generality of bibliographers. The edition of 1472 is entirely supposititious.

An edition of the *De Inventione Novi Ignis Paschalis,* printed in the black letter, on six leaves only—sign. A—was also executed in the XVth century; as well as the *Book of Hymns:* the latter executed by *Winterburg*, at Vienna, 4to. without date. Lord Spencer has beautiful copies of all these early editions of Prudentius.

ALDUS. Venet. 1501-2. 4to. 2 vols.

Comprehending the first volume of the POETÆ CHRISTIANI VETERES, published by Aldus in two volumes, of the above date:—among the very rarest of the Aldine publications to be found in a perfect state. My business here is not to enter into the minutiæ of the component and miscellaneous parts of these two volumes: that investigation having been

fully and satisfactorily completed by M. Renouard in his recent edition (vol. i. p. 57-62) of the Aldine Annals. The texts of SEDULIUS, JUVENCUS, ARATOR, &c. with nearly twenty other pieces, (some of very small extent) occupy the second volume; and, in the first volume, three sheets (containing *h h*, *i i*, in eights, and *k k*, with six only) follow the conclusion of the text of Prudentius. Heinsius was ignorant of this Aldine impression; and the editor of the Parma edition of 1788, (p. 56, &c.) while he gives a full account of so rare a book, "torments himself a good deal (says Renouard) about establishing the existence of *two* Aldine editions of 1501, and a third of 1502; each in 4to. Arevalo, the more judicious editor of the Roman edition of 1788, (vol. i. p. 80-82) seems to contend for two editions at least,—with the dates of 1501, 1502. Both editors are assuredly in error, for there exists only *one* edition of Prudentius by Aldus, which is of the date of 1501." The Catalogue of Foscarini, 1800, 8vo. announces an Aldine edition of Prudentius and Damascenus, of the date of 1518; but in spite of the attestation, of there being the Aldine anchor at the end, Renouard is of opinion that it is nothing but a *Lyonese* counterfeit, with a leaf containing the Aldine anchor and date, taken out of some volume published in the Aldine office in 1518. He notices several Aldine publications of the same date, which are likely to afford this accommodation or *trickery*.* Lord Spencer has a most beautiful and perfect copy, in 3 vol. in blue morocco binding, of

* Dr. Harwood supposed there were *two* Aldine editions; but the one which he says was purchased by Mr. Cracherode, at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 2752, for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* was a *counterfeit edition*. Mr. Cracherode has written a note in this copy, stating, that the book "is obviously the production of another press and printer." Mr. Beloe imagines that this copy was "the production of the *Junta* press:" but it does not appear that the JUNTÆ ever published an edition of Prudentius. Consult Bandini's *Junt. Typog. Annal.*

these Poetæ Christiani Veteres; and Mr. Bohn is in possession of a perfect one.

Parrhasii. Mediol. 1501. 12mo.

The printer was G. Le Signerre. Of the critical merits of this edition I know nothing; but conclude them to be subordinate, inasmuch as neither the editor of the Parma, nor of the Roman edition of 1788, has noticed the impression. It is here introduced, to make mention of a copy of it upon vellum, in the royal library at Paris; which, like a similar copy, in the possession of the director of the royal press at Palermo, wants the *privilege* for printing—as it may be seen in the copy upon paper, in the same royal library, *Cat. de Livres imprim. sur vélin;* 1824, vol. ii. p. 96.

Nebrissensis. Lucron. 1512. 4to.

Printed by Arnoldus Guillerus de Brocario. "To understand Prudentius," says Maiansius, "you cannot read better notes than are contained in this edition." These notes were reprinted in Weitzius's edit. Hanov. 8vo. 1613, typis Wechel.; which is highly extolled by Harwood, who does not seem to have known that its best parts were taken from the above edition of Anthony Nebrissensis. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 360. As this edition does not frequently occur for purchase, and as Harles and other critics seem to be little acquainted with its worth, I should recommend the curious student not to let slip the first opportunity of obtaining possession of it.

Plantin. Antwerp. 1564. 8vo.

A very elegant and excellent edition, and, in the opinion of Heinsius, preferable to the preceding.

N. Heinsii. Amst. 1667.* 12mo.

Printed by the *Elzevirs*: and the only impression of the author from their press. "A very excellent and correct edition," says Harwood. We are informed by De Bure, No. 2858, that, as it consists of *two parts*, which are generally bound in one volume, care must be taken that the second, *containing the notes of Heinsius*, accompany the first part. Heinsius has always been considered among the very best interpreters of Prudentius; and whoever reads the account of the materials with which his edition was furnished (as stated in the Roman edition of 1788, vol. i. p. 77) will perceive that his text was, in all probability, up to that period, the purest of the poet. Copies of this edition in a fine state are worth 1*l.* 1*s.* A copy, *uncut*, was sold at Caillard's sale, for 60 francs, and another, in a similar condition, for 86 francs, at the sale of Firmin Didot's library.

Cellarii. Halæ. 1703. 12mo.

An excellent edition, but printed on very indifferent paper; it was reprinted in the same form in 1739, a copy of which was inspected by the editor of the Parma edition. See his preface, 64.

Ex. Typ. Reg. Parmæ. 1788. 4to. 2 vols.

This is one of the most beautiful editions of a classical author I ever beheld. The firmness of the paper and brilliancy of the type (although perhaps the text is too small, and there is too great a space between the lines), as well as the many

* The editor of the Parma edition says that Morerus, in his Lexicon, has noticed an edition of Heinsius of 1670, which, however, he has not been able to discover

critical notes that accompany each page, render it a splendid and useful ornament to a library: the text is carefully compiled according to the collation of some Vatican MSS. In the preface of seventy-one pages, the anonymous editor takes a review of the various MSS. and editions of his author. He appears to have been ignorant of the editio princeps, but gives credit to the fictitious one of 1472. The editions of 1564, 1667, are much praised by him, and he calls Heinsius one of the most excellent editors of his author. The Delphin edition of 1687, so much praised by Fabricius, is not much commended: "Lectio enim juvari vix potuit ab eo, qui nullum codicem vidit, ut ipse in præf. fatetur: utinam Heinsianam secutus semper esset, a quâ non semel inconsulto recedit," &c. In the margin of each page, which is very wide, there are references to various works, and to passages of Scripture, &c. &c. imitated by the author. The second volume concludes with two copious Indexes, "Rerum et Verborum." The work is executed with taste and fidelity. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER. In ordinary condition, a copy is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* M. Renouard possesses one of the four copies only, printed upon *vellum paper.*

ARevali. Romæ. 1788. 4to. 2 vols.

"Ad optimas quasque Editiones et MSS. Codices Romanos Aliosq; Recognita et Correcta Glossis Isonis Magistri et aliis veterum nunc primum e MSS. depromptis, Prolegomenis, Commentariis, et Lectionibus Variantibus illustrata." Such is the title of this most erudite and excellent edition of Prudentius; which may without hesitation be called THE BEST of this author. The prolegomena, under the title of *Prudentiana,* (pp. 224) are at once copious and instructive: and researches have been successfully made, in every known quarter, likely to contribute to the elucidation of the text and character of the poet. This edition is becoming very scarce.

In typographical elegance it is much inferior to its immediate precursor. A copy of it may be worth 4*l.* 4*s.* It should be observed, that these volumes are sold separately, or in conjunction with three others, in the same form, and by the same editor, which comprise the remaining of the ANCIENT CHRISTIAN POETS. It is a publication which I strongly recommend to the theologian as well as to the philologist.

PTOLEMÆUS. A. D. 460.*

ERASMI. Basil. 1533. 4to. Gr.†

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the *Geography* of Ptolemy. It has no Latin version and no maps, the text was edited from a MS. in the possession of Theobald Fettichius. It was reprinted at Paris, in 1546, 4to. by Christopher Wechel. A copy of this latter edition is preserved in the library of the

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* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

† The curious in Bibliography are aware of the multiplicity of editions of the Latin Versions of the Cosmography and Geography of Ptolemy, in the fifteenth century. Of these, a most detailed and elaborate account will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer*, vol. ii. p. 292-305; vol. iv. p. 537-541; vol. vii. p. 105. This account includes many curious facsimiles on wood and copper; but, after a dispassionate reconsideration of the subject, I am free to admit that the toil bestowed upon it was hardly repaid by its importance. Some early Latin editions in the sixteenth century are noticed by M. Van Praet—as being found UPON VELLUM in the royal library at Paris; see his *Cat, &c.* vol. v. p. 4. But the Latin impressions of 1535 and 1541, under the assumed editorial name of VILLANOVANUS—but, in fact, the performance of the famous SERVETUS—are those which are now chiefly coveted. In the old school of bibliography these impressions used to be much sought after; but now there is a comparative indifference about them. Yet I find a fine copy of the latter, in morocco binding, marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

senate at Leipsic, collated with several MSS.; which have been accurately described, and of which specimens have been published by Raidel. Harles; *Introd. Ling. Græc.* vol. ii. p. 150. *Fabric. Bibl. Græc.* vol. v. 277. Brunet observes, that there is sometimes found the *Periplus of Arrian and Hanno*, printed at the same time, in Greek, at the end of this volume.

MONTANI. Francof. 1605. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The Latin version, together with the maps, is by the famous GERARD MERCATOR. A valuable edition. A copy of it is in the public library at Wittemberg, in which Bosius has enriched the margins with many manuscript notes; especially on comparing the text with the geography of Bochart.

BERTII. Lugd. 1618. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

EJUSD. Amst. 1619. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Of all the editions of the Geography of Ptolemy, this is the most important. It is also the rarest and most valuable impression. As to the text of the Geography of Ptolemy, both editions are the same; although there are two dates. The *latter* date is attached to it when it appears as the first of the three volumes of the *Theatrum Geographiæ Veteris, &c.* Dr. Harwood makes mention of the "magnificent copy of it," which he saw in Dr. Hunter's Museum—now at Glasgow. I refer the reader to a very minute and faithful account of the arrangement of the contents of this valuable work, in the *Manuel* of Brunet. In the catalogue of Mr. Hayes, a fine copy of this latter work (including the *Tabula Peutingeriana*, &c.) 3 vol. in 1, bound in red morocco, is marked at *7l. 7s.*

QUINTILIANUS. A. D. 88.

I. P. DE LIGNAMINE. Romæ. 1470. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the *Institutiones Oratoriæ*. One of the rarest and most valuable of all the publications of the fifteenth century, and which has given rise to considerable controversy. Neither Maittaire nor Burman appear to have had accurate information concerning it, and doubts have existed whether it were printed by Udal. Gallus, or J. P. de Lignamine, although Audiffredi, who saw *two* copies of it, attributes it to the *latter*. In the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 305-8, will be found a particular detail of the points at issue; and (as presumed) of its complete settlement in favour of the latter. In the same work there is also a fac-simile of the Roman type. The text begins immediately on the recto of the first leaf, at the top, having 32 lines in that page; but a full page contains thirty-five lines. The imprint or colophon is found on the recto of the 277th leaf: of the three last lines of which, there is a fac-simile in the authority just referred to. Four leaves of supplemental matter ensue. This volume has been in almost all our great public and private collections: and is now in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries. Neither the Bipont editors nor Spalding give us any account of it. It has been sold for a considerable sum. The fine copy in Lord Spencer's library was purchased by the late Count Revickzky at the sale of the Valliere library for 750 livres. I saw a beautiful copy of this edition in the library of Ste. Geneviève at Paris. There is supposed to be a copy of this book, printed ON VELLUM, in the library at Blenheim; but I have doubts of the existence of such a copy in any library in Europe.

SWEYNHEIM et PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1470. Fol.

Editio Secunda. This work is of considerable rarity and

value, and, as well as the preceding, displays a firm and beautiful Greek type. In the Bibl. Sarraz. pt. i. No. 1623, it is described as being "the most beautiful, and nearly the rarest, of all the editions of Quintilian." See De Bure, No. 2447; Maittaire, t. i. 291; Laire, *Spec.* 159, note *k;* Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 63. According to the Bipont editors, *Not. lit.* p. xxvi. Gibson consulted this work; and Freytag treats copiously of it in his *Adpar. Litterar.* t. iii. 70. A particular description of this very rare and desirable volume—which contains 238 leaves, and has thirty-eight lines in a full page—will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 308-9. Lord Spencer's copy is of extraordinary beauty. At the sale of the Pinelli library a copy was purchased by the late Mr. Knight, for 15*l.*

JENSON. Venet. 1471. Fol.

A beautiful and magnificent work, which, according to Spalding (preface, p. lv.), has been described by Gesner and others.* It has no Greek characters like the preceding editions.† I must be allowed to borrow somewhat freely from

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* Ernesti has observed that this edition is very beautiful, but incorrect; it has, however some good readings, which have not been adopted by subsequent editors. Gesner, in *his* edition of Quintilian, has very carelessly quoted them. In lib. ix. c. iv. occurs the reading "*dochmius,*" which Ernesti thinks the true one, and preferable to "*dochimus.*" Leonicenus, the editor of this Venetian edition of 1471, does not inform us what authorities he followed in compiling it. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 267.

† Maittaire doubtfully mentions a Parisian edition by "Crantz and Friburg," of the above date: but as it is not noticed by Chevillier, in his list of their books, p. 36, 68, 98, or by Panzer, the work is probably not in existence. Of the Venetian edition by Jenson, see a copy in Bibl. Harleian, vol. iii. No. 1139. Copies of this edition are in the Bodleian library.

the previous description of this volume in the Bibl. Spenceriana; vol. ii. p. 310. Referring to a very interesting extract from the prefatory address of Omnibonus Leonicenus—respecting the typographical talents and reputation of Nicolas Jenson, the printer—it may be remarked, that, although the same printer exhibited Greek characters in the Tortellius of this date, yet he has omitted them here; and there is an omission of an entire line in the first page of the 6th chapter of the 6th book. There are neither signatures, numerals, nor catchwords. A full page has 39 lines; and a copy to be complete, should contain 209 leaves, including the colophon: to be followed by 2 leaves of a table of the chapters. Lord Spencer's beautiful copy of this book has many rough leaves. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a fine copy of it at 8*l.* 8*s.*

There are three copies known UPON VELLUM; of which two (one of them of great beauty) are in the royal library at Paris. The third, having been in the Valliere and M'Carthy collections, is now in the richly stored library of Mr. G. Hibbert. See the *Bibliogr. Decam.* vol. iii. p. 171. Among the finest copies upon paper, is that which I saw in the public library at Nuremberg.

Of the remaining editions of the ORATORICAL INSTITUTES*

[* Of the THREE DECLAMATIONS of Quintilian, one of the scarcest, as well as the FIRST, impression—and wholly unknown to bibliographers and the Bipont editors—is that printed by *Schurener de Bopardia*, at Rome, in 1475, folio. A minute account of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 313. The late Count D'Elci considered it "as among the rarest books, and the most difficult to find." Of the NINETEEN DECLAMATIONS, attributed to the same writer, the first edition is that printed by *Lucas Venetus*, at Venice, in 1481, folio: and of the ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN DECLAMATIONS, the first edition is that printed by Ugoletus at Parma in 1494, folio. These are all particularly described in the work just referred to. In the catalogue of Mr. Hayes, I find a copy of the edition of 1482, with a Venetian edition of the Institutes of 1493, 2 vols. in 1, in red morocco binding, marked at the reasonable sum of 2*l.* 2*s.*]

in the fifteenth century, it will be only necessary to notice one printed by *Zarotus*, at Milan, in 1476—having 41 lines in a full page, and signatures *a* to ʒ inclusively in eights: with & and ɔ also in eights; ℞ with 6 leaves. A dateless edition, but probably not executed later than that of Zarotus—and printed in a handsome, round, and legible letter, probably at Venice—with 39 lines in a full page—may also be an object deserving of acquisition.

ALDUS. Venet. 1514-21. 4to.

These impressions were edited by Naugerius and Ramusius. The latter contains the preface of the former, with the table of chapters, and of *Greek words*, which second table was omitted in the first. The royal library at Paris contains a copy of the first edition on *blue paper:* another similar copy was sold at the sale of Mr. Cotte's library in 1804, and a third is in the fine collection of the Marquis Fagnani at Milan. Renouard; *L'Imprim. des Alde*; vol. i. p. 160, 213. A very fine copy of either edition may be worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1515. 8vo.

According to the Bipont editors, p. XXXII, Gibson and Burman mention an edition by the Juntæ of the date of 1510; but the present is the only one which was ever printed at their press. Consult Bandini, *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 93-4. Harles says it is a mere reimpression of the Aldine; but this seems doubtful. It is a very elegantly printed book: see the *Bibliogr. Decameron*, vol, ii. 275.

BAD. ASCENSIUS. Paris. 1516-19. Fol.

"The first of these editions," says Spalding (præf, p. LVII.) "I have carefully inspected, as well as the work or MS, of Laurentius Valla, specified in the title-page, and find it to contain much excellent information, which seems to have

escaped later editors. The edition of 1519 varies wonderfully from the *first*, being more in conformity with recent editions: it wants all the notes of the first." Spalding is in possession of both works. The *latter* edition is preferred by Barthius, as it illustrates and corrects many passages in the Declamations, from an ancient book formerly in the Biblioth. Lexoviensis Collegii. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* xxxii.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1665. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition was compiled chiefly by Schrevelius, and, on his death, finished by Frederick Gronovius, whose notes are to be found only in the "Declamations." It contains the notes of various learned critics, which are said by Harwood to be judiciously selected; the text, according to the same authority, is published with great fidelity. A good copy of it may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

GIBSONI. Oxon. 1693. 2 vols. 4to.

Gibson has been accused by Spalding of not having investigated with sufficient attention the three MSS. which he consulted; namely, one in St. John's College, Cambridge; another in Baliol College, Oxford; and the third in the Bodleian library. The same modern editor hopes some learned man will take upon him a more accurate investigation of those MSS. Dr. Harwood calls Gibson's "a good edition, and not so much regarded as its merit requires." It was reprinted with some short notes, from Turnebus and others, in Lond. 8vo. 1714-16. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.t.* ii. 274.

BURMANNI. Lug. Bat. 1720. 3 vols. 4to.

By this elaborate edition of Burman, the celebrity of all former commentators has been eclipsed. We are here presented with the inedited notes of Almeloveen, Gallæus, Tur-

nebus, Gibson, and Obrechtus;* the "Annales Quintiliani" of Dodwell, the various readings of *three MSS.* never before collated, and the emendations of Peter Francinus: all these materials are to be found in the first volume. The second vol., comprehending the "Declamations," displays the diligence and correctness of the editor, in his excerpta from every work and MS. before collated: very copious indexes accompany it. The prefaces of Campanus, Aldus, Gibson, and others, are carefully inserted; and Burman has given a tolerably ample and correct review of all the editions of Quintilian: he, however, mistook the *editio princeps*, supposing it to have been in 1468. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 274; Bibl. Harleian. vol. iii. no. 5371. A good copy of this edition is worth about 3*l.* 13*s.* It is sometimes bound in two, and sometimes in four, volumes. I observe it on LARGE PAPER marked at double this sum in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

Burman's edition was reprinted at Padua, 8vo. 1736, 2 vols.; "Studio Vulpiorum fratrum:" a very beautiful copy of which, *printed on blue paper*, was purchased by Lord Spencer at the Pinelli sale, no. 10687. for a comparatively small sum.

CAPPERONERII. Paris. 1725. Folio.

This is a splendid edition; and though inferior to Burman's in general critical utility, is nevertheless of some importance,

* Argent. 4to. 1698. Ex Recens. Ulrici Obrechti. "Obrechtus, ut supra monui, morte occupatus fuit, quo minus *peculiare volumen, quod notas suas et præcipuos insuper eruditorum variorum commentarios complecteretur*, emitteret. Adhibuit vir doctus ad repurgandum textum opes Gibsonianas, Bodleianum præcipue, ut in epistolâ dedicatoriâ ad Gibsonum testatur codice; sed et proprias dotes offert liber, quippe codicis MS. Bibliothecæ Argentoratensis scripturas exhibens." SPALDING, præf. LX.

as it illustrates the author by references to the Greek orators.* Copies on LARGE PAPER used formerly to be in considerable request.

GESNERI. Gotting. 1738. 4to.

A very useful and admirable edition. The editor has examined the Gothanian MS. and the Venetian edition of Jenson, but not with sufficient accuracy and attention. It contains a preface and copious index—"Admodum bona hæc est editio," say the Bipont editors, "et studiosis ad intelligendum Quintilianum accommodata," p. XLIII. "Gesnero quantum debeat Quintilianus," says Spalding, "nemo ignorat: neque meum est de tanto decessore sententiam ferre." Spalding, præf. LXXIV. Dr. Harwood speaks highly of this work, and calls it "the best edition of Quintilian yet published."

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo. 4 vols.†

This edition seems little more than a reimpression of the text of Gesner in the Institutions, and of Burman in the Declamations; it professes to have occasionally consulted Obrechtus and other ancient writers. It has no notes, but a copious index.

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* "Quidquid enim maledicit et ridet in Epist. ad Claud. Capperonerium scriptâ (Lug. Bat. 4to. 1726) Burmannus, rhetorices artificialis notitia, qualis erat profecto haud exigua in Capperonerio, *necessaria plane est ad interpretandum Fabium*, imo ad pretium variantibus scripturis assignandum." SPALDING, præf. LXIII.

† The editions of the *Institutes* by ROLLIN, Paris, 12mo. 1715-34, 2 vols. "in usum scholarum," have been frequently reprinted, and lately (1809) at Oxford, in a very handsome and serviceable manner by the Rev. Dr. INGRAM, President of Trinity College: it is used as a lecture-book among the junior students. The preface of Rollin has been much admired as an elegant piece of classical composition. A similar edition, for the use of Academical Students, was published at Edinburgh in 1810.

SPALDINGII. Lips. 1798-1816. 4 vols. 8vo.

It was the wish of Ernesti† that some ingenious and erudite scholar, "florens adhuc ætate," would favour the classical world with a *complete edition* of Quintilian; who, notwithstanding the labours of Burman and Gesner, still remained subject to great obscurities and contradictions. The above excellent production of Spalding seems to have realized this wish. The first volume, which contains only three books, begins with a dedication of the editor to his father, J. J. Spalding; this is followed by a preface, giving much curious information concerning the name and writings of Quintilian, with some account of the *MSS.* and editions of the author: this latter article is much to be preferred to the elaborate and tedious detail of the Bipont editors. At the end of the preface the editor informs us of the assistance which he has received from various learned men, either in investigating ancient MSS. and editions, or by critical illustrations of the text of his author; from which it evidently appears that he undertook the task of editing Quintilian with such a quantity of valuable materials, as no critic before him ever possessed. Subjoined to the text, which is printed in a firm character, on tolerable paper, are very copious notes, relating to similar passages in other authors, or illustrations from MSS., and critical disquisitions on the meaning, force, and spirit of certain important passages of the text. In the margin are figures corresponding with the pages in Burman's edition.

The second volume contains the fourth, fifth, and sixth books of Quintilian. In the preface Spalding informs us that,

† See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 276. "Sed omnino Quintiliani perfectam, a parte quidem critica, editionem nondum habemus, &c. &c." Ernesti concludes the sentence thus: "Vix credibile dictu est, quantopere textus nunc vulgatus, ab antiquis editionibus discrepet, interdum sine necessitate."

through the friendly interference of Professor Heyne (who seems both the venerable father and patron of literature,) he has had access to the *editio princeps* of his author; and has also been fortunate enough to procure a correct collation of the MS. in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Mr. GEORGE BUTLER, "vir juvenis eleganter doctus."* Professor PORSON is said to have superintended this collation, and to have greatly added to the riches of the editor's stores, by a copious account of the various readings of Quintilian, and many other critical observations. By these helps, Spalding has been better enabled to detect the errors of Gibson's collation of the Cambridge MS. The two remaining volumes are worthy in all respects of their precursors. The copies on *fine paper* are preferable.

———. Oxon. 1806. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a beautiful and accurate reprint of Gesner's edition, containing a judicious preface, and a very copious index.

QUINTUS CURTIUS. A. D. 54.

LAVER. Romæ. *Sine anno.* Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. For the reasons assigned in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 317, I consider this to be the earliest impression of the text of Quintus Curtius. It is a

* [Now, Head Master of the public school at Shrewsbury; and editor of the most popular edition of the entire works of Æschylus. See vol. i. p. 243. Dr. Butler, to his accomplishments as a classical author, adds all the enthusiasm and all the taste of a refined bibliomaniac. His Alduses are a tower of strength to his collection; and are reported to me as being second only in number and condition to those of Earl Spencer.]

volume of excessive rarity, especially in fine condition. The text begins, on the recto of the first leaf, without any prefix—as specified in the authority just referred to—having thirty lines in the first page, but a full page containing thirty-two lines. There are, in the whole, 149 leaves. Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 387, is unusually brief, but correct. Rossi assigns the date of 1470 to this impression. A fine copy of it is valued at 21*l.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss. There appears to have been a magnificent copy of it in the Crevenna collection, which was sold for a very considerable sum; but a finer one than that in the library of Earl Spencer, will not be easily discovered. Copies are in the Bodleian library, and in the collections of Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and Mr. F. H. Standish.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. *Sine anno.* Folio.

Editio Secunda. The text begins, like the preceding edition, without prefix. A full page has thirty-two lines; and the volume contains 153 leaves. Although of less rarity than the preceding, it is yet a book of consideration and price, and of great elegance of typographical execution. Lord Spencer's beautiful copy had been Count Reviczky's, and was purchased by the Count for 620 livres. Copies are in the collections of his Majesty, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries.

The third edition (those of 1474 and 1480, being supposititious) was printed by Zarotus in 1481. Consult the notice of this volume in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 319-320.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1520. 8vo.

This edition, the only one of Q. Curtius which was printed in the office of Aldus, and in the compilation of which various MSS. were consulted, is rather rare. Renouard informs us

that Harles thought there were two editions of the same date; but after carefully examining various copies, Renouard was not able to discover the least difference between them. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 209; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 348. This Aldine edition is now become scarce; and a very fine copy of it, in the original binding, is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* by Messrs. Payne and Foss, no. 9328.

Brunonis. Lugduni. 1584. 12mo.

This work, containing the preface and supplement of Christopher Bruno (from the *Basil* edit. of 1545, fol.), and the emendations of Modius, with various readings from an ancient MS. is not only a very rare, but a very excellent edition. Freinshem regretted he was not able to obtain a sight of it. Heumannus has given an accurate account of it in his *Schediasm. de Libr. anon. et pseudon.* p. 127.

Elzevir. Lug. Bat. 1633. 12mo.

The *true* and *original* edition of the impression of 1633, is distinguished by having *two plates of a buffalo's head;* namely, one to the dedication, the other at the commencement of the text; and the page which, according to the regular numbers, should be marked 81, is *without a number*, presenting a plate of the temple of Jupiter Ammon. "These are the marks," says Count Revickzky, "which serve to distinguish the true from the false edition." *Bibl. Bevickzk*, p. 95. According to the *Essai sur les Elzévirs*, p. 63, this true edition contains 364 pages, besides the index, and has only thirty-five lines in a full page. The text of Quintus Curtius was several times printed in this same year; but the impression most desirable, is that which has been just described; and of which very fine copies are pushed in France to a considerable price. It was reprinted in 1660; but this reprint is neither beautiful nor rare. If I am not mistaken, Mr. J. A. Lloyd is in possession of a copy in an *uncut* state.

FREINSHEMII. Argent. 1640. 8vo. 2 vols.

Of all the editors of Quintus Curtius, there is none to whom we are more indebted than to Freinshem: "who made Curtius," says Harwood, "his particular study, and who, in his Supplement, has so admirably imitated his style." This edition contains various readings, copious and learned notes, a new supplement, and an ample index. The prolegomena to the fourth chapter, in which the *age* and *diction* of this historian are discussed, will be found replete with curious and erudite matter. Ernesti has given a variety of evidence in support of the excellence and true critical merits of this edition, t. ii. 351. It is a rare work. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 16, has justly observed that both Ernesti and the Bipont editors have erroneously assigned the date of 1648 to Freinshem's first edition of Curtius. Cunze has been guilty of a similar error.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1664-68-73-85-96. 8vo.

Dr. Harwood says, "the edition of 1673 is the most correct and beautiful." It must not, however, be forgotten, that the edition of 1685 contains notes, an index, the dissertation of Mottevayerus "De Curtio," the Supplement of Freinshem, and many other useful tracts, with a few plates. The edition of 1668 was published at Frankfort, and contains part of the commentaries of Freinshem. *Edit. Bipont.* t. i. xix.

HENRICI RAPP. Argent. 1670. 4to.

This is a very excellent edition, being an improvement of Freinshem's, and enriched with a vast number of notes by that editor. The commentaries and index are greatly enlarged. "This edition" say the Bipont editors, "excels every other:

it contains many good things from the commentaries of Raderus, and we have followed it in preference to all the rest." Dr. Harwood has erroneously called it an octavo. It is a *scarce book*, and, thus recommended, cannot fail to become more so.

Cellarii. Lipsiæ. 1688-91-96. 12mo.

A very useful work, with notes, supplement, and geographical tables, by the celebrated Cellarius. The supplement is written in a very elegant and concise manner, equally free from the sterility of Bruno, and the redundancy of Freinshem. *Edit. Bipont*, xx. The commentary of Cellarius was reprinted Hag. Com. 8vo. 1727, 2 vol. See *Bibl. Pinell.* No. 7621.

Pitisci. Ultraj. 1693, 1708. 8vo.

According to Cunze, Juncker complains grievously of typographical errors, and whole passages omitted, in this edition. The second date is only a title-page reprint, with the body of the text belonging to the previous edition. There are very pleasing copper cuts to this impression, and a fine copy of it may be worth 12*s.* 6*d.*

Snakenburgii. Lug. Bat. 1724. 4to.

This is the celebrated *quarto Variorum* edition of Q. Curtius, by Snakenburg, which contains many valuable extracts from Bruno, Modius, Freinshem, and Cellarius. The text is formed according to the first edit. of Freinshem, from which it never departs but with the most scrupulous caution, and when warranted by a better reading. In compiling the work, Snakenburg consulted one good ancient MS. and two modern ones: but with the early editions of his author he appears to have been but ill provided, as he consulted no edition more ancient than the Aldine. "This editor," says Ernesti, "as is too often the case, undertook the publication more from the

importunity of the bookseller, than from the conviction of being able to compose a useful work from previous study, and diligent accumulation of materials." It must, however, be confessed that this edition of Snakenburg is a very valuable performance, and is deservedly held in high respect. Dr. Harwood has pronounced a warm eulogium upon it, and the editor is by him declared to have "manifested an accurate knowledge of ancient manners and customs." Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 352. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and, in fine preservation, bring a considerable sum. A copy of this kind, with gilt leaves, is marked at *4l.* 10*s.* in the recent catalogue of Mr. Hayes.

——————. Bipont. 1782, 1801. 8vo. 2 vol.

This edition, like the greater part of the Bipont Latin classics, is executed without taste on an indifferent paper; but it is useful, as it contains an excellent Notitia literaria, the Supplement of Freinshem, and an Index. The text is formed on the famous Strasburg edition of 1670. The reprint of 1801, is much preferable to either of its precursors: the second edition being in 1798.

CUNZII. Helmstad. 1797. vol. I.

It is to be regretted that so great a lapse of time has occurred since the publication of the first volume of this excellent edition—without the prospect of the second. The prolegomena are rather useful than erudite; and the work embraces only the first five books of the author. The text and the supplement are those of Freinshem. The editor, with a peculiar modesty, declares "his labours are devoted to young students, rather than to learned men: for he is not one of those who imagine the style of Curtius not to be adapted to young readers." This is the substance of the commencement of his preface; but it will receive very partial support. I am

favoured by the loan of a *fine paper* copy of this imperfect edition, by Mr. Bohn:—it is hardly equal to the common proof paper of this country.

SCHMIEDERI. Gotting. 1803. 8vo. 2 vols.

The first volume contains the text of the author, formed upon that of Freinshem and Snakenburg; and the second contains the Commentary of the Editor; a commentary, replete with sound judgment and accurate discrimination; and which may be said to exhaust the subject on which it treats. The frothy declamation of the author is unsparingly castigated. The text and the commentary may be purchased separately. The two volumes are sufficiently cheap.

KOKENII. Lips. 1818. 8vo.

With various readings, and a running commentary. A useful and cheap edition.

SALLUSTIUS. A.D. 35.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1470. Quarto.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. I have before observed (*Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 323), that the present edition takes precedency rather from courtesy than conviction; as the same date is attached to the next edition. It is however very rare; although of considerable less scarcity and value than the second edition of 1471, by the same printer. A full page has thirty lines. In the whole, 70 leaves. For a full description of it, consult the authority above referred to. Copies of it will be found in the Bodleian and British Museum Libraries, and in the collections of Mr. Grenville, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Standish. Mr. Bohn possesses a fine copy of it, which he values at 15*l.* Mons. Van Praet, led into error by the *Bibliomania*, p. 424,

observes that the only known copy of this impression UPON VELLUM, is that in the library at Blenheim; but Mr. Clarke designates this copy as being in the Royal Library.

———————. ——. 1470. Quarto.

An uncommon and exceedingly valuable impression. The late Bishop of Ely not only concurred with Havercamp that the text of this edition was taken from an excellent MS. but that it was the most ancient edition extant. The reader will find copious references to bibliographical authorities relating to it, as well as a minute description of the volume itself, in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 325. In regard to the printer of it, the Bishop has observed, that he does not recollect seeing the same character in any other book. A full page has thirty-four lines. The Catiline conspiracy comprehends 19 leaves, and the Jugurthine War 36 leaves. The imprint is thus; on the reverse of the last leaf of this latter piece:

. LAVS . DEO .
M . CCCC . LXX .

This book is so scarce, that I know of no other copy of it, in this country, except that in the collection of the Right. Hon. Thomas Grenville; which is in beautiful condition. Abroad, the only copy of it, which I remember to have seen, is in the Imperial library at Vienna. It is in excellent condition.

GERING, CRANTZ, and FRIBURGER. Paris. —— 4to.

From the lines of the colophon, this impression—always considered to be among the most precious of those of an ancient date—was undoubtedly printed towards the end of the year 1470; inasmuch as those lines make mention of the preparation of war by Louis XI. against Charles the Bold, Duke

of Burgundy. It is supposed to be the SECOND BOOK printed in France: the epistles of Gaspar Pergamensis being the first. It is printed in the large, loose, and inelegant roman type first adopted by these early Parisian printers. A full page contains 23 lines. The Catiline conspiracy concludes on the recto of the 35th leaf: and the Jugurthine War comprehends 69 leaves. The last leaf, or the 105th from the beginning of the text inclusively, contains the imprint, with the verses before printed: which are in most of our bibliographical publications. A particular description of it will be found in the authority so frequently referred to. Copies of this estimable production are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries, and in those of our principal private collectors.

There are only two copies of it known UPON VELLUM: one, very handsome, and described by Chevillier as having been formerly in the Sorbonne collection, is now in the royal library at Paris; the other is in the Bodleian library. M. Van Praet (*Cat. de Livres imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. v. p. 58) observes that there are copies of this edition which differ, and differ only, in the *first leaf* of the text: no other portion of the volume having been reprinted.* The reprint corrects the faults of the first impression; as extracted by M. Van Praet.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1471. Folio.

Never having seen a copy of this second edition by Vindelin de Spira—(of which I have noticed its commendation by the late Bishop of Ely, as containing not only a more accurate text, but as exhibiting new readings from an enlarged MS.—) I can only borrow the description of Brunet,† that it contains

* Dotteville, in his Latin and French edition of Sallust, 1781, 8vo. is minute and interesting in his account of this ancient edition.

† At Gaignat's sale, no. 2901, a *closely-cut* copy of this edition was sold for the moderate sum of twenty-one livres. De Bure (who is

63 leaves of text; followed by 6 leaves of addenda, which begin with the life of Sallust—and contain the "Invectives of Sallust and Cicero."

A. R. ——. ——. Folio.

A very full and particular account of this uncommon edition, and of which no traces of the name of the printer have been yet accurately ascertained, will be found in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 331. It is printed in a coarse and feeble roman type: a full page containing 34 lines. In the whole, 58 leaves. With the exception of Lord Spencer's copy of this rare book, I know of no other but that in the possession of Mr. Bohn, who has a very fine copy of it, which he values it at 31*l.* 10*s.* Brunet has given chronological precedence to *this* over the *previous* impression.

[Cæsaris et Stoll.] Lutet. ——. Folio.

In the authority above referred to (where will be also found a very particular description of this curious and scarce impression) the chronological order of these last two editions is reversed; but with a qualification that no positive data can be established respecting them. This is among the very earliest volumes of the press of its supposed printers, who were pupils of Gering, Crantz, and Friburger. A full page has 24 lines. The type is roman. The conspiracy of Catiline comprehends 31 leaves; and the Jugurthine War 61 leaves. The following lines are on the reverse of the 61st:

Abste percupit id preclara lutecia! que sic
Hos prope divina perpolit arte libros;

copious in his description of this edition, Bibliog. Instruct. vol. 2, 4863.) takes occasion hence to observe, that some people have imagined a *quarto edition* of Spira of the date of 1471, which is perfectly erroneous: the copy at Gaignat's sale was very much cut away in the margin, so as to *resemble* a quarto.

Seven more leaves terminate the volume. This impression may be probably as early as the year 1473. I have never met with any other copy of this rare book than that in the library of Earl Spencer.

[MARTIN FLACH. Strasbourg. ——.] Folio.

The date is conjectural. I have supposed it to be about the year 1473. This edition is very scarce. A fac-simile of the type (a broad bold gothic letter) will be found in the work just referred to. In the whole, 60 leaves. In the collections of Earl Spencer and Mr. Grenville.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1474. Folio.

Panzer, vol. iii. p. 16, refers to Maittaire, p. 343; whereas he should have referred to pp. 338-9: and where, in turn, is another error, inasmuch as the *subsequent* edition is twice mentioned; instead of *that* and the *present*. I never met with this impression; of which however a copy was sold at the Pinelli sale for 4*l*. 15*s*.

I. DE COLONIA, &c. Venet. 1474. Folio.

A beautiful and rather scarce edition, of which a particular account appears in the Bibl. S. vol. ii. 334. After the text of Sallust, come the usual opuscula—a little more copious than in the previous edition of Cæsaris and Stoll. A list of them will be found at the end of Cicero's reply to Sallust.

EUSTACIUS GALLUS. Brixiæ. 1475. Folio.
ALONSUS FERNANDEZ. Valentiæ. 1475. Folio.

Brunet classes these books together: giving priority to the Valentia impression. He appears to have never seen either. Of the Valentia edition I have great doubts, after reading Maittaire, p. 349, and Panzer, vol. iii. p. 57. If it be in existence, it is probably the first impression of an ancient

classical author printed in Spain. Of the *Brescia* impression —a volume of exceedingly great rarity—an account will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. vii. p. 182:—among the "books added" to the Cassano library. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. A full page has 35 lines. In the whole, 53 leaves. I know of no other copy of this very rare book than that which is in the library at Spencer House.

There are yet numerous editions of Sallust in the XVth century; but I believe that the most material have been already specified.

ALDUS. Venet. 1509-21. 8vo.

Of these editions, which are compiled with great care, and throw considerable light upon Sallust, the *second* is esteemed the more beautiful, rare, and correct. A fine copy is now become very valuable. Renouard observes, that De Bure is wrong in calling the first edition less ample than the second; they both contain the same quantity of matter, although the second is more accurately executed. M. Renouard possesses a precious copy of each of these editions. Of the first, the copy once belonged to Henry IV: and has his autograph. It is also in beautiful condition, and in its first binding. "No book (says its owner) in my library is dearer to me than this." Of the second impression he has two copies: one, in fine old pristine binding: and the other, in such beautiful condition as if it came from the press only yesterday. Of this second edition there appears to be a unique copy UPON VELLUM, in the library of the Cardinal Imperiali.

An edition, with the date of 1504 printed at full length, and in imitation of the Aldine character, is, in fact, a production of the Lyons press. It is shamefully inaccurate. There should also seem to be a counterfeit of the Aldine edition at *Lyons*, without date; of which a copy UPON VELLUM is noticed in M. Van Praet's *Cat.* &c. vol. iii. p. 33.

BADIUS ASCENSIUS. Paris. 1504. 4to.
IDEM. Lugduni. 1526. 4to.

The dedicatory epistle of Badius, addressed to Francis de Rohan, Archbishop of Lyons, concludes with these words: "Vale, dulce literarum literatorumque decus et præsidium: *ex officina nostra calcographa*; *Parrhisiis, pridie kalendas Novembris anni hujus* MCCCCC. quarti." This curious and uncommon edition is ornamented with two wood-cuts, illustrative of some historical subject mentioned in the work: the frontispiece is printed in red and black. The *date* of the dedicatory epistle in the Lyons edition shews that it is only a reimpression of the Parisian. See Dotteville, 383.

P. VIDOUE. ——. 1537. 8vo.

Without place or date, but most probably published at Paris, in 1537, by Father Vidoue, who commenced printing in 1518, and died about the year 1543, according to La Caille. This edition was printed for a bookseller, whose name is not mentioned, but whose arms are *a tree with an opened book on the top*, containing this inscription: "*Pondere pressa altius extollitur.*" Dotteville, p. 383-4.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1634. 12mo.

A beautiful little volume; and rarely found in a large and genuine condition. But care must be taken to distinguish the *true*, from what is called the *counterfeit* edition. In fact, the edition was thrice printed with the same date; but the way to distinguish the genuine copy, is, that it has 12 leaves of preliminary pieces, with a vignette at the end of them; 310 pages of text, and 19 leaves of a Florilegium and Index: also, at page 216 there is an ornament of the head of Medusa. The second and third impressions have no vignette at the commencement, &c. In France, a fine copy of the genuine

edition produced the considerable sum of 60 francs at the sale of Caillard's library. There exists an Elzevir edition of the date of 1658; but inferior in all respects to the preceding.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1690. 8vo.

This is the best Variorum edition. It was preceded by several others, namely, in 1649-54-59-65-77, and 1686. "The edition of 1649," says Harwood, "is infinitely the best, as it is enriched with the excellent notes of Gronovius." Besides the notes of Gronovius, it contains the entire commentaries of Rivius, Paul Manutius, Ciaconius, and others; with the select notes of Gruter and Glareanus, &c. &c. It is a valuable book, and in fine condition worth 1*l.* 1*s.*

WASSI. Cantab. 1710. 4to.

An excellent edition; the merits of which have been long acknowledged by the literary world. Wasse compiled the text from a careful investigation of nearly eighty MSS., and some very ancient editions. He made Gruter's edit. of 1607 the basis of his own; though his notes are not always borrowed from preceding editors, but, on the contrary, contain many original remarks. After the example of Victorius and Pareus, he compares the style of his author with that of many ancient Greek writers. A "Lexicon Sallustianum" is added to the work. Consult Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 258-9; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 244.

CORTII. Lipsiæ. 1724. 4to.

The diligence and research of all preceding editors are eclipsed by this admirable production of Cortius. The text of Sallust is given with great care and correctness, accompanied by a collation of thirty MSS. and many ancient editions, the various readings of which are detailed with an

accuracy and precision that reflect distinguished credit on the editor. Cortius is called by Harles "optimus Latinitatis Sallustianæ interpres." See his *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 258-9. Cortius's notes, says Ernesti, are the very best for a student to peruse, if he wishes to understand the text of Sallust with accuracy and profoundness, and to collect many excellent observations of learned men. The preface of this edition is very valuable, and will be carefully consulted by those who are anxious to become acquainted with the comparative merits of the ancient editions of Sallust. It is very elegantly printed, and was republished at Venice in 4to. 1737; although the *Leipsic* edition is always preferred by collectors. A good copy of it is worth 1*l.* 10*s.**

HAVERCAMPI. Amst. 1742. 4to. 2 vols.

A splendid and very elaborate edition. "Textus velut cymba in oceano, ita in notis natat," says the figurative Ernesti; "oneratque potius lectorem copia quam adjuvat." The basis of this edition is that of Wasse; where Wasse is departed from, Gruter is followed. It contains the entire notes of Gruter (which is not the case with Wasse's edition,) but unfortunately does not present us with a single note of Cortius. Of his own, it does not appear that Havercamp has inserted any thing; except in the notes on the "Fragmenta Sallustiana." The indexes are very copious; of the second index, "Grammaticus et criticus," Harles says it is replete with exquisite learning. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 245; Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 261. There are copies on LARGE PAPER, worth about 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* In the common state it is worth 3*l.* 3*s.*

[* The text of Cortius's edition was reprinted at Glasgow in 1751; of which a copy on thick paper, bound in red morocco, is marked at 1*l.* 7*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.]

———. Edinb. 1755. 12mo.

This most beautiful edition of Sallust," says Harwood, was purposely printed for the prize then offered by the university of Edinburgh, and deservedly obtained it. I have read it five times through, and have not discovered a single error." Renouard says that a very attentive perusal of it has led to the detection of only three faults. He does not specify them. His own copy is on LARGE PAPER. *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. iv. p. 89.

———. Bipont. 1779.* 1807. 8vo.

The learned editors of this work," says Harles "having consulted the best editions, and especially the Aldine, which they carefully collated, have adopted some ancient readings which former editors had abandoned; and have illustrated passages, which before had appeared corrupt and obscure; so that this Bipont edition departs from every preceding one, but I fear without meeting with the approbation of the learned." See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 263. The edition, of 1807, published at Strasbourg, is the third. It professes to be "enlarged," but in what manner is not very

* The famous Latin and Spanish edition of DON GABRIEL, in imperial 4to. 1772, must not be omitted. The letter is italic, but of quite a different form to the italic type of Aldus and Colinæus: the plate of the bust of Sallust, &c. is contemptible. Nothing but the magnificence of the volume, and the extreme beauty of the paper and press-work, can reconcile it to the eye of taste. The *printing* and the *paper* are entitled to every praise. This edition is rare and dear, as the Prince, Don Gabriel, reserved all the copies for presents. I have seen five or six copies in the possession of different booksellers in London. There are some copies on *thicker paper* than others; and a very beautiful one of this kind is in the library at Althorp. The annals of the press can boast of no more perfect volume than this.

evident. Gerlach, among the latest of the editors of Sallust (Basil, 1823, 4to. p. xxi.), passes a severe sentence upon the Bipont editions of Sallust and Tacitus.

Homeri. Lond. 8vo. 1789.

A beautiful and correct book, edited by the late Rev. Henry Homer. The text is given with the same purity as are those of Cæsar, Livy, and Pliny, by the same excellent scholar. It contains an index of the various readings according to Havercamp's edition. "This edition," says a learned correspondent, "is absolutely immaculate; so are all Homer's editions; the accuracy of the editor was wonderful. The Sallust is extremely scarce; and the other editions, when better known, will rise in price."

Telleri. Berol. 1790. 8vo.

This edition is founded on Cortius's, though the editor departs from it where he conceives himself justified by the various readings of a rare and ancient edition, published at Brixia, fol. in 1495. It contains a review of the Spanish version of Don Gabriel, an examination of the various readings, an interpretation of places, and an "Index Latinitatis." It was also very beautifully reprinted by Didot. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 302.

Harlesii. Noriberg. 1797. 8vo.

This is the last and *best edition* of Harles, with additional excerpta from the Cod. Erlang, and some few readings from a MS. communicated to the editor by Henlius.

Dureau-de la Malle. Paris. 1808. 8vo. Lat. et Gall.

The prolegomena are full and interesting; containing a well written Life of Sallust, by the President de Brosses. The

Latin text and French version are opposite each other. A beautifully printed book.

KUHNHARDTI. Lubec. 1809-10. 8vo.

Two volumes in one: although frequently sold separately. In the year 1799, Kuhnhardt had published the Catiline War, on the basis of Teller's editions, with some of that editor's notes, and more of his own. The present is an enlarged performance; containing among other things in the "proemium," an excellent "Notitia Literaria" of the critical labours bestowed upon the text of the author. An excellent and useful edition, but printed with too little attention to elegance of type and paper.

MUSSI. Mediol. 1813. Folio. 2 vols.

The reputed FRAGMENTS of the author form the second volume. Before we come to the title-page, a fly-leaf is prefixed, upon which there is a printed notice by Mussi, telling us that there are only 50 copies printed upon royal vellum paper non colla, two upon vellum paper turchina, and six in carta spera di Bologna: "and that every copy, wanting this leaf of notification, is imperfect: each copy being numbered and signed by Mussi himself." Lord Spencer possesses the XIth copy, which belonged to the Abbé Bartolomeo Nardini, the Censor of the press; and to whom, in fact, the edition is dedicated by Ballini the editor. The two volumes form but one moderately sized folio. It is among the most magnificent productions of the press of Mussi.

LANGII. Hal. ap. Hem. 1815, 1824. 8vo.

The text of Havercamp is chiefly followed. The notes, especially in the Catiline War, are copious and instructive. They are less copious in the Jugurthine War. It is in other respects a neatly printed edition, and has few errors of importance. The second edition is said to be corrected and enlarged.

———. Glasg. 1817 8vo.

A beautifully and accurately printed volume; exhibiting the text of Cortius. The editor only betrays himself by the initial letter [K] of his name.

NARDINI. Brixiæ. 1819. 8vo.

A Brescia volume of ancient classical literature is almost as rare in these days, as it was in the fifteenth century. The present may be pronounced to be an elegantly printed book; with short notes beneath the text, and a preface which will well repay the toil of perusal. The character of the historian is vigorously and justly designated.

MULLERI. Lipsiæ. 1821. 8vo.

The preface is short, and shews the conciliatiory disposition of the Editor. He is not disposed to blame any of his predecessors. This is an unpretending edition, with brief explanatory notes beneath the text.

SEIBTII. Pragæ. 1822. 8vo.

The Jugurthine War only: " with notes, philological, historical, geographical and relating to antiquities:" but unluckily for the majority of English readers, these copious notes, which I understand to be instructive, are written in the German language.

GERLACHII. Basil. 1823. 4to. Vol. I.

The first volume only, containing the Catiline and Jugurthine Wars. An edition, as critical as it is handsomely printed. The readings of various important MSS. are incorporated, and the editor has shewn equal research and judgment in the establishment of the text. The various readings from the several MSS. consulted, are placed beneath the text. One

cannot but wish a successful completion to labours thus judiciously commenced.

KROTSCHERI. Lipsiæ. 1825. 8vo. Vol. I.

A truly critical edition, which I recommend to the shelves of the more extensive collectors of classics. The Notitia Literaria is very full: including an account of the *Versions*. It professes to contain, when complete, the entire notes of Cortius. There are three papers: that on vellum paper exhibits a handsome aspect.

SENECA. A.D. 65.

MORAVUS. Neapol. 1475. Fol.

Opera Moralia et Epistolæ. EDITIO PRINCEPS. If the tasteful collector were called upon to select any one volume more beautifully printed, and more attractive from paper and type, than another—during the annals of the XVth. century—he might, without the least impeachment of his taste, select the volume under consideration: which may be also considered the chef d'œuvre of the press of MORAVUS: than whom, Naples boasts not a more successful printer. A very minute account of the arrangement of the contents of this volume, will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 338—340. It should be noticed that there are copies (as is that in Lord Spencer's collection—see the colophon, *ibid*) in which the centenary numbers (in other words, the four cccc's) are omitted in the colophon; but the *text* of all the copies is the same. Consult Ernesti's *Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. p. 110: Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* vol. i. p. 506. I have never seen a more beautiful copy of this book than that which is in the library at Spencer House. They possess it in the Bodleian

library, and in the British Museum. Mr. Bohn has a fine copy of it, which he marks at 21*l.*

[CÆSARIS ET STOLL.] Paris. 1475. Folio.

EPISTOLÆ: and for the reasons assigned in the work just referred to, the second impression of these Epistles; unless the dateless edition, usually attributed to Mentelin, (vide infra) should be considered anterior to either. A fac-simile of the colophon will be found in the same work, together with an ample description of the edition. A full page has 25 lines. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the whole, 206 leaves. A very uncommon volume. A neat copy is marked at 5*l.* 5*s.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1475. Folio.

Epistolæ. This impression is considered to be the first book from the press of Pannartz, after the death of his partner Sweynheym; and it is also the first volume in which the small and meagre (Roman) type of the printer was introduced: without any compliment to his taste. A full page has thirty-seven lines. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the whole, 166 leaves. A copy of this work is in the Bodleian library. Lord Spencer possesses it in a very fine state. *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 345-7. A very fine and large copy of this edition is marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

[LIT. R.] ——. ——. Folio.

Epistolæ. The printer is supposed to be MENTELIN; but the supposition is gratuitous. It is usually designated by the peculiar formation of the letter R: of which a fac-simile will be seen in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. i. p. 40. The text of the impression under consideration begins on the recto of the

first leaf. A full page has thirty-five lines. There are neither numerals, signatures nor catchwords. On the reverse of the 203d leaf, the regular Epistles of Seneca conclude; and these are succeeded by three leaves of the supposed correspondence of the Roman Philosopher and the Apostle St. Paul. This correspondence is also found in the previous edition. Brunet considers this to be the Editio Princeps of Seneca's Epistles. The date of 1473 is gratuitously assigned. M. Van Praet, in his General Catalogue of Books printed upon Vellum, (vol. ii. p. 260) supposes this to be the very edition of which a copy is described, as printed UPON VELLUM, in the Catalogue of the Abbé Rothelin's Books; p. 28. A copy upon paper, in blue morocco binding, was sold for 11*l.* 11*s.* at the sale of Sir M. M. Sykes's library.

BERNARDUS DE COLONIA. Tarvis. 1478. Folio.

A reprint of the Naples edition of 1475. The name of the printer is not of common occurrence. There are two sets of signatures; a to z, and ϗ in eights: *a* marked as ten, but containing only nine leaves. Then *a a* and *b b*, each 8 leaves. On the recto of *b b* vij. the Epistles end; and a subjoined table gives an account of the contents of the volume. The type is a narrow gothic letter, closely printed. See *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 340. My friend, the Rev. H. Drury, possesses a most beautiful copy of this book.

For detached pieces of Seneca, separately printed by Zell and Guldinbeck, consult the work just referred to.

A. GALLUS. (Ferrara. 1484.) Folio.

TRAGŒDIÆ. EDITIO PRINCEPS. A book of very considerable importance, and uncommon occurrence. For the reasons assigned by Baruffaldi (*Typog. Ferrar.* p. 45-8.) as quoted in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 348-350, there can be no doubt of this edition having been printed at Ferrara

in 1484.* The type, which is roman, is large and handsome. A full page has thirty-four lines. On the reverse of the 174th and last leaf is the colophon; as extracted in the work just referred to. A copy of this rare and desirable book, is in the Bodleian library, and British Museum. The Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber, each possess it.

Higman et Hopyl. Paris. ——. 4to.

Tragœdiæ. A volume, printed in the roman letter, towards the latter end of the XVth century. It is not of common occurrence. A full page has twenty-six lines. There are two alphabets of signatures: the first, *a* to *z*, in eights; the second, A to E in eights. On the recto of E v. the tenth and last tragedy concludes. An address of Carolus Fernandus, and the register, occupy the remaining portion of the volume. A copy of this edition was sold at the sale of the Duke de La Valliere's library for 330 livres. I have not been able to trace the sale of a copy of late years.

J. Parvus. Paris. 1511. Folio.

Tragœdiæ. A detail of the contents of this edition, will be found in M. Van Praet's *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur Vélin,* vol. iv. p. 97. It is here introduced, to notice a copy of it upon vellum, in the royal library of France; obtained at the sale of the Mac-Carthy library, for 960 francs. Its previous possessor had obtained it from the library of an Augustine Monastery at Toulouse. The Prince de Condé had formerly a similar copy. Its intrinsic worth is slender.

[* It is necessary to correct the very erroneous notice of this impression in the previous edition of this work. I have there supposed that there was an impression of the Tragedies of Seneca, according to the Bipont editors, printed in 1481: and that the above was the *second* edition. On the contrary, the above is the first, and no edition of 1481 exists.]

ERASMI. Basil. 1515-29. Folio.

OPERA OMNIA. The printer was Froben. These are very excellent editions, especially the second, which professes to correct four thousand errors in former impressions. The "*Ludus in Claudium*," about this time found in Germany, first appeared in the edition of 1515, with the notes of RHENANUS, The second edition is so greatly superior to the first, that it is said Erasmus would have willingly withdrawn his name from that of 1515. *Edit. Bipont.; Not. Lit.* p. XXX-I.

ALDUS. Venet. 1517. 8vo.

Tragœdiæ. The editor, Avantius, who published the Aldine Lucretius of 1500, (see p. 198, ante) boasts of having corrected three thousand errors in the previous impressions. It is a beautiful book. The researches of bibliographers have as yet enabled them to discover only *one* copy—and *that* an exceedingly closely cut one—UPON VELLUM; which was in the La Valliere collection, and which produced only 152 livres at the sale. The royal library of France possesses the Grolier copy upon paper; a volume, which I remember to have examined with unmixed gratification.

ALDUS. Venet. 1522. 8vo.

Naturalium Quæstionum Libri VII. The editor was MATTHÆUS FORTUNATUS, who boldly declares, in his preface, that "he has slaughtered many thousands of monsters which had besieged the territories of Seneca," [quæ Senecæ campos obsederant]. Renouard once conceived this to be among the scarcest of the Aldine publications; but he now qualifies this designation of it—allowing it, however, to be of considerable rarity. One of the most beautiful copies of this book in the world, is in the possession of the Rev. H. Drury of Harrow. It is in an almost uncut state, and without a blemish.

DELRIONIS. Antverp. 1576. 4to.

Tragœdiæ. A very excellent edition, in which Delrio has successfully amended the text of his author: his notes are learned; and many passages, which accident or the carelessness of preceding editors had perverted and corrupted, are here restored to their original purity. The difficult passages of the writer are also happily explained, "a quovis facile intelligantur," say the Bipont editors, p. XIV. who profess to follow this work in their own edition. An enlarged edition, with a new commentary of Delrio, was published at Antwerp, in 4to. 1593-4. Consult also Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 135.

PLANTIN. Antverp. 1588. 8vo.

Tragœdiæ. This very elegant edition is divided into two parts, separately numbered in the pages. The first contains the Tragedies; the second, the Epistle of Lipsius to Raphelengius, in which the writer discusses the nature of the Tragedies, and makes some general observations on Seneca. By the assistance of a MS., added to his own ingenuity, Lipsius has been enabled to restore many corrupt passages of the text. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 514. A beautiful copy of this edition was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, no. 2911.

MURETI, &c. Paris. 1602-07-13-19-27. Folio.

Opera. This is called a very excellent edition by Ernesti. It contains, besides the collation of some valuable MSS., the notes of Muretus, Erasmus, Pintianus, and Obsopœus; and on the "ἀποκολοκύντωσις," those of Rhenanus and Junius. The edition of 1607 contains, besides the preceding materials, some notes of Lipsius; the third, fourth, and fifth, comprehend the notes of Christianus, Dorleanus, Scriverius, Pontanus, &c.

COMMELIN. Heidelb. 1604. Folio.

Opera. "In quâ, præter observata variorum jam memorata, occurrunt notæ quæ veteribus ταχυγράφοις apud Romanos in usu fuerunt, Tironis ac Senecæ nomine insignitæ." Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 113; and see the long and curious note *b.* Harwood calls it "an excellent and uncommon edition." These notes were republished with great care by Gruter, in 1707, with some additional ones by Gudius and Gronovius.

LIPSII. Antverp. 1605-14-32-37-52. Folio.

Opera. Printed by Plantin. These are called very excellent editions by Ernesti. According to Harwood, the second edition "was said to have been printed with silver types:" It is a book of very common occurrence in this country, and may be obtained at a moderate price. Of the *last* edition of 1652, a very fine copy on LARGE PAPER was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, no. 3003, for 4*l.* 4*s.* Harwood speaks highly of the magnificence and beauty of the volume, and of the excellent notes of Lipsius: the Bipont editors call it "Edit. rara et nitida," p. XXXIX.

SCRIVERII. Lug. Bat. 1621. 8vo. 2 vols.

Tragœdiæ. This edition contains the notes of many critics besides those of Scriverius; and the text is diligently collated and corrected by ancient editions. It is a work of some respectability. *Edit. Bipont.* p. xv.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1640. 12mo. 3 vols.

Opera. This is the best duodecimo Elzevir edition. It was reprinted in 4 vols., with the notes of Gronovius, in 1649 and 1658. The curious generally prefer having the fourth volume of this latter edition (containing the notes of Gronovius,

and dated 1658) bound up with the third volume of the first, to make the set complete. De Bure, no. 1287, informs us, that in choosing this fourth volume, we must be careful to procure the *fine paper* copy, as better corresponding with the beauty of the first Elzevir edition. In the *Essai sur les Elzévirs*, p. 77, we learn that an *uncut copy* of this edition, with a copy of the notes of Gronovius of 1658 *also uncut*, was sold at the sale of Firmin Didot's library for the extraordinary sum of 435 francs. This very copy, ten years before, had produced only half the sum. A very fine copy may be worth 3*l.* 3*s.* M. Renouard has the second edition *uncut;* and Mr. Hayes marks a fine copy of it, in old red morocco binding, at 2*l.* 2*s.*

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1651-61-82-1708. 8vo.

Tragœdiæ. The *first* is a very good edition: the *last* contains some notes of Scaliger and Gruter; but the *third*, which is very neatly printed, and contains the notes of J. F. Gronovius, and his son James, with a copious index, is equally esteemed. The engraved frontispiece, representing the subjects of the several plays, is very spiritedly executed. The Bipont editors have partly followed it. It was republished at Amsterdam.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1672. 8vo. 3 vols.

Opera. Printed by the ELZEVIRS. "This" says Dr. Harwood, "is by far the most beautiful and correct edition of Seneca." It is a scarce and valuable book. Ernesti observes, that the *third* volume contains the writings of the younger Seneca, the rhetorician, which are entirely omitted in the Antwerp editions.* This edition of Seneca is one of the rarest and dearest of the *octavo Variorum* classics: its typo-

[* One of the very best editions of this work is that published for the second time, at Strasbourg, in 1810, 8vo. by the Bipont Society.]

graphical beauty is equal to its editorial correctness. Scholars who possess it will do well to treasure so valuable and commodious a work. A very fine copy may be worth 4*l.* 4*s.*

SCHRŒDERI. Delphis. 1728. 4to.

Tragœdiæ. A very elaborate and celebrated edition; it contains the entire notes of Gronovius, some select ones from Lipsius, Gruter, Commelin, Scaliger, both the Heinsii, Farnabus, and some observations of Grotius: the editor's own notes are also frequent and judicious. It is accompanied with a new and excellent index, by Grimsehlius, of almost all the words and phrases of Seneca. "This edition," says Dr. Harwood, "has a very correct text and ample commentary, and in point of literary and critical excellence, is not inferior to any of the most famous Dutch editions of the Latin classics in 4to." It appears that Cortius very severely attacked this work in *Act. Erudit. Lips.* an. 1728, p. 448; which was defended by the editor, in a pamphlet published the same year. Duker engaged in the contest against Schrœder, of whom he has spoken with unbecoming severity in the preface to his edition of Thucydides. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 136-7; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 516; *Journal des Savans,* 1729, *Août,* p. 435.

WEIDMAN et REICHLIUS. Lipsiæ. 1770. 8vo.

Opera Moralia et Epistolæ. This edition is formed on that of the Elzevir of 1649; but many errors have been admitted into the text. Edit. Bipont. p. XL. The notes are few: intended to elucidate the text; and are taken chiefly from Lipsius, Gronovius, and Fromondus. The printing and paper are very repulsive.

———. Bipont. 1782. 8vo. 4 vols.

Opera. This edition is to be recommended from its possess-

ing a useful Notitia literaria. The text is *professed* to be formed on the basis of the most approved editions. It has an index; but the execution of the work, like that of the greater part of the Latin Bipont classics, is far from being pleasing or elegant.

———. Bipont. 1785.

Tragœdiæ. Formed on the editions of Delrio, the Variorum of 1682, and Schrœder's. It contains a short but useful Notitia literaria, but has neither notes nor index. The typography is very wretched.

Ruhkopfii. Lipsiæ. 1797-1811. 8vo. 5 vols.

Of this excellent and critical edition, it is to be regretted that the fifth is the last volume, without the work being completed. A high character of it is given in Klügling's supplement. The 5th volume includes the Quæstiones Naturales. I have not yet been able to investigate a copy. It is noticed in the Dictionn. Bibliograph. t. iv. 491. Harles mentions the first volume in his *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 510. He also notices a *promised edition* by Fesslerus, who has many years been engaged in the work.

Schweighæuseri. Argent. 1809. 8vo. 2 vols.

Epistolæ. An excellent and accurate edition: corrected by a careful collation of three MSS. in the public library at Strasbourg, and enriched by some very sensible notes of the learned and venerable editor. There are copies on fine paper.

Koeleri. Gottingæ. 1819. 8vo.

Naturales Quæstiones: an edition, published in an incomplete state, owing to the death of the editor: but there is yet sufficient supplemental, or critical matter, to occupy upwards of 400 pages. It is not accompanied by a preface. This is

nowever an edition well worth possessing for the explication of the work in question.

*** It may be as well to introduce the name of SAPPHO, in its alphabetical order, however imperfect and unsatisfactory may be the fragments of her composition which have descended to us. The first impression of any portion of her writings appeared in the edition of Longinus, by Robortellus, in 1554, Gr.: see page 174, ante. A second impression of her writings appeared among the *Carmina Novem Illustrium Fœminarum*, published by Plantin in 1568, at Antwerp, and edited by Fulvius Ursinus,* the librarian of the Cardinal Alexander Farnese, from MSS. found in his own and the editor's collection. This book seems to have become of a sudden of extraordinary rarity; and the wildest prices are said to have been offered for it. It was reprinted by Wolf in 1733-1734, and 1739, 4to. As late as 1764 its rarity was lamented, according to Klotzius in his edition of *Tyrtæus, Bremæ* 1764: see p. 37 of his Dissertatio de Tyrtæo.† Henry Volger reprinted the same work at Leipsic in 1810, 8vo. but in a manner the most offensive to good taste and sound criticism. It is to the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. p. 3-31, 250, &c. that the critical reader must resort for the most accurately printed text, accompanied by notes, of the fragments of Sappho. An attempt at a metrical arrangement of some of these fragments appeared in the *Classical Journal*; vol. i. p. 139.

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* This edition of Ursinus is dated 14 years after H. Stephen had published his first edition of Anacreon, and yet no notice is taken of Stephen by the editor, who only gives the fragments of Anacreon as they had appeared in Hephæstion, Stobæus, &c. What is yet more extraordinary, there had been several other editions of Anacreon between that of Stephen and the above collection.

† Klotzius, after describing his own inability to procure a copy of it, in many places, mentions the disappointment of Wesseling in the same pursuit.

SILIUS ITALICUS. A. D. 77.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS; with the first impression of the text of CALPHURNIUS.* "This (says Audiffredi) is the first edition of Silius Italicus, which Crevenna praises as being extremely beautiful and rare. The copy of it which I saw in the Casanatensian library is a sufficient demonstration of its beauty; for no edition, published by Sweynheym and Pannartz, ever exceeded it in elegance and splendour. In the Vatican library there are two fine copies of it, and there is one in the Corsinian library." *Edit. Rom.* p. 74-5. The text begins on the recto of the first leaf, without any prefatory matter. A full page has 38 lines. In the whole, 161 leaves. There can be no doubt of the rarity of this volume, since, from the celebrated memorial of the printers to Pope Paul II. it appears that only 275 copies were printed. A remarkably fine copy of it, which had belonged to the Duke de la Valliere, was sold at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates in 1821, for 31*l.* 10*s.* Mr. Bohn marks a fine copy of it at 40*l.* Copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries, and in the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber.

[LAVER.] Romæ. 1471. Folio.

Editio secunda. De Bure informs us that this edition is even rarer and in greater request than the preceding. It is in fact taken from a much better MS. and has been critically

* It has also a Latin version of the *Opera et Dies* of HESIOD by Nicolas de Valla.

collated by Lefebure de Villebrune. See his edit. 1781, p. x. Its typographical execution is inferior to that of the previous impression. Laire, *Spec.* 165-6, says, that "it was unknown to every bibliographer but De Bure, who erroneously attributed it to Sweynheym and Pannartz; whereas it is evidently printed by *Laver*—for Pomponius, who was the editor of it, had the sole direction of that printer's press. No copy of it is known besides that in the royal library of France." Audiffredi, the indefatigable reviewer of Laire, does not decidedly pronounce whether or not it was printed by Laver; but he observes, that if Laire had taken the trouble to examine some of the libraries at Rome, he might have found *three* or *four* copies of this work. Audiffredi himself particularly specifies *six* copies. See his *Edit. Rom.* p. 88.; and consult also the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 354-6. In the 4to Crevenna catalogue, vol. iii. p. 230-3, there will be found a very full and satisfactory description of it. It was unknown to Maittaire, Drakenborch, and Ernesti; and is exceedingly difficult to procure in a large and sound condition. A full page has 34 lines; and a copy, to be complete, should contain 180 leaves. Of the seven or eight copies which I have seen, those in the Imperial (Vienna) and Ste. Genevieve libraries, abroad, and in the Bodleian and Spencer House libraries, at home, are the finest. Earl Spencer's copy may vie with the copy in the Vienna library. Mr. Heber also possesses it in very sound condition. The Roman edition of 1474 is entirely supposititious.

———. Romæ. 1480. Folio.

It is on the authority of Drakenborch that Audiffredi and Panzer notice this edition. The latter writer refers also to Maittaire, t. i. 407, who has specified it *sine loco*, and cites the "Bibliotheca Heinsiana." On consulting the catalogue of that library, pt. ii. p. 67. no. 78, I find it thus vaguely desig-

nated: "ex editione anni 1480." But where, and by whom, printed, are points of mere conjecture.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1481. Folio.

This is a rare and valuable edition. Drakenborch, who consulted it, found it to contain some very good readings. The editor was PHILELPHUS, who complains of the incorrectness of the *Roman* editions. See De Bure, no. 2795, and Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. XI. I have not been able to discover a copy of it in any catalogue. It is in the Bodleian library, and in the collection of Mr. Heber. Brunet calls it rarer than the Parma edition.

———. Parmæ. 1481. Folio.

This edition, which was collated by N. Heinsius (whose manuscript notes have been inserted in Drakenborch's edition,) is generally found in the libraries of the curious. Whether the printer be Corallus, or A. de Portilia, is questionable. The volume affords a beautiful specimen of the Parma press. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 356. Mr. Heber is also in possession of a copy. It is in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries.

The commentary of PETRUS MARSUS on Silius Italicus was first printed, I believe, at Venice, in 1483, and in the two following years. A particular account of the second edition of 1492, with fac-similes of several of its initial capitals, will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 357 Mr. Heber possesses a copy of each of these editions.

BENESSÆ. Lugduni, 1513. 8vo.

The editor was a merchant, a native of Ragusa, and resident of Lyons. Strangely enough, although this volume was published ten years before the Aldine impression, it is yet

classed among the *Lyonese counterfeits* of the Aldine publications! It is a rare edition, and has considerable pretensions to accuracy.

ALDI. (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1523. 8vo.

This edition, by Asulanus, is almost a copy of the incorrect edition of Philip Junta, Florent. 8vo. 1515. It contains, for the first time, *eighty-one* additional verses (from v. 144 to 225 of lib. viii.) which were discovered in some old books in France. The genuineness of these verses has been doubted by Heinsius and others, yet they have been inserted by almost every subsequent editor. This Aldine edition is rendered of some value from its being the only one of Silius Italicus published in the office of Aldus. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 236. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a very fine copy, in gilt leaves, at 3*l.* 3*s.*

D. HEINSII. Lug. Bat. 1600. 8vo.

This edition was compiled before Heinsius had reached his twentieth year: it contains notes under the title of "*Crepundia Siliana:*" the edition is professed to have been taken from an ancient MS. It was republished at Cambr. 12mo. 1646.

DAUSQUEII. Paris. 1615. 4to.

In the opinion of Ernesti, "Dausqueius has not always adopted the best readings; he deserted Modius and Heinsius, where it would have been better for him to have followed their footsteps." Barthius, however, thinks highly of his ability in many passages. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 176; Edit. Bipont. p. xv. Barthius, who obtained excerpta from a MS. in Queen's Coll. Oxford, by Gruter, also illustrated Silius Italicus, in his "*Adversaria,*" Francof. fol. 1624. Some copies of Dausqueius's edit. are dated 1618.

CELLARII. Lipsiæ. 1695. 12mo.

A very useful edition; containing some short notes, geographical tables, and an excellent "Index Rerum, et Latinitatis." Cellarius was in possession of a book, lent him by Carpzovius, in which N. Heinsius had noted down the emendations of Joseph Scaliger. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 177. This work is called by Harwood "the best small edition of Silius Italicus."

DRAKENBORCHII. Traj. Rhen. 1717. 4to.

This is the celebrated and elaborate edition of Drakenborch, which ranks among the most sumptuous and valuable of the Variorum classics in 4to. It contains every thing worthy of perusal in the preceding editions; and, for the first time, the notes and emendations of N. Heinsius; also excerpta from an Oxford MS., and one belonging to Puteanus. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 177. Dr. Harwood gives this edition great praise, and observes that it is become scarce. Copies on LARGE PAPER are worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* in good binding.

Ernesti informs us, that Drakenborch was very anxious to consult a few MSS. (although rather modern) in some libraries abroad, but could not obtain permission. To a scholar of established character, and acknowledged talents, no greater mortification can be imagined!*

VILLEBRUNII. Paris. 1781. 8vo.

This edition by Villebrune has escaped both Harwood and Harles; it contains various readings from four MSS., and from *Laver's* edition of 1471:—the latter never having been before collated. The notes occupy the last 148 pages of

[* In the Classical Journal, vol. ii. 381, will be found some inedited notes of Bentley upon Silius Italicus taken from the margins of a copy of Drakenborch's edition in the public library at Cambridge.]

the volume. Many passages are restored to their genuine meaning; but although the poet has received great advantage from the materials which Villebrune employed in forming his edition, yet it must not be forgotten, that the many rash conjectures of the editor, and the haughtiness of his remarks on his predecessors, add neither to the credit of Villebrune, nor to the utility of the work. It is very inelegantly printed. This edition was published in the *same year* with a *French translation,* in 3 vols.* See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. XVII.

———. Bipont. 1784. 8vo.

The Bipont editors have given the text of the poet from the edition of Drakenborch, unaccompanied by notes. At the end are various readings from Villebrune's edition. The text is preceded by a life of Silius Italicus by Crinitus, and a useful Notitia literaria.

T. ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1791. 2 vols. 8vo.

A very excellent publication, by Theophilus Ernesti. To the first volume is prefixed a learned disquisition "De Carmine Siliano:" to the second volume there is an useful supplement to the same.

FAULDER. Lond. 1792. 2 vols. 12mo.

This useful little edition, which exhibits the text very elegantly printed by Bulmer, is edited by RICHARD HEBER, Esq. the late Member for the University of Oxford. The text

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[* Mr. Bohn is in possession of a copy of the text of Silius Italicus, printed with an Italian version in 1765, 4to.—(in the Corp. Vet. Poet. Lat.) with numerous ms. notes in the hand-writing of the above editor; which may have formed the basis of his own impression. His name is in the title-page, and there is a list of the MSS. and editions which he consulted. Among the latter, the Roman edition of S. and Pannartz is designated as "non ita bona:" that of Laver, "optima pro tempore."]

is formed on the editions of Drakenborch and Villebrune; the various readings from the *former* are specified at the end, with some short critical notes. The work is accompanied with a summary view of the editions of Silius Italicus. It was the performance of the editor in his eighteenth year.

RUPERTI. Gotting. 8vo. 1795-8. 2 vols.

The excellent editor of Juvenal (see p. 156, ante) has here given us a very critical and useful performance. The preface to the first volume is by HEYNE. It displays a Notitia Literaria, various readings, a copious commentary, and, in short, every thing that can contribute to the illustration of the poet. Ruperti published two or three specimens of his intended edition about five years before the first volume appeared: and the favourable opinion of his abilities, produced by those specimens, has suffered no diminution by the present production. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. p. 143-4.

SOPHOCLES. B. C. 406.

ALDUS. Venet. 8vo. 1502. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is a very excellent and accurate edition; highly approved by Brunck, and taken from valuable MSS. It is greatly preferable to many that followed it. The title of the volume announces some *Scholia*,* which

* The SCHOLIA were published under the following title: "Σχολια παλαια τῶν πάνυ δοκίμων εἰς τας σωζομένας τῶν Σοφοκλέους Τραγωδιῶν." Commentarii in septem Tragœdias Sophoclis quæ ex aliis ejus compluribus incuriâ temporum amissis solæ superfuerunt: opus exactissimum rarissimumque in Gymnasio mediceo Caballini Montis *a Leone Decimo* pontif. max. constituto, recognitum repurgatumque atque ad communem studiosorum utilitatem in plurima exemplaria editum.

Aldus intended to have published, but which, unfortunately, never appeared. See Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Gr.* t. ii. 219; Idem. *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 294-5. The Aldine edition was the basis of every subsequent one, till that of Turnebus. Renouard informs us that Harles is wrong in attributing *no preface* to this work; "Ou il se sera trompé, ou le preface aura été ajouté pendant le tirage." *L'Imp. des Alde*, i. 82. A very copious and flattering account is given by this bibliographer of the excellence of this editio princeps of Sophocles. Of copies ON VELLUM, I believe that there is no *perfect* one known to exist; and that, even of imperfect copies, Lord Spencer possesses the only portion:—which however comprises the five last, out of the seven, tragedies. Each of these plays is separately bound in a most brilliant manner by C. Lewis. M. Renouard possesses Racine's copy of this editio princeps; copiously charged with Greek, Latin, and French notes, by that distinguished dramatist. The owner of so precious a volume dilates largely on its attractions and worth, *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 200. A fine copy of this book is worth from three to five guineas. My friend, the Rev. H. Drury, possesses a copy (which was Porson's) exhibiting a variation in printing the names of the plays on the back of the device. Mr. Grenville possesses a copy of it in very beautiful condition.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 4to. 1522-47. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

These are rare and important editions of Sophocles:

Non sine privilegio, ut in ceteris. Græce—in fine; *Ἐτυπωθη ἐν Ρωμη*, &c. 4to. 1518.

Harwood is certainly incorrect in specifying an edition, *with the Scholia*, at Florence, 8vo. 1518; a number of authorities are cited against the existence of it in Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 219. These Scholia were reprinted, from Brunck's edition of them, at Oxford, in 1801. 8vo. Again in 1810, &c. &c.

especially the *latter*. The editor was FRANCINUS; and the impression of 1522, presents the first edition with the Scholia united to the text: but these Scholia are enlarged and corrected in the second edition of 1547. The text, however, of both editions is considered inferior to that of the Aldine. From the address of Bernard Junta to the reader, it would appear that many imperfect passages in the former edition are here corrected; and that the Œdipus Tyrannus and Œdipus Coloneus have received singular illustration from a collation of ancient MSS. and editions. The printer thus concludes: "profecto non veremur adfirmare, nobilissimum poetam perfecte, pleneque suo nitori restituisse." See Bandini's *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 187, 241, &c. A fine copy of the edition of 1547, is worth 3*l.* 3*s.*

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1528. 12mo. *Sine Scholiis.*

A rare edition; very little consulted by editors. Those copies should be procured which contain four leaves of errata at the end, and which are of rather unusual occurrence. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark one of this description at 2*l.* 2*s.* In any state, it is a rare book. Mr. Grenville possesses a beautiful copy of it.*

TURNEBUS. Paris. 1553.† 4to. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

This is the famous edition of Turnebus, which was once of such authority that no editor presumed to depart from it.

[* This distinguished collector has also several detached pieces and plays of Sophocles; and among the former, a Life of him, with a few "*Sententiæ pulcherrimæ,*" from his plays; edited by Marlianus, and printed at Rome in 1535, 12mo.]

† The principal editions which preceded Turnebus's are the following: CAMERARII. Hagenoæ. 8vo. 1534. Gr. *Cum Schol.* — BRUBACHIUS. Francof. 4to. 1544-55. Gr. *Cum Schol.*—IDEM 8vo. 1550-55-67. Gr. *Sine Schol.* Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 221, &c.

It was compiled chiefly from a MS. of Demetrius Triclinius, which MS. has been severely attacked by Brunck, in the preface to his edition. "The Greek Scholia," says Fabricius, "which are added, were taken from a MS. of Æmarius Ranconetus, revised and corrected by Triclinius, being very different from the Scholia of other editions, as well as of the Roman editor of 1518." See Fabr. *Bibl. Græc.* t. i. 633; Harles, *Ibid.* t. ii. 221. At the *end* of the volume occurs the date 1552, and it is so found in the Bibl. Askev. No. 2966; Pinell. 9286. In the *title-page* the date of 1553 occurs. This probably led Harwood into the error of specifying *two* editions of Turnebus; one of 1552, the other of 1553; which are, in fact, the same work. It is a rare as well as elegant publication.

H. Stephanus. Paris. 1568. 4to. Gr.

"An edition," says Harles, "at the present day, both rare, and held in great estimation. Stephen, in general, follows the readings of Ranconetus, without approving of the whole of them, or subscribing to the general correctness of Turnebus's edition. To each page are affixed the Scholia of the old Roman edition of 1518, and those in Turnebus's edition, corrected by Stephen." See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 222; Freytag. *Adp. litt.* t. ii. p. 766, cited. The annotations of Stephen on Sophocles and Euripides, separately published the same year, should accompany the edition in order to make it complete. The catalogue of Mr. Bohn exhibits three copies of it at various prices. It was reprinted by Paul Stephen, less beautifully and less accurately, at Geneva, in 4to. 1603, Gr. et Lat.

Canteri. Antverp. 1579. 12mo. Gr. *Sine Schol.*

Printed by Plantin. "A beautiful and correct edition," says Harwood: it is also well spoken of by Harles and

Brunck. The merits of Canter are very considerable; for, according to Brunck, it is to him that we are indebted for the present form of the arrangement of the Plays. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 298; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 222. Professor Dalzel calls this work "Editio rarissima." See his *Collect. Græc. maj.* t. ii. 101. At the *end* of the vol. is the date 1580. A good copy may be obtained for a few shillings.

JOHNSONI. Oxon. 1705. 8vo. 2 vols. Lond. 1746. Vol. III. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

EJUSD. Glasguæ. 1745. 8vo. 2 vols. 4to. 1 vol.

EJUSD. Londini. 1758. 8vo. 2 vols.

EJUSD. Etonæ. 1775. 8vo. 2 vols.

Of these editions, which are confusedly stated by Harwood, the Oxford edition of 1705, with the *third* vol. printed at London, 1746, is generally preferred to the others. The *octavo* Glasgow edit. is deemed an *inaccurate*, but the *quarto* a very correct edition. The *London* edition of 1758 is *incorrect*:* the *Eton* edition "is a very accurate and excellent one, and does honour to the diligent and learned editor J. T. (Tweedie, a Scotchman)." Harwood, p. 18. Harles has not given a favourable account of any of these editions.

CAPPERONNERII. Paris. 1781. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This splendid edition was begun by Capperonnier, libra-

* In Nichols's Life of Bowyer, 4to. edit. p. 282, a particular account is given of these editions. Mr. Bowyer printed only the four plays, *Ajax*, *Electra*, *Antigone*, and the *Trachiniæ*. "In revising the Ajax and Electra, Bowyer had the assistance of the famous PALAIRET; and throughout the whole four plays 'the public are indebted to him for 'more than barely the manual operation'."

rian to the King of France, and finished by VAUVILLIERS, a learned Greek professor; the former having died in 1777. The edition, which is more beautiful than critical, represents the Greek text, Latin version, and Scholia of Johnson's edition, with a few alterations and corrections. Vauvilliers has, however, displayed great diligence, research, and knowledge of the Greek language, in having investigated the notes and observations of Dawes, Brunck, Heath, Valckenaer, Toup, Musgrave, and others. He frequently accedes to the conjectures of Brunck,* and has adopted his readings without being aware of it. When he departs from the preceding critics, he does it with candour and diffidence.† Yet are the objections to this work considerable; its grammatical researches, various readings, comparisons of parallel passages in other writers, and want of diligent collation of those fragments which are inserted in the books of ancient writers, from the lost plays, have been questioned and condemned. "This edition," says Professor Dalzel, "which was a long time in the press, and had excited too high expectations, disappointed the literary world: this I regret the more, as I was formerly acquainted with Capperonnier, assuredly a most learned, benevolent, and excellent man, and particularly attentive to visitors who came to inspect the royal collection, of which he was librarian. This I avow with all my heart, for I was a participator in his kindness." *Collect. Maj. Græc.* t. ii. p. 102, notæ. See *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* vol. ii. pt. vi. p. 38-55; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 224. Copies on large paper are rare.

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* Who had previously published the "Œdipus Tyrannus" of Sophocles in 8vo.

† "Eâ autem liberalitate conflavit sibi odium Brunckii, qui in notis ad Aristophanem et ad majorem Sophoclis editionem eum valde carpit acerbiusque refutat." Harles.

———. Etonæ. 1786. 4to. Gr.

With various readings from Aldus and Turnebus. At the end of the Greek text, which was corrected by Harwood, are some short notes: these are followed by one of the most copious and excellent indexes, by MORELL, that ever accompanied a classical work.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1786. 4to. Gr. 2 vols.

EJUSDEM. Ibid. 1786-9. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. 3 vols.

The beauty and excellence of this truly critical edition are well known. At the latter end of the first volume, and at the second part of the second volume, are the Scholia and notes of the editor: in the third part are the fragments of the lost plays, a "Lexicon Sophocleum," and indexes. The Greek text is printed by itself, and is succeeded by a Latin version. The Aldine reading is principally adopted, as well as the ancient Roman Scholia; to which are added, at the bottom of the page, the deviations of Francinus's edition of 1522 (see page 409). The Scholia of Triclinius are placed separately, with many judicious omissions. The principal emendations, substituted by Brunck, are from Tyrwhitt, Van Eldick, Valckenaer, and Ruhnkenius. Of this quarto edition, it is said that *six* copies only were printed upon (large) WRITING PAPER. One of these, of great beauty, is noticed in the *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 135. M. Renouard doubts the existence of *any* copy on large paper. "Brunck, (says he) never told me of it: I have never seen one: and I feel persuaded that such copies are supposititious. I rather think, too, that Heitz, the printer of the work, told me that nothing of the sort had been executed." *Bibl. d'un Amateur*; vol. ii. p. 203. Perhaps such extra copies are purely on writing paper,

without an enlargement of the margin. Renouard says that there were copies on small common paper, which have been circulated in Germany. Of this quarto impression, there were two copies only printed UPON VELLUM. One of these is in the royal library at Paris, and another, bound in four volumes, is in that of M. Renouard. It was the copy selected by Brunck himself. A copy in the ordinary condition is worth about seven or eight guineas.

The popularity of Brunck's edition was very great; and was exceeded by no work to which that celebrated name was attached. But the dearness of the *quarto* edition prevented many from purchasing it. Brunck, therefore, brought out an *octavo edition*, in three vols. 1786-8: containing the Scholia and indexes, fully as complete as the quarto. In the year 1789 he published *another octavo edition*, in three vols., very handsomely printed, of which only 250 copies were struck off, at his own expense. In this latter edition, the Scholia of Triclinius, and other recent scholia, are omitted, and some fresh notes are added. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 224-5; *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 300, &c,

Dr. Harwood informs us, that he prefers many of the readings in the Aldine edition (the text of which Brunck has frequently altered without good reason) to those in the two first Strasburg editions.

——. Oxon. 1800. 3 vols. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

This beautiful edition is very justly held in general repute. It is a reimpression of Musgrave's, with the Fragments of Sophocles, the Scholia, and a Lexicon Sophocleum from Brunck's edition. It has also, at the end of the second volume, *Index locorum Sophoclis a Suida citatorum*," composed by Musgrave; as well as a general Index. The third volume comprehends the Scholia from Brunck's edition, and the ancient Scholia of Triclinius. Between the Greek text and

notes, are some few various readings, taken from the ancient editions of Aldus, the Florentine, Colinæus's, and Turnebus's. There are copies of this useful and accurate work struck off on LARGE PAPER.

This Oxford edition was reprinted in 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. without the Scholia; and in 1809 including the Scholia, in 3 vols. It was again reprinted, at the same place, in 1820, including many emendations of Erfurdt and Schæfer.

BRUNCKII. Londini. 1819-1824. 3 vols. 8vo. Gr.

Published by Mr. Priestley. With a selection of various readings from the edition of Erfurdt, and with the unpublished notes of the late Dr. Charles Burney. These are the only editions of Brunck's Sophocles which contain the notes of the Greek Scholiasts *complete*. Of the reprint of 1824, there were some copies struck off on LARGE PAPER, as a companion to the Euripides mentioned in vol. i. p. 539.

EJUSDEM. Londini. 1824. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

Published by the same; and printed by Mr. Valpy. This impression contains, in addition to the whole of the preceding, the entire notes of Erfurdt, with many annotations of Herman, Wakefield, Reiske, Musgrave, Camerarius and others. It is correctly and handsomely printed.

BOTHII. Lipsiæ. 1806. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat. *Sine Scholiis.*

In the preface, Bothe begins by telling us that the learned may probably wonder at his boldness in having undertaken an edition of Sophocles after the consummate skill which Brunck had displayed upon this author—"ut vix et ne vix quidem melius faciendi spes superesse cuipiam videatur." Bothe, however, thinks that Brunck is deficient in a knowledge of Greek metres, so requisite to the undertaking; and that Her-

man's work on this subject may be considered as the means of supplying many valuable remarks. Bothe complains, too, of Brunck's wanting that "εὐτοχία," without which he intimates that neither erudition nor critical acumen form the complete philologist.

The first volume contains the Greek text with a Latin version beneath—the second, the annotations on the tragedies, comprehending the whole of those of Brunck—a *Lexicon Sophocleum* and an index of Greek words close the second volume. There are copies printed on *fine paper*. The edition is handsomely executed.

ERFURDTII. Lipsiæ. 1802-11. 8vo. 7 vols. Gr.

With the Scholia; and various readings from MSS. consulted by the editor, as well as by previous critics. There is also a plentiful harvest of annotation—of which a considerable part is from the pen of Erfurdt. A truly critical and excellent performance of which a *Lexicon Sophocleum* will form the 8th and concluding volume. It is to be regretted that the typographical aspect is so repulsive.

EJUSDEM. Lipsiæ. 1823-5. 12mo. 7 vols. Gr.

"Cum Adnotationibus GODOFREDI HERMANNI." This edition is in progress; the 3d volume, containing the Ajax,* bearing date 1825. A most judicious and praiseworthy performance. The notes, running beneath the text, are full and satisfactory, and extremely inviting to perusal. It should be

[* Whoever will be at the pains of consulting "some notes on the Ajax of Sophocles," by the late Dr. Elmsley, in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. p. 351-369: 469-488, will be richly repaid for the toil (if any) of perusal. They evince at once the acuteness of his understanding, and the extent of his research. As an ATTIC CRITIC, Dr. Elmsley was perhaps the first in Europe. I should here however notice a valuable octavo volume of notes on the *Ajax Flagellifer*, by BILLERBECK, which was published at Gottingen in 1824. An index is added.]

observed of the editions of Erfurdt and Hermann, that each volume has a separate title-page, and is sold separately.

*** Of the editions of the Plays of Sophocles, SEPARATELY printed, my list must of necessity be brief. The principal are as follow: PHILOCTETES: *Apud Morel*, Paris, 1586, 4to. Gr. A rare and desirable volume. Of the intervening editions, up to the time of *Buttman* (1821) and *Matthæi*, (1822 8vo. Gr.) the account is scanty and unsatisfactory. But of all the separate editions of this play, that by Matthæi is, in every respect, the best, for copiousness, accuracy, and erudition. ELECTRA.* Printed by Morell, — 4to. Gr. A rare book:—*Romæ*, 1754 4to. Gr. Lat. Ital. A performance highly commended by Dr. Harwood. ŒDIPUS TYRANNUS. *Paris, Apud Libertum*, 1634, 4to. Gr. A curious and uncommon performance: see the observation on the same printer's edition of the Alcestis of Euripides: vol. i. p. 550. It had been previously printed in 1567 at Strasburg, as a school book:† where, by the by, almost all the Greek plays were printed, for

[* I request the reader's particular attention to the "*Notes on the Electra of Sophocles* published in the *Museum Criticum*, vol. i. p. 60-78: p. 201-215, which embrace many learned and felicitous annotations by the present Bishop of Chester and Dean of Peterborough. "I earnestly hope (says the latter authority) that they may not be deemed unnecessary or unworthy the attention of a future editor of Sophocles; and that, till a more satisfactory edition than those of Brunck or Erfurdt, has appeared, these remarks may prove useful in the study of this great master of the tragic art." For my own part, I cannot resist this opportunity of making the remark, that if every tragedy of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides, were illustrated with notes of a similar complexion, uniting philology and verbal criticism in the same instructive manner, a studious Englishman might perhaps in time be nearly as warmly attached to the dramatists of Greece as of his own country.]

[† It has been published for a school book even as late as 1810; when it was put forth by the late Mr. Mackinlay for the use of Harrow School: the text being that of Brunck.]

a similar purpose, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Among the more recent editions, that of BARBY, Berol. 1807, 8vo. is to be particularly noticed. But the public has lately received the purest text of this tragedy, with the Scholia,* from the pen of the late Dr. Elmsley; being his second edition, and the last critical work from his hand. A new edition of the entire works of Sophocles is also coming out—from the Clarendon press. The ŒDIPUS COLONEUS has very recently, and in the same year (1823), been made the subject of two very admirable specimens of critical editorship: first by *Thuringus*, at Jena; and secondly by the late *Dr. Elmsley* at Oxford. They are both excellent of their kind; but the critical aids of MSS. have been few with the Prussian, compared with what they have been with the Oxford, editor. The prolegomena of CCXIV. pages, by Thuringus, will be doubtless read with gratification by the dramatic philologist; while the annotations of Dr. Elmsley, which occupy three-fourths of his volume, will be found to display that soundness of judgment, and minuteness and accuracy of research for which the editor was so peculiarly remarkable. The reading from the MSS. which he himself consulted in the libraries at Rome, Florence, and Paris, shew the importance of his collations: and perhaps the text of this drama had never before appeared in so pure a state.

I cannot of course omit to notice the celebrity of the impressions of *both* the Œdipuses in the *Pentalogia* of Burton, published in 1758; and republished with great additions and improvements by Mr. Burgess (now Bishop of Salisbury) in 1779. Of this admirably edited performance, which includes the *Septem contra Thebas*, *Phœnissæ*, et *Antigone*, the copies of the first edition on LARGE PAPER are very rare, as are indeed those of the second impression.† Among the

[* Dr. Elmsley lately (1825) published the ENTIRE SCHOLIA upon the Seven Plays from a MS. in the Laurentian library.]

[† Burton's animated preface is deserving of the most unqualified

most important of recent impressions of the works of Sophocles, in a separate form, is that of the CLYTEMNESTRA, published by *Matthiæ* in 1806, and afterwards by *Struve* in 1807, 8vo. "POST EDITIONEM MOSQUENSEM PRINCIPEM," in which the first 300 verses were discovered. The introduction of Struve is very interesting. It is an indispensable volume.

STATIUS. A. D. 95.

Without Name of Printer, Place, or Date. Folio.

THEBAIS ET ACHILLEIS. Agreeably to the order observed in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 368, these works are placed the first in the list of those of Statius; and yet it may be doubtful whether both the editions of the Achilleis of 1472 claim not chronological precedency.* Nineteen leaves of preliminary matter precede the text. On the recto of the 20th the text begins. A full page of the Thebais has 37 lines: of the Achilleis, 36 lines. There are no titles, or prefixes to the several books: nor are there numerals, signatures,

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praise. It is a sort of review of the character of the University publications, of the time; as well as an "Oratio parainetica" of the great men who have adorned, not only the annals of the University, but those of literature at large. Among the former, we may notice the appropriate and spirited eulogies of MARKLAND and the Lord CHANCELLOR CLARENDON: pp. 9, 19: and, among the latter, we should read more than once the just encomiums bestowed on the names of MABILLON and MONTFAUCON, and on the labours of the Benedictins and Jesuits:—"magnifica profecto eruditionis monumenta, vel obtrectantibus JESUITIS invidenda; quæ quidem ita laudare velim ut exempla omni studio imitanda proponam, et quæ MONACHIS OXONIENSIBUS NOSTRIS documento sint vel opprobrio." p. 19.]

[* As there are marginal printed memoranda, in the above impression, Lord Spencer doubts whether the volume be of that antiquity assigned to it in the B. S. The earliest specimen of such memoranda, with a date, is in the Appian of 1477 printed by Ratdolt.]

or catchwords. The type is rude and uncommon; being a mixture of that of Sweynheym and Pannartz, and Laver. This is a volume of most uncommon rarity; and I refer the reader to the authority above mentioned for a full and minute account of it.

Without Name of Printer, Place, or Date. Folio.

Thebais et Achilleis. I have supposed the present to be a reprint of the previous impression. On the reverse of the first leaf are the 12 verses as before: on the recto of the second, the Thebais begins, and concludes on the recto of the 139th. A full page has 36 lines. The Achilleis follows, on the recto of the ensuing leaf; and concludes on the recto of the 26th leaf from its commencement. There are no signatures, numerals, nor catchwords. I am not sure, whether, on reconsideration, the present be not an edition anterior to the one just described. They are both volumes of excessive rarity.

Without Name of Printer or Place. 1472. 4to.

Of this, and of the succeeding impression of the ACHILLEIS only, with the same date, it is difficult to determine on the comparative priority. The one under consideration is copiously and particularly described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 369. A full page has 24 lines. In the whole, 24 leaves. The type, which is roman, has a resemblance to that of I. de Colonia. The copy in Lord Spencer's library had belonged to the late Count Revickzky, who has spoken in warm terms of the rarity and value of this uncommon impression. I have no recollection, or memoranda, of another copy. It had escaped the researches of Audiffredi.

ANDREAS GALLUS. Ferrar. 1472. 4to.

The *Achilleis* only:—a volume, of which the existence had

been doubted in the page above referred to; out of which a particular detail will be found in vol. v. p. 321, of the same work. It is a book of the greatest rarity, and its typographical execution is exceedingly beautiful. The text begins on the recto of the first leaf. A full page has 27 lines. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the whole, 22 leaves. The copy in the Spencer library is the only one with which I am acquainted.

V. DE SPIRA. Venet. 1472. 4to.

Sylvæ: at the end of an impression of Catullus, Tibullus, et Propertius, of the same date; and described in vol. i. p. 372.

CORALLUS. Parmæ. 1473. Folio.

Sylvæ: with an edition of Catullus alone, described in vol. i. p. 378 of this work. I know of no other copy but that in the public library at Cambridge.

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. 1475. Folio.

Silvæ: also incorporated in an edition of the same three poets, described in vol. i. p. 373 of the present work.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1475. Folio.

Sylvæ; cum Commentariis Calderini. A very full description of this rare and estimable production appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 374-6. The text of the poet is in the large type of the printers; of the commentaries, in the small; as in the edition of the Epistles of Seneca of the same date: see page 392 ante. A full page of the text of the poet contains 35 lines: which text begins on the recto of the 6th leaf from the beginning of the volume. The colophon is on the recto of folio 137. This is succeeded by 32 leaves of various opuscula. Another colophon is on the reverse of the last leaf but one. In the whole, 169 leaves.

V. SCOTUS. Venet. 1483. Folio.

OPERA OMNIA: EDITIO PRINCEPS. The signatures run thus: A ii to T vj in eighths: A i being blank: then *a* to *n* in sixes—but *a* has 8 leaves: the colophon is on the reverse of n v, and a register occupies the last leaf. This impression of the entire works of Statius was repeated at Venice in 1490, and again in 1493. This latter edition contains for the first time, I believe, the Commentaries of CALDERINUS.*

ALDUS. Venet. 1502-19. 8vo.

Opera. Of these editions, the latter contains a preface by Asulanus, who assures the reader that it is "*diligentius multo quam antea impressa.*" It seems to be nothing more than a correct reimpression of the first edition. Renouard informs us, concerning the edition of 1502, that to obtain the work complete, there must be a *separate tract* of 40 pages, called *Orthographia et Flexus Dictionum Græcarum omnium apud Statium,*" &c. &c.: this tract is found at the beginning or end of the volume. In His Majesty's library there is a copy of the edition of 1502, ON VELLUM, from Consul Smith's collection; see Bibl. Smith. p. 452; but the grammatical tract, just specified, is wanting. Renouard speaks of a vellum copy in the possession of a physician at Verona. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 83, 202. Ernesti observes, that the corrections in the Aldine editions are purely conjectural. Ernesti, *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 333.

COLINÆUS. Paris. 1530. 8vo.

Opera. This is an elegant and very accurate edition,

* The Commentaries of CALDERINUS, though containing a few useful remarks, are more distinguished for their puerilities than for any solid worth: they are the production of a man who was determined to correct what he did not understand. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 333.

worthy of the reputation of Colinæus. M. Renouard possesses the copy that formerly belonged to De Thou.

TILIOBROGÆ. Paris. 1600. 4to.

Opera. Published at *Geneva* and *Heidelberg* the same year. The editor was LINDENBROG, under the feigned name of Tiliobroga. This is esteemed as the first critical edition of Statius's works, and contains the Scholia of Lactantius (or Lactatius) on the Thebais and Achilleis; the latter, for the first time, from a MS. of Pithœus. It has various readings, notes, and a copious index. The edition may be considered as a usefal repertory, compiled with great care, and every way worthy of the critical talents of Lindenbrog. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. p. 333. The Bipont editors observe that there is a copy of this work, with the emendations and ms. notes of the editor, in the Bibl. Joan. at Hamburgh.

GRONOVII. Amst. 1653. 12mo.

Opera. Printed by Lewis Elzevir, and edited by J. F. Gronovius. This edition has been exceedingly praised by Reinesius, in " Epist. ad Daumium."—" The accurate notes of Gronovius," says he, " please me exceedingly, from their being neither too long nor too short." See also " Grotii Epist. p. 673:" Grotius gave a few original conjectures towards the illustration of the poet. Gronovius first published his " Diatribe in Statii Libros," in 8vo. 1637. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 335. Dr. Harwood, calls it " a very scarce edition of Statius." It was reprinted at Manheim, in 2 vols. 1782.

STEPHENS. Cantab. 1651. 8vo.

Silvæ. Printed by Buck. This edition is scarce and excellent.

BARTHII. Cygnæ. 1664. 4to. 2 vols.

Opera. The celebrity which Barthius acquired by his Commentary on Claudian (see vol. i. p. 470, ante) was increased by this luminous exposition of Statius. No man, who has not had occasion to examine it (some perhaps may have had the courage and felicity to go through the whole) can have any idea of the variety and depth of learning which it displays. It was fortunate for Barthius that he had such a friend and editor as Daumius; for having died before the work was committed to the press, this latter scholar undertook the superintendence of it. The edition contains the commentaries and ancient glossaries on the Thebais and Achilleis, a great part of which was never before published; also the Scholia of Lindenbrog's edition, corrected in many places. "Sed omnino præfatio DAUMII," says Ernesti, "legenda est de hoc opere Barthiano." This edition, according to Harwood, is deservedly much esteemed by the learned for the critical and explanatory notes of Barthius, which are indeed very excellent. It rarely occurs in a perfect state.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1671.

Opera. Published by VEENHUSEN, and containing the select notes of various editors, with those of Barthius and the "Diatribe" of Gronovius. It is not only beautifully printed, *ex offic. Hackianâ*, but is a very scarce, accurate, and valuable production. In the Bibl. Crevenn. No. 4025, there is a fine morocco copy in two volumes. There are few of the octavo Variorum classics which exceed the present, either in rarity or intrinsic worth. A fine copy, in morocco binding, has been pushed to 4*l.* 4*s.*

MARKLANDI. Lond. 1728. 4to.

Silvæ. Printed by BOWYER. Ernesti tells us that "those who are desirous to become acquainted with the relative value

of MS. editions, and a critical knowledge of the language of this writer, should, by all means, peruse the preface of Markland: however he may have sometimes rather indulged his ingenuity and exquisite learning against the expressed authority of books." *Fabr. Bibl. Lat.* t. ii. 336. The notes and emendations of Markland* are worthy of his great reputation. It is a rare book on LARGE PAPER.

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* "JEREMIAH MARKLAND was one of the twelve children of the Rev. Ralph Markland, author of "The Art of Shooting flying;" and was born Oct. 29, 1693. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and thence sent to Peter House, of which he was at his death senior fellow. Of his early life very little is known. He became first distinguished in the learned world by his "*Epistola Critica*, 1723," addressed to Bishop Hare, in which he gave many proofs of extensive erudition and critical sagacity. After publishing the above edition of "*Statius's Silvæ*," he gave the following works successively to the world; viz. 1. Notes on "*Maximus Tyrius*, 1740" (vide p. 233, ante). 2. A valuable volume of "*Remarks on the Epistles of Cicero to Brutus, and of Brutus to Cicero*: in a Letter to a Friend: with a Dissertation upon four Orations ascribed to M. Tullius Cicero; to which are added, some Extracts out of the Notes of learned Men upon those Orations, and Observations on them, attempting to prove them all spurious and the works of some Sophist:" 8vo. 1745. 3. "*De Græcorum Quintâ Declinatione imparasyllabicâ et inde formatâ Latinorum Tertia, Quæstio Grammatica*, 1761," 4to. for an account of which see vol. i. 341, ante. He assisted Dr. Taylor in his editions of Lysias and Demosthenes; Dr. Musgrave in his Hippolytus, 1755; and Mr. Bowyer, in an edition of seven plays of Sophocles, 1758; by the notes which he communicated to the respective editors. The like service he conferred on Mr. Arnold, in the second edition of of his "Commentary on the Book of Wisdom." His very happy elucidations of many passages in the New Testament may be found in Mr. Bowyer's "Conjectures," marked in the 8vo. edition with an R.—In 1746, he talked, at a distance, of publishing the rest of Statius."

"From the year 1752, till his death, he boarded in a farm-house at Milton, near Dorking, in Surry; where he described himself, in 1755, to be "as much out of the way of hearing as of getting. Of the last," he adds, "I have now no desire, the other I shall be glad of." In this

AIKINII. Warrington. 1778. 2 vols. 12mo.

Opera. This is a neat and respectable edition, and has received the commendation of Harwood.

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sequestered situation he saw as little company as possibly he could, and his walks were almost confined to the narrow limits of his garden. What first induced him to retire from the world is not known: it has been supposed to have proceeded from disappointments, but of what nature it is not easy to imagine. He was certainly disinterested to an extreme. Money was never considered by him as a good, any further than as it enabled him to relieve the necessitous; and in 1765 he had a fresh opportunity of indulging his benevolence to the fullest extent, by distressing himself to support the widow with whom he lodged, against the injustice and oppression of her son; who, taking the advantage of maternal weakness, persuaded her to assign over to him almost the whole of her little property. The consequence was a law-suit, which after an enormous expense to Mr. Markland, was terminated against the widow. His whole fortune, after that event, was expended in relieving the distress of this family. Whatever sums he could command were consequently disposed of in their support. Yet it was with difficulty he could be prevailed on to accept the pecuniary assistance which many of his friends were desirous of affording him. From a worthy friend, for whom he justly entertained the highest regard, and whose benevolence he repeatedly experienced, he, not without hesitation, received a present in August 1766, and in the same month refused a handsome offer of Archbishop Secker. In the October following, he declined even entering into a correspondence with an old acquaintance who wished to serve him. On the receipt of a handsome sum from Dr. Barnard, he wrote thus to Mr. Bowyer. July 12, 1767: "I received yours this morning, together with that of Dr. B. which I have not yet opened, nor shall; I mean as to the bill part; but this must not be mentioned for the world, for fear of giving offence. One thing you may mention as you please—that I am greatly satisfied with his not writing to me—it looks as if he did not like to be thanked; which, to me is a sure mark of a noble mind."

"In 1769, the disposal of his books became to him a matter of serious concern. He thus wrote to a friend upon the subject: "As to the disposal of the *Greek and Latin books* we were mentioning, it now

———. Bipont. 1785. 8vo.

Opera. Ad optimas editiones collata." This is a useful edition, though inelegantly printed, and without notes or index. The Notitia literaria is little more than what is contained in Fabricius and Ernesti.

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seems to me most advisable not to say a word concerning them. The great point with me is to avoid giving offence; which is preferable to all the books in the Vatican! but if a man is in danger of offending, while he is wishing and endeavouring to shew his gratitude, this is very grievous, and by all means to be avoided."

"In December 1769, he describes himself as packing up his books, at the age of 77: and four years after, "as having no books nor much memory."

"If ambition had been Mr. Markland's aim, he might have gratified it: there being a positive proof, under his own hand, that he twice declined the Greek professorship: a station where abilities like his would have been eminently displayed.

"There is a traditionary report, that he once received a munificent proposal from Dr. MEAD, to enable him to travel on a most liberal plan, in the pursuit of such literary matters as should appear eligible to himself; and that his retirement arose from a disgust his extreme delicacy occasioned him to take during the negociation. For a great part of his life, and particularly during the last twenty years of it, he was much afflicted with the *gout;* which he held to be "one of the greatest prolongers of mortality in Nature's store-room—as being so great an absorbent of all other maladies." He continued to correspond with Mr. Bowyer till within a few weeks of his death; when he was prevented by a severe attack of the gout, attended with a fever, which put an end to his existence, July 7, 1776.

"In common with many learned and good men, whose memories will not be disgraced by mentioning this trifling circumstance, and amongst whom might be named the great Dr. Samuel Clarke†—he

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† "Dr. CLARKE, though he husbanded his time in such a manner that he always carried books in his pocket, that he might lose no opportunity of reading, yet would spend *hours* in playing at *cards*. For this anecdote I have the authority of his son."—*Ibid.*

STOBÆUS. A. D. 405.*

TRINCAVELLI. Venet. 4to. Gr.

EDITIO PRINCEPS of the *Florilegium.* The printer was Zanetti. The text is printed from an imperfect and inaccurate MS. A neat copy is marked at 1*l.* 4*s.* in the catalogue of Mr. Bohn.

GESNERI. Tiguri. 1543-49. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Printed by Oporinus. Of these editions, the latter is in every respect preferable. Indeed no editor, up to the close of the last century, had done so much to the supply of lacunæ, and the restoration of a pure text, as Conrad Gesner; and his second edition may be considered as the first critical impression of the text of the Florilegium. It was reprinted at Zurich in 1559, with no other addition and advantage than that of an index of the authors cited by Stobæus.

SIRLETI. Antv. 1575. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Eclogarum Libri II. Priores. EDITIO PRINCEPS. The version is Canter's. The Greek text was taken from a tolerably accurate MS. in the library of the famous Sambucus; but it was defective in many places. This editio princeps also con-

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sometimes was fond of relaxing from severe studies, by *playing at whist.* It appears by a letter to Mr. Bowyer, dated Sept. 19, 1748, that he once won what must have been esteemed a large sum of money. He says, "The *paralytic* you mention, to whose case that of Horace is applicable '*Mergas profundo fortior exsilit,*' was formerly my acquaintance and great benefactor; for I won an *hundred pounds of him* at whist, and got it every farthing! The moral of the story, if I take it right, is '*Vexatio dat intellectum*' "—Nichols's Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 18-28.

* Introduced for the first time in the present edition.

tains two Greek orations of Gemistus Pletho, on the Peloponesian affairs, with the version of Canter. It was reprinted at Genev. in 1609. folio.

WECHEL. Francof. 1581. Folio.
FABRUS. Aurel. Allob. 1609. Folio. Gr. et Lat.

Florilegium. The latter is in all respects, as well from additions as emendations, the best edition of this portion of the works of Stobæus. Mr. Bohn has a neat copy of the two editions of 1609, 3 vols. in 1, marked at 2*l.* 10*s.*

HEERENI. Gotting. 1792. 1801. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Eclogæ. In the opinion of Harles (*Suppl. Not. Lit. Græc.* p. 522-3) this is by far the best edition of what are called the physical and ethical eclogues of Stobæus. Notes, dissertations, and indexes render it a complete performance. The version is that of Canter; corrected (as it should seem from the preface, p. xxv) with great care. The annotations and various readings run at the foot of the text; which is preceded by an account of the MSS. of Stobæus. The work is published in two parts; each part containing two volumes. There are copies on writing paper. In the ordinary state, a copy is worth 1*l.* 10*s.*

SCHOWII. Lipsiæ. 1797. 8vo. Gr.

Sermones: ex MSS. Codicibus emendati et aucti. A short preface by the bookseller, Weidmann, informs us of the melancholy loss of Schow's papers and library by the bombardment of Copenhagen. The work is yet in an imperfect state.

GAISFORDII. Oxon. 1822. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

Florilegium: by much the most complete and valuable edi-

tion of this interesting portion of the works of Stobæus; and from the conclusion of the editor's preface, a hope is held out that it may be followed by an edition of the eclogues—from the same experienced hand. The preface is alone a warranty for the value of the text. In it, we find that Mr. Gaisford, either personally or by means of his friends, has collated seven or eight MSS. of more or less importance, and of which the fruits had not previously been before the public: that he is in possession of all the known editions of his author; and that some particular copies of earlier impressions (including the notes of Valcknaer* supplied him by Luzac,) enriched by the labours of later scholars, have been submitted to his examination. We find also that this edition contains the dedicatory epistle of Trincavellus to Cardinal Bembo: the epistle and preface of Conrad Gesner; the valuable prolegomena of Grotius;† the addenda of Schow "*ad Chartam Papyraceam Musei Borgiani Velitris Romæ* 1788; and Schow's epistle to Heyne, written at Rome in 1790. Such are the preliminary pieces which this impression contains. The text is throughout enriched with notes, evincing not only much curious philological information, but various important readings from the MSS. consulted. The paper and press work are in all respects worthy of the Clarendon press. Some few copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

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* Mr. Gaisford says that Valcknaer left behind him a copy of Stobæus, charged with many ms. notes by himself, which was sold at the sale of the Luzac library in 1811; but its present possessor is unknown.

† At page X, speaking of a copy of the Geneva edition of 1609, enriched by collations of two Parisian MSS. by Grotius; and again, of a copy of Grotius's own edition containing a great quantity of his MS. notes—Mr. Gaisford observes, that his gleanings from thence might have been enlarged, had he been able to decypher the close and crabbed hand writing of that illustrious editor.

STRABO. A. C. 25.

Aldi. *(In Ædib.)* 1516. Fol. Græce.*

Editio Princeps. This work, which was published the year after Aldus's death, contains many errors in consequence of its having been taken from a very defective MS.: which MS. is at present in the royal library at Paris, marked no. 1395. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 184. In the public library at Munich, there is a copy of this Aldine edition with the manuscript notes of P. Victorius. Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iv. 569. M. Renouard appears to rejoice in the possession of a copy of this work upon *thick paper*, like the Pausanias of the same date, and the Greek Bible of 1518. *Bibl. d'un Amateur;* vol. iv. p. 4. A copy of this edition with numerous ms. annotations and various readings is marked at 3*l.* 3*s.* in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

Hopperi. Basil. 1549. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The Latin version is by Glareanus and Hartungus. In the preface, Hopper professes to have corrected the work of Aldus in many vitiated passages; but the publication has

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[* As, from a note by the late Bishop of Ely, extracted in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 379, it appears that the early Latin Versions of Strabo are entitled to some particular notice, I may here observe that the first edition of this Latin Version was put forth by Sweynheym and Pannartz, without date, but about the year 1469: a volume, of not less rarity than magnificence: and of which perhaps the finest copy in existence is that in the library of Earl Spencer, lately obtained from Messrs. Payne and Foss. The copy belonging to the late Sir M. Sykes was sold at the sale of his library for 25*l.* 10*s.* The first edition with a printed *date* is that of Vindelin de Spira in 1472: and of this, a copy of equal splendour and amplitude is in the possession of Messrs. Deighton at Cambridge, valued at 18*l.* 18*s.*

never been much esteemed by literary men, and is sold at a low price.

XYLANDRI. Basil. 1571. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

At the end of each book there are a few learned notes by Xylander. Two editions of this work came out in the same place and form, in 1571: the one has the Greek text accompanied by the Latin version, in columns, on the same page; the other has only the Latin version; but they both contain the preface and critical notes of Xylander. In the title-page of the Greek and Latin edition, this editor boasts of having done almost every thing that could be done to restore the genuine text of his author: the work is, nevertheless, in little request.

IS. CASAUBONI. Genev. 1597. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSD. Paris. 1620. Gr. et Lat.

Casaubon was but twenty-eight years of age when he published his first celebrated edition of Strabo. By the assistance of four MSS., the readings of which were sent him by his father-in-law, Henry Stephen, and by his own happy conjectures and learned annotations, he has restored the original text, and wonderfully improved the sense of his author. The *second* edition, published by Frederick Morel, at Paris, is much more accurate and splendid than the first. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 13; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 571. "I read this (second) edition through," says Dr. Harwood, "some years ago, and its correctness, and the learned notes it contains, do great credit to the very learned and ingenious Casaubon: but it appears to me that the Greek original hath suffered greatly, particularly in the two first books." The copies of this edition on LARGE PAPER are rare, and sought after.

ALMELOVEENI. Amst. 1707. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was superintended and published by Theodore

Janson Van Almeloveen, and is called by Harwood "a correct and well-printed book." It exhibits the text of Casaubon's *second* edition, with his entire notes, and those of Xylander, Morel, and Palmer, with some select extracts from Merula, Meursius, Cluverius, Holstenius, Cellarius, and others. The text contains some words which are omitted in Casaubon's edition; and the annotations of preceding learned men are arranged with skill in their respective places, by the care and diligence of Almeloveen. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 13. "Notwithstanding this production [which is called the *edit. opt.* of Strabo, and is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*] a good edition of this author," says Renouard, "is yet among the desiderata of literature." There are copies printed on LARGE PAPER.

BERQUIGNII. Paris. 1763. 4to. Gr. et Lat. Vol. I.

This splendid work was begun by Mons. Berquign, formerly a member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, who had completed the first three books (comprehended in the above volume,) which were corrected according to some MSS. in the royal library, but particularly the one numbered 1393: the Latin version is Xylander's. A short time after the first volume was published, Berquign grew tired of the work, and sent over all his materials for its further prosecution to the University of Oxford, where they now remain.* Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. ii. 13, 14.

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* Dr. Harwood, A. D. 1790, speaks of a MS. of Strabo being found at Moscow, the collation of which he hopes will be of singular utility in restoring the text of this author: Harles *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 568, observes that there are some manuscript copies of Strabo in the libraries at Moscow, and that SCHIADA has reviewed them. The most valuable collation of the MSS. of Strabo was made by HENRY SCRIMGER, of Geneva, who once thought of publishing an edition of the author, according to his own examination of six ancient MSS.: the variations of these MSS. he inserted in the margin of his copy of the Aldine edition.

SIEBENKEESII. Lipsiæ. 1796-1819. 7 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This recent and very excellent edition of Strabo of which the 7th vol. contains the *Lexicon Strabonianum,* has been of considerable service to the literary world. The Latin version is Xylander's, corrected by the editor. Many MSS. found in Italy by Siebenkees have been collated with great diligence and care, by which means various errors in the preceding editions have been corrected, and many chasms and deficiencies supplied. In his account of the various editions of his author, Siebenkees is concise: he informs us however that Casaubon left all the *errors* of Xylander's version *untouched.* It is a great pity the work is so indifferently printed, and upon such wretched paper. There are copies on *writing paper:* worth about 5*l.* 5*s.* in bds.

Siebenkees dying after the completion of the vith book, the remaining ten were edited and published by Tzschucke.

FALCONERI. Oxon. 1807 Folio. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

It has been said that this edition, so long in preparation, disappointed the expectations of the learned. Whatever be the fact, it is yet considered as the most valuable and most ample edition of Strabo; and copies are not to be procured under the sum of five or six guineas. The copies on LARGE PAPER are worth about double that sum.

Upon the death of Scrimger, this copy came into the hands of Fulvius Ursinus, from whom it afterwards passed, with many other of his books, into the *Bibliotheca Barberina,* where it now remains. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iv. 572.

It is of the collation of Scrimger that Casaubon thus speaks, in his letter to Junius (Epist. 514 :) "Quantum ad eam rem (novam nempe Strabonis editionem) juvare nos tuæ illæ notæ *Scrimgerianæ* queant, ne dici quidem potest."

CORAY. Paris. 1815. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

A beautifully printed work—entirely in the Greek tongue, including the preface and notes; to which latter the 4th volume is exclusively devoted. The copies on LARGE PAPER exhibit a handsome aspect. La Porte Du Theil and Coray had previously translated Strabo into French, of which an edition was published in 1805-14, in 4to.

SUETONIUS. A. D. 160.

PHIL. DE LIGNAMINE. Romæ. 1470. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. It appears from Audiffredi, *Edit. Rom.* p. 46, that this work was printed by Philip de Lignamine, and not by Ulric Han, as most bibliographers had asserted. Probably Maittaire, De Bure, Meerman, and Laire, were led to the supposition of its being Ulric Han's, as that printer usually published the classical works edited by Campanus: which is the case with the present. To the authority of Audiffredi, in favour of its being printed by P. de Lignamine may be added that of Fossi, *in Bibl. Magliabech.* t. ii. 624, who treats largely of this work, and assigns it to the last mentioned printer. For a particular account of the volume itself, and a notice of the bibliographers who have described it, consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 380-2: from which we gather that a full page has thirty-five lines: that there are neither signatures, numerals, nor catchwords; and that the volume contains 125 leaves. The Greek passages are regularly printed; precisely like the characters of which fac-similes are given at p. 307 of the last referred to volume. The book appears to have been printed at Rome, "*in pinea regione uia pape.*" A fine copy has been sold at a high price. One of this sort brought 15*l.* 15*s.* at the sale of Lord Spencer's

duplicates, in 1821. A copy is in the Bodleian library, and another in the British Museum. A magnificent copy, having belonged to Pope Pius VI. is in the library at Ste. Geneviève at Paris. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark the M'Carthy copy at 24*l.*

SWEYN. ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1470. Fol.

In the Biblioth. Harleiana, vol. i. p. 229 ; vol. iii. p. 62, this is called the editio princeps, and is said to be of such rarity, that a copy, no where else existed. At La Valliere's sale a copy was sold for 429 livres ; and at the Crevenna, for 175 florins. See Panzer, t. ii. 421, who, among his references, does not notice the Harleian copy. I conceive this to be the edition which Osborne, in his Catalogue of 1759, No. 207, has marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* "*litt. capital. illum.*" especially from the latter part of De Bure's description of the work, No. 4919; "Dans celle-ci seulement, les lettres initiales du commencement de chaque livre sont accompagnés d'ornémens, qui ne faisant qu'un même corps avec la lettre même, nous ont paru exécutés en fonte." A few particulars relating to these printed ornamented initials will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 382. Some copies appear without them, but the text is the same in both. The impression has thirty-eight lines in a full page, and the volume, to be complete should have 107 leaves. Perhaps there is no finer known copy of this edition than that which is in the library of Earl Spencer. His lordship's duplicate, at the sale in 1821, produced 14*l.* 14*s.* Copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries.

JENSON. Venet. 1471. 4to.

Editio Tertia. More beautiful, but less rare and costly than either of the preceding, is the present edition of Suetonius's Lives of the Twelve Cæsars. A full page has thirty-two lines. In the whole, 162 leaves: without numerals,

signatures, or catchwords. Spaces are left for the insertion of the Greek passages. As a specimen of Jenson's early press, few volumes are more attractive than the present. I subjoin, for the gratification of the uninstructed, the quaint verses constituting the colophon of this impression:

" Hoc ego nicoleos gallus cognomine ienson
Impressi; miræ quis neg& artis opus?
At tibi dum legitur docili suetonius ore:
Artificis nomen fac rogo lector ames."

I remember to have seen, in the year 1804, a very splendid copy of this edition " with illuminations, and the heads of the Twelve Cæsars beautifully carved in ivory, and other ornaments," inlaid on velvet in the first leaf of the book, sold for 44*l.*: nor was the price by any means extravagant. One of the most beautiful copies, within my recollection, is that in the library of the Rev. H. Drury at Harrow: bound in dark olive colour morocco, by C. Lewis. Copies are in most of our principal public and private collections. The Marquis Trivulzio possesses a unique copy, UPON VELLUM, illuminated with the heads of the Twelve Cesars in a very tasteful manner. See *Cat. de Livres imprim. sur Vélin.* vol. iii. p. 40.

SWEYN. ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1472. Folio.

This fourth edition of Suetonius, which is a reprint of its precursor by the same typographical artists, is without any preface, according to Audiffredi, who examined two copies of it in Italy. At the end are the well known verses used by these printers, beginning with " *Aspicis illustris*," &c. It is by no means a common work. The following copies are the only ones I have discovered: Bibl. Harleian. vol. i. No. 4709. vol. iii. No. 946; and Bibl. Mead. No. 1637: Panzer, t. ii. 431, refers to the Bibl. Goëtling. and Laire's *Ind.* t. i. 287. A copy is in Earl Spencer's library: see the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 385.

REISINGER. Romæ. ——. 4to.

The only copy of this exceedingly rare volume, which I ever saw or heard of, is that in the private collection of the King of Wurtemberg. *Tour*, vol. iii. p. 162.

The preceding are the *principal* editions of Suetonius in the fifteenth century. Of the editions *absq. ullâ notâ*, Panzer thinks the 4to. to be an exact reimpression of Jenson's edition. See Laire's *Ind.* t. i. 189. This very edition is described in the Pinelli Cat. No. 7865, by Morelli (purchased by Count Revickzky for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*) in the words of Maittaire, t. i. 762. It is now in fact in Lord Spencer's library, and is described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 386. A curious quarto edition, edited by Melleus, and another edited by Gaspar Lampugnanus, will be found particularly noticed in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 387 See also Saxinus, *Hist. Lit. Typ. Mediol.* p. DCXIII. The date of either edition is not more ancient than 1480. But it must be remembered that the text of the Twelve Cæsars will be found in the *Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ*, printed by Philip de Lavagna in 1475: a work of great splendour, and some cost—when found in a large and clean condition: and of which, one of the finest known copies is that in Earl Spencer's library.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*). Venet. 1516-21. 8vo.

These editions also contain Aurelius Victor and Eutropius; and as they were formerly the common manual of almost every one who wished to study the Roman history, Renouard informs us that it is extremely difficult to obtain a clean and perfect copy of them. The second edition is the more valuable, as containing an "Index Memorabilium," and the notes of Egnatius; also the annotations of Erasmus, from the Basil edition of 1518. At La Valliere's sale, No. 4937, a copy of this second edition, printed ON VELLUM, was sold for 325

livres. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 182, 217. A similar copy is in the royal library at Paris. The notes of this latter work were inserted by Burman in his edition of 1736.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1543. 8vo.

"In this edition," says Ernesti, "Stephen first made use of the famous Memmian MS. which may be said to form the basis of the present general text of Suetonius." *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 457; Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 42. This edition, so recommended, will not therefore fail to be purchased by those who are collectors of the classics printed by the Stephens.

GLAREANI. Basil. 8vo. 1553-60.

With erudite notes, and various readings in the margin. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 88.

PULMANNI. Antverp. 1574. 8vo. 1578. 12mo. 1692. 4to.

The *last* is the best edition, with the learned commentary of Torrentius, concerning which, see Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 457, note *h*, and the preface of Burman.

Is. CASAUBONI. Genev. 1595-1615. 4to. Argent. 1647. 4to.

Isaac Casaubon was the first who wrote a valuable commentary on Suetonius, and his edition is greatly to be preferred to every preceding. This commentary, which has been most judiciously reprinted by Wolf in the Leipsic edition of 1802, is replete with various and profound learning, and is called by J. Scaliger* "the most perfect thing of the kind he had seen."

* "Nihil vidi absolutius in eo genere: neque hactenus quicquam mihi contigit in eo legere sine summa admiratione. Ego te harum

Both editions present us with many excellent observations and rules of criticism, but the *last* edition of 1647 is the fullest, and contains the fragments of Suetonius, and the dissertation by Boeclerus. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 457-8.

Scriverii. Lug. Bat. 1596. 4to.

With the text of Casaubon, and the notes of Pulmannus, from his edition of 1592, accompanied by some of the editor's own. It was reprinted at Paris, in folio, with the notes of Ursinus, Lipsius, and Marcilius.

Variorum. Lug. Bat. 1647-51-62-67. 8vo.

With the notes of Lipsius, Salmasius, and others. Dr. Harwood informs us that the edition of 1662 is a correct and well-published book.

Grævii. Hag. Com. 1672, 1691. 4to. Traject. 1703. 4to.

The last of these editions* is the best. It is enriched by the collation of the Memmian and other ancient MSS. and by the insertion of the entire commentary of Patinus, who published Suetonius at Basil, in 4to. 1675, and afterwards in 1707, illustrated from ancient coins.† Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 459.

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literarum principem et judico et profiteor: neque aliter dicent, quorum judiciis livor non obstat. O utinam unà essemus, &c. &c." *Scalig. Epist.* xi. ed. Elz. 1627. These sentiments of Scaliger are sufficiently decisive. Lipsius had also the highest opinion of this commentary. See Epist. xli.

* I may here mention the elegant little edition of Bleau, Amst. 12mo. 1630; also the *Paris* one of 1644, 12mo. "*Typis regiis*"—"Edition," says De Bure, No. 4924, "très joliment executé, et que l'on recherche à cause de la beauté de son impression." A fine copy of this edition is now rare.

[† Of the first edition of Grævius of 1672, and of a reprint in 1697,

J. GRONOVII. L. Bat. 1698. 8vo.

A very excellent edition, and much superior to the *Oxford* impressions of 1676 and 1690.

PITISCI. Traj. ad Rhen. 1690. 8vo. 2 vols.
EJUSD. Leovard. 1714. 4to. 2 vols.

The *latter* is by far the better edition, and receives the warm commendation of Harwood. I extract the following bibliographical memorandum concerning it, from the *Bibl. Harleian*, vol. iii. No. 5404: "This fine edition of Suetonius, which exceeds any of the former, is adorned with a vast number of beautiful cuts, which not only illustrate Suetonius's history, but likewise give a great light to the Roman antiquities. The same antiquities are also farther explained by Pitiscus's learned perpetual commentary on Suetonius, and extracts from *nearly* 900 *ancient and modern authors*, which he has collected for that purpose. At the end, in order to render the work more useful, three large indexes are inserted." Some copies of this work are struck off on LARGE PAPER. It was republished at the Hague, in 4to. 1727, in which edit. there are some additional remarks from former commentators and lexicographers relating to Roman antiquities.*

BURMANNI. Amst. 1736. 4to. 2 vols.

This is a very valuable edition; containing the text of Grævius, and many excellent notes of Burman, with the

there is a copy of each in the British Museum, with the ms. notes of Bentley.]

* I learn, however, that the note 21 to Chapter 50, of the *Life of Caligula*, is wanting in the *quarto* edition. It is short, and of small importance, and may be supplied from the octavo edition of 1690. In the same edition, vol. i. p. 663, in the *Life of Claudius*, c. 16, after the words "egestatem objiceret," the word "maritos" is wanting.

entire notes of the best preceding editors, and a selection from the remaining. From the criticism of Ernesti, De Bure does not seem justified in asserting that the learned give the preference to *Pitiscus's* edition. In the preface there is a great variety of learned and interesting intelligence relating to the preceding editions of Suetonius.

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1748-75. 8vo.

Of the *first* edition, say the Bipont editors, p. xxxvi. the notes are neither numerous, critical, nor worthy of the name of Ernesti; the text also does not follow Gronovius's edition, as it professes to do. The *second* edition has profited by the labours of Oudendorp, but the text is very erroneously pointed, and, in some places, deformed by striking typographical errors: the following may serve as a specimen— "Otho (according to *Ernesti*) exanimatus unde nonagesimo ætatis anno, et nonagesimo imperii die." According to *Suetonius* (or the best editions of him), "Otho funeratus tricesimo et octavo ætatis anno, et nonagesimo et quinto imperii die." Edit. Bipont, *Not. lit.* xxxvi.

Dr. Harwood, who loses no opportunity of attacking the coarse paper of the Germans, thus remarks on Ernesti's editions: "Suetonium aliosque scriptores Latinos elegantissimos eâ cartâ conspurgavit Ernesti, in quâ nostræ apud Anglos *cantilenæ* vulgo imprimuntur." 4th edit. p. 273,

OUDENDORPII. Lug. Bat. 1751. 8vo. 2 vols.

"This edition," says Mr. GIBBON, "is good; but unnecessary after that of Grævius. Why are the excellent commentaries of Casaubon and Torrentius omitted?" Post. Works, vol. ii. p. 287. According to Ernesti, it gives the unpublished notes of Grævius, Gronovius, and Duker, along with those of the editor. The text is not formed on any preceding edition. "Bene sane de Suetonio meritus OUDEN-

DORPIUS," says Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 460. Harwood has much praised this work.

———. Bipont. 1783. 8vo. Argent. 1800. 8vo.

Of these editions of Suetonius, by the society removed from Deuxponts to Strasburg, the *latter* is the more perfect and complete one. It does not scrupulously adhere to the text of Ernesti, as the first edition did—but presents us with an amended one from the Venetian edition of 1500, the Parisian of 1512, the second Aldine, the third Basil, R. Stephen's, and those of Casaubon, Grævius, and Oudendorp. It also contains a Notit. Literaria (which is, however, little more than what is to be found in Fabricius and Ernesti), the fragments of Suetonius (wanting in Ernesti's edit.) and a very useful index. The *best paper* copies of this latter edition have a very elegant appearance, being printed in the same manner as the Tacitus, published by the Bipont Society.

WOLFII. Lipsiæ. 1802. 8vo. 4 vols.

This elegant edition is chiefly a reimpression of the second of Ernesti's editions, containing, however, some readings from various MSS. which the editor states at page ix. and xi. of his preface. To the lives of the first four Cæsars, there are some observations annexed from Ruhnkenius, which were communicated to the editor by a young literary friend, whose name is suppressed. What, however, renders this edition of particular importance is, the reimpression of the famous commentary of CASAUBON, which occupies almost entirely the two last volumes. An "Index historicus" et "Latinitatis selectæ," close the work. The preface of Ernesti is preceded by that of Wolf.

BAUMGARTEN-CRUSII. Lipsiæ. 1818. 8vo. 3 vols.

"How can any one expect much novelty in an edition of

an author, published six hundred times?" These are the words of the editor of the present valuable and judicious edition: see his preface, p. xix. A little before, he observes, that his object in this performance, is, to render his edition equally serviceable to masters and to pupils. Indeed, his "Index Latinitatis" (the second—occupying upwards of 750 pages of the 3d volume) would alone accomplish these two ends in view.* But the editor has availed himself of every critical aid (from Burman, Oudendorp, Ernesti, and Wolf) in the establishment of the text and in the concoction of the notes; and his views of his author, as they are developed in his preface, evince the soundness of his judgment and the purity of his taste. He has also availed himself, by the kind interposition of Muller, of a valuable copy of Scriverius's edition of Suetonius, printed by Plantin in 1596, in the margins of which were copious memoranda from the collation of a MS. of some importance; which collation is in fact given at the end of the preface. The notes, exceedingly copious, run at the foot of the text; but owing to the smallness of the type, or the unskilfulness of the printing, too many of them are scarcely legible. Upon the whole, this is among the very best and most important editions of Suetonius. There are copies on writing paper.

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* At the end of his preface, Crusius gives an animated description of the warlike and agitated state of public affairs at the time of the composition of this index; speaking of the overthrow of Bonaparte in a most patriotic manner. It is dated 1814; having a postscript of the date of 1816: owing to considerable delay of the publication.

TACITUS. A. C. 108.

SPIRA. Venet. ——. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: containing only the *last six books of the Annals, and the first five of the Histories.* This is a work of extraordinary rarity, supposed by bibliographers to have been printed in 1468. Some have thought it the first production of John de Spira's press, from the words of the colophon; but Count Revickzky well observes, that the same conclusion may be drawn from Spira's edition of the "Epistolæ ad Familiares of Cicero, of 1469, which contains the words "primus labor," &c. The colophon is as follows:

Finis Deo laus.
Cæsareos mores scribit Cornelius. esto
Iste tibi codex: historiæ pater est.
Insigni quem laude feret gens postera: pressit
Spira premens; artis gloria prima suæ.

From the reasons advanced by M. de La Serna Santander, I incline to think that this work was the production of VINDELIN DE SPIRA, and printed rather towards the year 1470, if not at the commencement of it. See his *Dictionn. Bibliograph. Choisi* du xv Siècle, t. i. 177; t. iii. 383. See too Panzer, t. iii. 63; Maittaire, t. i. 283; and De Bure, No. 4904, who is minutely descriptive. A very full and particular account of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 391-4. A full page has thirty-six lines. A complete copy should contain 174 printed pages of text. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 394, observes that this editio princeps is taken from a very excellent, but at present unknown MS. Oberlin, in

the preface to his edition (Lipsiæ, 1801), informs us that this work agrees sometimes with the ancient Vatican, and sometimes with the Florentine MS.; from p. xxix. to xxxiv. a minute and interesting account of this editio princeps is given by the German editor. A beautiful copy is in the Cracherode collection, which was formerly in the libraries of Mons. Girardot de Prefond and Crevenna. At the sale of Earl Spencer's duplicates in 1821, a copy produced the sum of 10*l.* 10*s.*: but at that of Sir M. M. Sykes's library, in 1824, it produced the sum of 28*l.* 7*s.* It is in most of our public and private libraries.

Of the *remaining editions* of Tacitus *in the fifteenth century*, Oberlin mentions a Venetian one of 1497, of FRANCIS PUTEOLANUS, "curata per Philip. Pinci." In his preface to Antiquarius, Puteolanus complains bitterly of the faults and absurdities of the Venetian printers in publishing "this divine work;" and he assures his patron that he has studied his author "multis vigiliis intentissimoque studio." The paper and type of this work are rather elegant, and some copies have been found even more beautiful than Spira's edition; Oberlin also mentions a *Milan edition*, without year or place, which he calls "the parent of the Venetian:" see præf. xxxvi-vii. This Venetian edition of 1497 is called by the Bipont editors, "editio rarissima, elegans et nitida:" Venetian editions of 1484 and 1494, and the Roman of 1485, are considered as fictitious.

But another word or two may be added about important early editions: of which one, without date, place, or printer's name, and which was thought by the late Bishop of Ely to have been printed between the years 1477 and 1478, is supposed to be even rarer than the editio princeps. It is particularly described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 394-6: but an error there committed must be rectified. I have supposed that impres-

sion to exhibit the earliest text of the LIFE OF AGRICOLA; but chronological priority may probably be granted to an impression of it, in the Paneygric of Trajan by Pliny, with the supposed date of 1476. See this point discussed at p. 226-8 of the same volume. Of the *de Morib. German.* of Tacitus, the earliest and rarest edition, separately published, was that supposed to be by *Schurener de Bopardia*, and described in the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 187. Two other separately printed editions will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 396-8.

BEROALDI. Romæ. 1515. Folio.

First edition of all the works of Tacitus, for which the world is indebted to Leo X., who purchased the MS. of the *first five books of the Annals*, from the abbey of Corvey in Westphalia, at a considerable expense. It has served as the basis of almost every subsequent edition, although Beroaldus has been accused by Oberlin (p. xxxix.) of deviating from the true ancient reading, either through negligence or ignorance. At the end of the volume, under the arms of Leo X., the following encouragement is given to a further discovery of the books of Tacitus: "Nomine LEONIS X., Pont. Max. proposita sunt præmia non mediocria his qui ad eum libros veteres neque hactenus editos attulerint." A facsimile of these arms, with the mode of printing the reward in question, together with a very particular account of the book itself, will be found in the *Bibl. S.* vol. ii. p. 398-400. This volume is very handsomely printed, and those copies which I have seen have been almost uniformly in fine condition. Mr. Bohn possesses at this moment the copy of Count Revickzky, in red morocco binding. It seems that *one* copy—and only one—UPON VELLUM, formerly graced the shelves of the library of the Institute at Bologna: but its present locality is unknown. *Cat. de Livr. imprim. sur Vélin;* iii. p. 39-40. This strong testimony of the anxiety

of Leo to procure the remaining books of Tacitus seems to have escaped his biographer Mr. Roscoe. It was pointed out to a friend of mine, by Mr. Heber.

"This work was reprinted at Milan by Alexander Minutianus, who notwithstanding the exclusive privilege of Beroaldus to print and sell the work (granted by the Pope's bull, and fortified by the denunciation of penalties against those who transgressed it,) is supposed to have obtained the sheets as they regularly came from Beroaldus's press—and to have published the work the very year in which it appeared at Rome. Some powerful friends of Minutianus interposed with the Pope, and diverted the effects of his wrath from taking place—by which the Milanese printer was allowed to dispose of the remaining copies of it." See *Roscoe's Leo X.* vol. ii. 279, 4to. edit. The edition of Minutianus bears date 1517, and is now before me—by the favour of Mr. Bohn. It is a small 4to volume, of mean typographical execution, in the italic character: and contains the earliest annotations of Aciatus upon Tacitus; which annotations Ernesti and Oberlin had erroneously supposed to have first appeared in the Basil edition of 1519. Oberlin, in his preface, says that he had been hunting about many years for a copy of this rare book, but without success. See also Ernesti, *Bibl. Lat.* vol. ii. p. 395.

Froben. Basil. 1519-33-44. Fol.

The first of these editions was once supposed to be very valuable from containing, for the first time, a tract by Alciatus, of "Observations on Tacitus," but see the conclusion of the preceding article. The two following editions were compiled by Rhenanus. The edition of 1519 follows chiefly Beroaldus; but in the work "De Moribus Germanorum" many errors of that editor are corrected. The edit. of 1533 is formed on that of 1519; "although it is surprising," says Oberlin,

that the more ancient editions were not consulted:" It contains a Thesaurus constructionum et locutionum et vocum Tacito solennium." The notes of Beroaldus and Alciatus are added. The edit. of 1544, known to few bibliographers, is not so beautiful as the preceding of 1533. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 395; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 39; Oberlin, *præf.* XLIII-VII.

ALDI. *(In Ædib.)* Venet. 1534. 4to.

A mere reprint of the best of the Basil editions by Rhenanus, in 1533; and although it be inferior to it in literary merit, it sells at a considerable price; while the Basil edition may be obtained at a price little above that of waste paper. "*O vanas hominum mentes*"!—adds Renouard, in his account of this impression. *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 269.

LIPSII. Antverp. 1574-81-98. 8vo.
EJUSD. Ibid. 1600-07-27-37-48-52-67. Fol.
EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 1585-89-98-1619-21. Fol.
EJUSD. Ibid. 1588-95-98. 8vo.
EJUSD. Aur. Allob. 1619. 8vo.

After a careful perusal of Oberlin's preface, I find the preceding to be all the editions of Lipsius, though some doubt may remain respecting the two last *folio* editions published at *Antwerp*. LIPSIUS has been called the "Sospitator Taciti." The edition of 1600, the last which he superintended himself, (he dying in 1607) is considered to be the best of those which were published before his death.* The subsequent ones of

* Joseph Scaliger, in one of his epistles to Isaac Casaubon, thus alludes to his death and character: "You cannot be ignorant of the death of our friend Lipsius. It must be confessed, that, in his death, both literature and friendship have experienced a severe loss. I loved him as a friend: I cultivated his society as a man who had deserved

1667†-27, &c. revised, enlarged, and corrected by PICHENA, are valuable, and preferred to the preceding: "Plenior dies advenit," say the Bipont editors, "cum ipsâ Taciti editione a Pichenâ recognitâ, notisque auctoribus illustratâ, in quibus

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well of the cause of learning. I doubt not but that he often repented of his folly and inconsistency in leaving Holland—where he was worshipped as a "numen διοπετὲς" (a deity dropped from heaven)—and betaking himself to that part of the world where he was obliged to live under less favourable auspices. But even this might have been tolerable, had not the *society*, in which he mingled, been tainted with a passion for gambling and play. How frequently does a man's judgment deceive him! for so far from enjoying what he hoped for, he was absolutely more miserable than ever. Ambition, which was his ruling passion, impelled him to change his habits of living: the superstition of his wife drove him to a connexion with an importunate and beggarly woman; who worried his weak mind with ambitious projects—nor did she desist till she had brought him into that situation, the very reverse of what he had anticipated, and in which he excited the hatred and envy of all men against him. See, therefore, to what a dilemma ambition reduced our friend! He died neither richer, nor in greater reputation, in *that* country than he might have done elsewhere."—*Epist. Scalig. cxx. Elz. ed.* 1627.

Yet Lipsius was very sensible of the folly and danger of so capricious and dissipated a life. In one of his letters to Barclæus, he thus complains of his friend BAUDIUS: "Scribit ad me, queritur, sed parum aperte, et ulcus aliquod sermonum eâ veste tegi equidem odoror. Si leve curatu, parum est: sin ravum aliquod et δυσιατον (insanabile) doleo causa præclari ingenii quod sese (ah temere! ah stulte!) in barathrum et præceps dedit. Sed meliora opto."—Bayle, tom. i. 475.

[In the *Museum Criticum*, vol. ii. p. 45; p. 217, will be found excerpts from the epistles of Scaliger, in their original tongue; and at p. 222 will be found the original of the letter, from which, six years before, the preceding translation was published. I recommend the tasteful student to procure the above Elzevir edition of the letters of Scaliger and others, whenever a good copy comes across him. Few volumes are more instructive and entertaining.]

† According to the Bipont editors this edition contains *Velleius Paterculus.*

præparandis ipsi adfuit Franc. Vetruvius Patricius Florentinus, &c." Pichena has been accused of not having consulted the editio princeps of his author: on his merits and defects the reader will consult Ernesti's preface to his edit. of 1772, and Oberlin's, p. XLIX. Brotier calls the Tacitus of Lipsius "the MONUMENT OF HIS GLORY." Præf. p. xlii. Edit. Valpy, 1812.

FREINSHEMII. Argent. 1638-64. 8vo.

"This edition of Tacitus," says Dr. Harwood (speaking of the *latter,*) "published by the very ingenious and learned Freinshemius, is very highly and deservedly esteemed for its accuracy. Annexed to it is a most excellent and elaborate index, which I wish to hold up as a model of index-making." Ernesti has also spoken well of this work. *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 398.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1634-40. 2 vols. Amst. 1649.

Of these elegant little editions, that of 1640 is preferred, on account of its having the notes of Grotius. It is one of the scarcest of the Elzevir classics, and a fine copy is very valuable. Care should be taken to observe that the *Stemmata Augustæ Domus,* at the end of the first part or volume, be not wanting. This second edition is a little larger than that of 1634; and I have seen several beautiful copies. At the sale of Firmin Didot's library, a copy reached the sum of 80 francs. I learn that Mr. John Arthur Lloyd possesses it in an *uncut state.* The last edition of 1649 may be considered as a supplementary work, and is joined by some collectors to the preceding. It was reprinted in 1665. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 397.

VARIORUM. Amst. 1672-85. 8vo. 2 vols.

Of these editions, the first is printed by one of the *Elzevirs*, the second by *Bleau:* that of 1672 is the most beautiful and valuable work, according to Harwood, although the Bipont editors observe that its accuracy is not equal to its beauty. They both contain the select notes of various commentators, and particularly those of J. F. Gronovius, who however died before the work was completed. Ernesti observes that neither MSS. nor the editio princeps were consulted. A good copy of the edition of 1672, which is printed by the Elzevirs, is worth 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Dr. Harwood observes that the Variorum edition of 1685, styled by the booksellers *edit. opt.* is one of the most incorrect books he ever perused.

RYCKII. Lug. Bat. 1687. 12mo. 2 vols.

Dr. Harwood calls this edition "a very correct and excellent one." The first volume contains the text of Tacitus; the second, the notes of Ryckius. It is formed on the *first* of Freinshem's editions; but the editor has occasionally consulted some Parisian MSS., and the Milan edit. *sine loc. et ann.* formed on the Venetian edition of 1497, by Puteolanus, &c. "Plus tribuit Cod. Agricolæ," says Ernesti, "quam debebat—nec tamen ita contemptim a Jac. Gronovio tractari debebat, ut factum est." *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 398. Of this edition, some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and in fine preservation may be worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

HAUFFII. Lipsiæ. 1714. 8vo. 2 vols.

"A very useful edition," says Dr. Harwood, "for those who are not very skilful in the Latin language, and wish to know the sense of many obscure passages in this concise and sententious writer. Prefixed to it is a Dissertation of Walchius, concerning Tacitus and his style. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 400.

GRONOVII. Traj. ad Rhen. 1721. 4to. 2 vols.

A very ample and excellent edition; containing the notes and observations of almost all the old and best editors, with those of John, James, and Abraham Gronovius: which latter critic superintended the publication on the death of his father James. "In my opinion," says Dr. Harwood, "this is an infinitely better and more useful edition of Tacitus than that of Brotier." For an account of the editions by the Gronovii, consult Ernesti's edit. 1772, præf. p. xxxix. &c. Oberlin wishes that Gronovius had treated Ryckius with somewhat greater lenity: Gronovius, says he, *thought* more tenderly than he *wrote* of Ryckius:—præf. LIV.

GRIERSONI. Dublin. 1730. 8vo. 3 vols.

On this edition, little known to Ernesti or Harles, the following is the eulogium of Dr. Harwood: "This is the celebrated edition of Tacitus which Mrs. Grierson published. I have read it twice through, and it is one of the best edited books ever delivered to the world. Mrs. GRIERSON* was a lady possessed of singular erudition, and had an elegance of taste and solidity of judgment which justly rendered her one of the most wonderful, as well as amiable of her sex. Prefixed to this edition is a dedication to Lord Carteret, by Mrs. Grierson, in most elegant Latinity." This edition is now

* Mrs. GRIERSON had a SON, who was His Majesty's printer at Dublin; "a gentleman of uncommon learning, and great wit and vivacity. He died in Germany, at the age of twenty-seven. Dr. Johnson highly respected his abilities, and often observed, that he possessed more extensive knowledge than any man of his years he had ever known. His industry was equal to his talents; and he particularly excelled in every species of philological learning, and was perhaps the best critic of the age he lived in"—Dr. Maxwell's Account of him in Johnson's Life by Boswell, 4to. edit. vol. i. 336.

become rare and sought after. A copy on LARGE PAPER, in very nice condition, may be worth 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

ERNESTI. Lipsiæ. 1752-72. 8vo. 2 vols.

These are valuable editions,* notwithstanding the many errors and omissions with which they abound. The preface, notes, and indexes, will be found interesting and useful; many obscure passages are explained, and the force and general spirit of the author's meaning are sometimes successfully unfolded. The *latter* is the more copious edition: "Doctrinæ certe plenissima," say the Bipont editors, "sed non pariter ac decuit a mendis repurgata." This second edition is said by Oberlin "multis mendis potissimum *in notis* contaminatam esse."—"Sometimes," continues Oberlin, "I have found *whole lines wanting !*" Præf. LXXI. These errors have escaped Harwood. A good copy of either edition is worth 2*l.* 2*s.*

LALLEMANDI. Paris. 1760. 12mo. 3 vols.

Printed by BARBOU, and called by Harwood "one of the most beautiful and correct of all his classics." The text is from Ernesti's first edition, but it contains the readings of some MSS. in the royal library of France, especially of those which coincide with the editio princeps. It may be obtained at a reasonable price.

BROTIERII.	Paris.	1771.† 4to.	4 vols.
EJUSD.	Ibid.	1776. 12mo.	7 vols.
EJUSD.	Lond.	1812. 8vo.	5 vols.
EJUSD.	Ibid.	1823. 8vo.	5 vols.

These are the celebrated editions of Brotier's Tacitus,

* In Ernesti's *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 399, the reader will find the materials of this edition described at large, with great modesty and perspicuity, by Ernesti himself.

[† It appears that Brotier had long meditated an edition of Tacitus,

which have formed the basis of so many subsequent ones. Of the *first*, "Basin fecit" (Brotierus's) says Ernesti "texti nostrum, sed ejus lectiones vel firmavit, vel etiam interdum mutavit per MSS. regium, Vaticanos, recentissimos illos, et alias lectiones vel conjecturas in libris edd. ad marginem scriptas." See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 399, 400. At the bottom of the text are short notes, "tironibus scriptæ:" at the end are fuller and more critical ones, accompanied by learned disquisitions, and the various readings of the author, with the opinion of the editor thereon. Some copies of the quarto edition are struck off on LARGE PAPER, in folio: and used to bring very extraordinary prices. I have known a copy sell for 60 guineas; but latterly it has fallen full one-third of that price, even in fine condition, in morocco binding. Of the edition of 1776, which is very beautiful and commodious, containing many of the notes and dissertations of the quarto edition, with a few fresh notes, some copies are struck off on a *fine vellum paper*. A copy of this duodecimo edition is worth 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*

Of the two London reprints of the text of Brotier, by J. A. VALPY, the second (the first edition having been exhausted) was anxiously looked for, and warmly welcomed, by the classical students of this country. The conclusion of the preface evinces the diligence, attention, and enthusiasm of Mr. Valpy, in the successful execution of the task assigned to him: nor have his efforts been fruitless. There are copies of both editions on LARGE PAPER.

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and had circulated, as early as 1761, a sheet as a specimen of the work. This sheet contains the title-page, with an address "to the learned reader," which is entirely different from the one found in the edition as it now stands. The maps in the present edition were also to have been omitted. The Bodleian library contains a copy of this sheet. For this information I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. Cotton.]

CROLLII. Bipont. 1779-92.* 8vo. 4 vols.

These editions, especially the latter, are of considerable repute. The *first* is reviewed in the *Biblioth. Critic. Amst.* pt. vi. p. 56, where, in twelve pages, there is a favourable account given of the edition, which at that time was not completed. The *second* edition is not only more elegantly printed, but is altogether greatly preferable to the first. It was undertaken by EXTER, on the death of Crollius, and the first volume presents us with the short preface of Exter,† succeeded by that of Crollius in twenty-nine pages, the Life of Tacitus by Lipsius, an "Index Editionum," a "Commentatio critica" of Crollius, and annotations at the end of the volume on the preceding books of the Annals: the same plan of the annotations is adopted in the remaining volumes. The fourth volume contains a valuable "Index historicus." Of this last

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* This edition was *preceded* by the following: ——. Herbipol. 8vo. 1777. "Typis Stahel." It is severely censured by the Bipont editors, t. i. p. L. ——. Manheim. 8vo. 1780. 5 vols. The first four volumes contain the text; the fifth, the Supplement: the notes of Brotier are wanting.

† The following is Exter's preface: "Novæ Taciti editionis, curis secundis emendatioris, spem feceret conjunctissimus olim mihi Georg. Christ. Crollius; vir, uti de omni historiarum studio, ita et de principe historico Romano inprimis optime meritus. Neque tamen præstare, quod exspectari a se jusserat, potuit vir incomparabilis, improviso fato expletâ ante hos annos mortalitate. Ego, exemplari usus cujus ore manu suâ passim adscripserat, hanc curavi editionem. Et textum quidem ubi viderem emendatum voluisse, mutavi; adhibito tamen etiam meo ipsius qualecunque judicio (spectant autem præcipuæ emendationes ad libros Annalium sex priores:) notas editionis prioris partim intactas reliqui, partim ad novum consilium direxi; alias ex amici mente meâve emendavi et auxi; novas denique ipse subinde adjeci. An lucri quid fecerit Tacito hâc operâ, aliis existimandum relinquo, Ego certe enumerandis singulis lectorem non morabor." *Bipont. Kal. Jul.* 1792. F. C. Exter.

elegant and excellent Bipont edition, Oberlin has spoken in a very favourable manner. It is to be regretted that the notes are not printed beneath the text.

HOMERI. Lond. 1790. 8vo. 4 vols.

A very beautiful and correct edition, forming a conspicuous figure in the list of classics published by the above excellent scholar, the late Mr. Homer: it exhibits the pure text of the author, and is accompanied with a copious and valuable index. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable price. It is a work as yet little known in Germany or France.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1795. Folio. 3 vols.

The *Annals* only. A very sumptuous edition, but of which, as Renouard intimates, the amplitude of the margin would have admitted of the insertion of the *whole* of the works of the historian. Only 30 copies are said to have been printed. *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 100. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bear a price in proportion to their rarity and magnificence.

——— Edinb. 1796. 4to et 8vo. 4 vols.

An elegant and excellent edition, whether we consider the beauty of the typography, the correctness of the text, or the care and judgment displayed in the compilation of the notes: the whole work is formed on the basis of Brotier's, and has the advantage of comprising *all the notes contained in each of his editions.* Harles has omitted this work in the second volume of his *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.*; and from the fourth volume of the Dictionnaire Bibliographique, p. 400, it appears to be little known in France. This edition is perhaps the most sumptuous amongst the Latin classics published by the University of Edinburgh.

OBERLINI. Lipsiæ. 1801.* 8vo. 2 vols. in 4 parts.

This excellent edition is well worthy of the attention of the critic and student. The type and paper of the ordinary copies are not very inviting, but the *intrinsic worth* of the edition amply compensates for these imperfections. In the preface Oberlin appears to exult exceedingly on the acquisition of the "*Codex Budensis*," which had been unnoticed for nearly three centuries, since the days of Rhenanus; and which, says he, "quasi deus ex machinâ mihi adstitit." This preface contains a concise but masterly review of the preceding editions of Tacitus; at the end is a sufficiently copious list of errata in the first volume, which is followed by Lipsius's Life of the historian. The text is accompanied by long and luminous notes: and an ample and useful index closes the work. There are copies on *thick paper* which sell for about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* in neat binding.

EJUSDEM. Londini. 1825. 8vo. 4 vols.

Printed by Mr. Davison. A beautifully and accurately printed edition, and which I strongly recommend as the best reprint uniting the critical labours of Ernesti and Oberlin. It is reasonable in price.

RUPERTI. Gotting. 1804. 8vo. 2 vols.

This edition forms a part of the set of Roman authors which are intended to be published by some German editors, in a uniform series of volumes. The first vol. contains the text of Tacitus formed according to the editor's own judgment; the second, the commentary or notes, abounding with valuable information. There are copies beautifully printed on *vellum paper*.

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* Harles mentions an edition of Tacitus—Tubingæ, 8vo. 1797, t. i.; 1798, t. ii. I have made inquiries for it, but without success.

TERENTIUS. B. C. 160.

MENTELIN. Argent. ——. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. Whatever may have been the doubts and difficulties first expressed by me eighteen years, and renewed twelve years, ago—in regard to the correct conclusion to be drawn respecting the early editions of Terentius—there can be neither doubt nor difficulty, but that, in assigning chronological priority to the PRESENT IMPRESSION we are right in its designation as the editio princeps of Terence. Till of late years, it was considered to be the RAREST of all the classical works from the press of Mentelin: but the most recent copy of it, sold at a public sale, (which was that of Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.) produced only the sum of 47*l.* 5*s.* On examining the list of editions of Terence before the year 1474, —as seen in the index at the end of the Cassano Catalogue— it will be observed that not fewer than thirteen editions are there supposed to have been published before that year: and I am yet in doubt whether this list may not be enlarged by the notice of one or two other editions, entitled to the same chronological priority, which are in the library of the late Count d'Elci, now the property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany at Florence. From the anecdote at the conclusion of this article, the inference is that the present edition was printed *before* 1470.

This edition, as the curious well know, exhibits the same broad, bold, and perhaps clumsy gothic type, which is seen in the Valerius Maximus and Virgil, executed by the same printer, and noticed in a subsequent page. A fac-simile of this type is seen in the La Valliere catalogue: vol. ii. no. 2433. A very particular account of the arrangement of the contents

of this volume will be seen in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 404, &c. A full page has 32 lines; and the text concludes on the reverse of the 100th and last leaf. A copy of this exceedingly rare and precious book is in the Bodleian library; another is in that of the Duke of Devonshire (belonging to the late Bishop of Ely);* a third is in that of the Rt. Hon. T. Grenville; a fourth, in very fine condition, is the property of Earl Spencer ;† and Mr. G. Hibbert is the fortunate possessor of the copy obtained on such reasonable terms at the sale of Sir M. Sykes's library in 1824.

GERING, CRANTZ, et FRIBURGER. Lutet. ——. Fol.

When M. Renouard, in his visit to England some ten or twelve years ago, was recounting to me, in the library at Spencer House, the pleasure then lately felt by Mons. Van

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* The Bishop made very much of this volume: and an extract from his memoranda will be found in the Bibl. S. vol. ii. 407.

[† I have just prepared the reader for an anecdote connected with the *date* of this impression of Terence, as supplied by the copy in Lord Spencer's possession. That anecdote is as follows: "What is very singular, this copy retains the coeval ms. notes of one Sigismund Meysterlin, the original owner of it:—which note will be found decyphered in Panzer's Annal. Typog. vol. iv. p. 224, no. 409—as it was transmitted to Panzer by Seemiller, who discovered this identical copy with the Valerius Maximus printed in the same character. The note is dated 1470: and is written in Latin, in the secretary gothic character, with the usual contractions, in red ink. It is to this effect: *In the year of our Lord* 1470 *I bought this edition of Terence, at the Nordlingen Fair, for one florin or rix dollar. The impression of Valerius Maximus was a gratuitous addition to the bargain. It is printed by the famous Adolfus de Inguilen, whose face I never saw.*" Panzer refers to Schoepflin's *Vindic. Typog.* p. 99, where it seems that Adolphus Ruschius Inguilanus was a citizen and printer of Strasbourg, and married one of Mentelin's daughters. Panzer suggests that Henry de Inguilen, who printed at Strasbourg in 1483, was a son of this Adolphus.]

Praet in adding to the treasures of the royal library at Paris a *fragment*, or small portion, of THIS EDITION of Terence, great was his surprise, and extreme my gratification, on having this *perfect* copy of the impression in question to put into his hands. I believe it to be not only the *only known perfect* copy in existence, but absolutely the second impression of the text of the author. The reader will be pleased to consult the *Bibl. S.* vol. ii. p. 408 for a particular account of it. It is printed in the earliest, large roman type used by the above printers in the Sorbonne College. A full page has 32 lines. In the whole, 86 leaves: without numerals, signatures, or catchwords. Lord Spencer's copy was obtained at the sale of Dr. N. Chauncey's library.

———. [Brescia.] ——. 4to.

Wholly unknown to Morelli, Audiffredi, and Panzer; and probably executed at Brescia.* It is printed in the roman character, and a full page has 26 lines. Lord Spencer's copy is unluckily imperfect; ending however with the subscription, thus—on the recto of the 18th leaf of the Hecyra:

TERRENTII. AFFRI. COMICI.
POETE. ECHIRA. FELICITER. EX
PLICIT,
AMEN

There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords.

[* On re-examination of these types, I doubt their having been worked in a *Brescia* printing office: and yet I cannot appropriate them with any satisfaction to another press. There can be little doubt however of these types being the same as those which appear in what is called the *Deo Gracias* edition of the *Decameron* of BOCCACCIO; of which the reader will find a particular description in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 51-3. There is only this difference, on a comparison of the two types. The *Terence* exhibits it with a fresher or sharper aspect: in the *Boccaccio*, it is thick and blurred: so that I conjecture the Terence to

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. 1471. Folio.

First edition of Terence WITH A DATE. The first three pages are cccupied by a life of Terence. The fourth page, or reverse of the second leaf, is blank. The recto of the third leaf has an epitaph on Terence, and a proheme or prologue of the Andria. On the reverse of this 3d leaf, the Andria commences. A full page has 34 lines. The colophon, with the date &c. will be found on the reverse of the 100th and last leaf. It is a volume of great rarity. A copy is in Earl Spencer's library, another in the Bodleian library, and a third in that of Mr. Heber. A most beautiful copy is in the collection of Mr. Grenville, which was obtained from Messrs. Payne and Foss for 24*l.*

UDAL. GALLUS. Romæ. ——. Folio.

The further we go into the subject of the early editions of Terence, the greater, it would appear, is the rarity of the editions described. We have here a volume of exceedingly uncommon occurrence: and of which there is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, no other copy in this kingdom but that in the library of Earl Spencer. It is described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 267 (or *Ædes Althorp.* vol. ii. p. 267*),

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have been an earlier printed book; and, *possibly* in 1470. This similarity between the two types was noticed by Lord Spencer. Count D'Elci has a perfect copy of the above exceedingly rare impression of Terence.]

[* I must be allowed to correct what may be considered as leading to an erroneous conclusion. I have said, in a note, in the place above referred to, that the late Mr. Bernart told me, when at Munich, that the late Count D'Elci had taken away from the public library at that place, an edition of Terence, printed in the *first* and *smallest* roman type of Ulric Han. That such was the information imparted to me, I am perfectly well satisfied; but. .NO such edition was ever taken away, because no such edition ever existed. Such was Count D'Elci's observation on the matter.]

as being printed in the larger roman type of the printer, in long lines, having 33 lines in a full page, and 90 leaves to render it complete. It is without numerals, signatures, and catchwords. A copy, in the royal library of France, is described in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 291.

RIESSINGER. Romæ. ——. 4to.

Another edition—of which the only known perfect copy in Europe is in the splendid library of Earl Spencer. It exists in an imperfect state in the public library at Stutgart. *Tour;* vol. iii. 140. It is printed in the small type of Reissinger, of which there is evidence of its being used before the year 1471. Consult the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 116, for a minute description of this exceedingly rare and precious book. The copy there described came from the collection of the Duke of Cassano; to which copy, alone, both Giustiniani and Panzer refer. A full page has 22 lines; and to be complete the volume should contain 134 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. In the introductory matter (as in the argument to the Andria) the lines are less spaciously leaded; and here a full page has 30 lines. It may be noticed that the two pages of the last leaf but one have each but 23 lines. Lord Spencer's copy is in sound and perfect condition.

SCHOEFFHER. Mogunt. ——. Folio.

A third edition—of which the only known copy in this country is in the same unequalled collection. Nor is there any other known perfect copy of it abroad; as that, described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iv. p. 557, and which had been purchased from the sale of the library of M. D'Ourches at Nancy, wanted 3 leaves. That this edition is printed by Schoeffher, is without a doubt; and if its antiquity could be carried back to the year 1466, Schoeffher's partner and father-in-law, Fust, might be supposed to have had a hand in its execution. But although M. Brunet assigns to this impression the *first* place in the list

of dateless editions of Terence, I am satisfied, after repeated examinations of the point at issue, that its earliest date is not, before the year 1472. A minute and extensive account of it will be found in the authority just referred to. It is printed in the large gothic type of Schoeffher, of which we have so many specimens, besides the Bibles of 1462 and 1472. A full page has 34 lines; and Lord Spencer's second and complete copy* contains 100 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1472. Folio.

There are few classical volumes from the press of these first Roman printers which are scarcer than that under consideration; and there are probably not three other copies of it in the kingdom, besides that in the possession of Earl Spencer. A full page has 38 lines; and there are neither signatures, numerals, nor catchwords. In the whole, 71 leaves. The copy of this scarce and desirable book in the Spencer library is in beautiful condition.

*** In this same year, 1472, the same printers printed the COMMENTARY OF DONATUS on Terence; which was succeeded by two other, but dateless, editions, of the same Commentary: one, by *Vindelin de Spira*, and the other by a printer (whose name is not yet ascertained) known by the peculiar formation of the letter R. These three editions are particularly described in the Bibl. S. vol. ii. p. 415-418.

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* The copy described in the Bibl. Spencer. was exchanged for a rare edition of the Hebrew Psalter with the late Count D'Elci. The imperfection, of 3 leaves wanting, was supplied by a successful ms. fac-simile; but this copy, however large, beautiful, and sound, is eclipsed in size and condition by that *now* in the library at Spencer House. It was obtained from Messrs. Baynes and Son.

———. [Venet.] ——. 4to.

Morelli seems to have had a high opinion of the antiquity of this edition; observing, that it had escaped the knowledge of the principal bibliographers and was almost wholly unknown to the editors of Terence. He places it as the first in the list of those impressions of Terence which were in the Pinelli collection. From the observations adduced in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 417, there is reason to think that this impression was not published before the year 1474, nor after 1476. Its typographical aspect (the book being executed in the roman character) is attractive. In the whole, 125 leaves. A very uncommon book.

I. DE COLONIA. Venet. *Without Date.* Folio.

A reprint of the impression of 1471 by the same printer; see page — ante. In all probability the date of it is anterior to that of the ensuing impression supposed to be by Valdarfer. The usual preliminary matter occupies 3 pages. A full page of the text of the author has 34 lines. On the whole, 99 leaves: without numerals, signatures, or catchwords. A very rare edition. Consult *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 419.

[VALDARFER. Milan.] 1474. Folio.

This edition will be found to be particularly described in the authority just referred to. It is a rare and beautiful volume. A full page has 33 lines: and a copy, to be complete, should contain 104 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords; and according to Count Revickzky, the text is taken from a MS. different from that of the date of 1471. A most beautiful (and perhaps unique) copy of this impression UPON VELLUM is in the Imperial library at Vienna, which was ceded to that collection on the capture of Paris by the allies in 1814. *Cat. de Livr. Imp. sur Vélin, Bibl. du Roi;* vol. iv. p. 94.

I. DE RENO. Vincent. 1475. Folio.

A rare impression: The type has a strong resemblance to that of Rugerius and Bertochus. The text is printed with an attention to the metrical arrangement. The signatures (evidently an after operation) are printed at such a distance from the text, that in some copies it is not improbable they may be cut off. Including the two preliminary, there are 104, leaves in this impression. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 268.

———. Neapoli. 1478. Folio.

An uncommon edition; of which the printer (from the *Cassano Catalogue*, p. 118) appears to be FRANCISCUS DE DINO. In regard to the text, it appears to be rather a reprint of that of Ulric Han. It has no distinctions of verses, as have some of the earlier Venetian editions. A full page has thirty-two lines. The gatherings are in eights. In the whole, 85 leaves. I should doubt whether there were two more copies of this impression, besides that of Earl Spencer, in England.

———. In Monast. Sortens. [1478.] Folio.

With the *Comedies of Aretin;* to which it was originally subjoined: the date being found at the end of the Aretin. See a fac-simile of this date or colophon, in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. iii. p. 163; where may be also seen the reasons which led to the conclusion that the Aretin and Terence were a simultaneous publication. It is a volume of considerable rarity: printed in a singular gothic type, (of which a fac-simile occurs in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 422) and having only nineteen lines in a page. There are no numerals, signatures, or catchwords. In the library of his Majesty, and in the Bodleian library.

The preceding are the rarest and most estimable of the

editions of Terence in the XVth century. The subsequent ones, in the same century, are almost innumerable. But among them, it may perhaps be expected that I should notice the two earliest which contain *engravings:* and these are, that of *Lyons*, 1493, 4to. and that of *Strasbourg*, 1496, folio. Fac-similes of the embellishments of both these editions will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 426, &c. and vol. iv. p. 562, &c. I am free to confess that, interesting as may be these graphic representations of the costume of the theatre towards the latter end of the fifteenth century, they have been somewhat too liberally introduced (in the pages here referred to) to the attention of the reader.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1505, 1509, 1517. 8vo.

These are the editions of Terence executed in the office of *Philip Junta.* The last impression was published by "his heirs." The annotations relate chiefly to the metre, with compresssed remarks from those who have treated of comedy and of comic metre. The first edition contains 119 leaves, besides twelve of prolegomena: and on the reverse of the title page, is "Endecasyllabon Petri Bargetani ad Terentium;" as given by Bandini, Pt. ii. p. 17. The preface also of Benedictus Philologus to Petrus Crinitus, is reprinted by Bandini. Of this edition, (and not of the second of 1509, as Bandini had imagined) Cardinal Lomenie de Brienne had a copy UPON VELLUM; which wanted the prolegomena—and I think it was of this copy, that the late Mr. Edwards spoke in such warm terms of commendation. It was afterwards in the Paris collection. The text of the second edition has CXIX leaves, but at the end, which is not common to the previous impression, there is a "*Tractatus de Comedia,*" divided into twenty-one sections, and an "admonition to the studious;" which latter is reprinted by Bandini. The first Junta edition is very rare.

———. Venet. 8vo. 1511.

This singularly scarce edition has escaped Fabricius, Ernesti, and the Bipont editors, and is only to be found in the Bibl. Askev. No. 3071, from which Harwood and Harles take their account of it. Besides the comedies of Terence, it contains "Vict. Faustus de Comœdiâ; et Benedict. Philologus de Terentii Comœdiis." At the end is the following *colophon:* "Hasce Terentii Fabulas censura cujusdam sane eruditi viri, sumptibusque assiduis imprimendas Lascarus Soardus curavit, *Venet.* 1511," &c.: "A book," says Dr. Askew, "which may be numbered among the most rare, and of which I do not recollect to have seen a copy in any other catalogue or library." It was sold at the sale of his library for 3*l.* 3*s.* elegantly bound in morocco by Padeloup.

ALDUS. Venet. 1517, 1521, 1541, &c. 8vo.

These are the first three of the seventeen editions of Terence which were executed in the Aldine printing office. That of 1517 is of very extraordinary rarity. The Grolier copy of it, in most beautiful condition and binding, was sold at the sale of Mr. Croft's library, for 7*l.* 10*s.* The purchaser was the late Sir John Thorold, and the competitor (through Mr. Payne) was the late Mr. Cracherode. It is now in the library of Syston Park. Mr. Bohn is also in possession of a copy. Lord Spencer has it in very fine condition: but Count Mejan, according to Renouard, has it on LARGE PAPER. Of the edition of 1521, there is a matchless copy UPON VELLUM in the Imperial library at Vienna, and bound in the style of the binding of Grolier; to whom, in fact, the edition is dedicated. It had been obtained in the purchase of the Hohendorf collection. M. Renouard possesses it also on LARGE PAPER. Of the edition of 1541, Lord Spencer possesses a copy on LARGE PAPER, than which it is impossible to see a finer specimen of an Aldine publication. Count Mejan has it also on large paper; and

the late Mr. Edwards obtained a copy of it UPON VELLUM; defective in the preliminary matter — to which was prefixed the date, in ms. of 1521: but Renouard observes, that this ms. date was erroneous, and that the edition was, in fact, that of 1541. *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 219. It is now in the library of Mr, Dent.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1529-52. Folio.

————————. Ibid. 1536-41. 4to.

These are the editions of R. Stephen, containing the commentaries of Donatus; they were reprinted without the commentaries, in 8vo. 1532-33, and 45. The folio edition of 1552 appears to be more complete than either of the preceding; for, besides the Scholia of Donatus and Calphurnius,* it contains some notes of Melanchthon, Erasmus, Scaliger, and others. It seems, however, that bibliographers attach excessive value to the edition of 1541, of which LARGE PAPER copies have brought very considerable prices. At Mr. Bridges's sale, p. 216, a copy of this kind, elegantly bound in morocco, was purchased by Mr. Folkes. See Bibl. Folkes. No. 4983; Crofts. No. 2220. Neither Maittaire, nor Ernesti, nor Harles, inform us of its critical value. According to Harles, the first edition of 1529 is the rarest, and in great request.

PREVOST. Paris. 1552. Folio.

Printed for Roigny. A most excellent edition, and not sufficiently attended to by critics and editors. It may be called the FOLIO VARIORUM edition of Terence, as containing almost all the valuable treatises upon the author up to the

* The earlier editions of the Commentaries of Donatus are noticed at p. 465, ante. That, uniting the commentaries of Donatus and Calphurnius, was first printed by *Levilapis*, at Trevisa, in 1477, folio. See the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 423.

period of its publication. Amongst others, it has that of "*Victorius Faustus de Comœdia,*" which first appeared in the rare Venetian edition of 1511, as noticed at p. 469, ante. In short, this valuable folio is, in its way, of similar character and worth to that of the Horace of 1545, &c. noticed at p. 94, ante. It is of rare occurrence.

Mureti. Venet. 1555-75. 8vo.

The editions of Muretus were printed by Paul Manutius. "Multa ausus, multum quoque Terentio profuit M. Ant. Muretus," say the Bipont editors, t. i. p. xv. The second edition is little more than a reimpression of the first, with the same preface, and some trifling additional matter in the commentaries. The edition of 1555 was every where corrected by Muretus himself. M. Renouard has a copy of this edition upon LARGE PAPER, which is very rare. Many other editions, on the basis of the above, were published at Antwerp, Lyons, and Frankfort. Harwood speaks of *Plantin's* edition of 1565, "as a beautiful little book." Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 56; *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 286, 305.

LINDENBROGIUS published a good edition at *Paris* in 1602, which was enlarged and corrected, though not so beautifully printed, in the Franckfort edition of 1623, 4to. The Frankfort edition has, however, omitted the epistle of Lindenbrogius to Calignonus, also the notes of Faernus: the Parisian edition is a very scarce and valuable work. See Morhof, *Polyhist. litterar.* t. i. 844, note *mm*, by Fabricius. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 249.

Pulmanni. . Antverp. 1560. 12mo.

Printed in the neat and accurate manner with which PLANTIN usually published his editions of the ancient classics.

FAERNI. Florent. 1565. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is a valuable and rare edition. There is no ancient editor to whom Terence is more indebted than Faernus; who, by a judicious collation of ancient MSS. and editions, (especially the MS. belonging to *Bembo*—examined by Politian, and unknown to all preceding editors), has restored the true reading of his author in many important passages. Faernus's edition was the basis of almost every subsequent one; his notes and observations contain a fund of good sense and sagacious criticism. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 57; Edit. Bipont XVII. At Dr. Askew's sale, No. 3070, a beautiful copy of this edition, in morocco binding, was sold for *4l. 4s.* Mr. Renouard doubts the existence of any copy of this edition on LARGE PAPER, as specified in the catalogue of Count Hoym's library.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1635. 12mo.

The editor was D. Heinsius. The author of the *Essai Bibliographique sur les éditions des Elzévirs*, (p. 68) and Renouard (*Bibl. d'un Amateur*, p. 315) have been sufficiently copious in their accounts of the *two* editions, printed in the same year by the Elzevirs. The first, or genuine impression, is known by the following particulars. The dedicatory epistle to I. de Laet, has the vignette of a buffalo's head prefixed: while in the second, there is that of an old man: intended for Terence. All the preliminary pieces of this first edition have 46 pages; and the text occupies the next 304 pages; the page 101 is erroneously numbered 69; and p. 104, is by error numbered 108. An index of four leaves closes the volume. In the second, these paginary faults do not betray themselves. At the Mc Carthy sale, a copy of the true Elzevir edition was pushed to the price of sixty-six francs. Messers Payne and Foss mark one in red morocco

at 1*l.* 1*s.* The reimpression of 1661 is held in comparatively little estimation, although it is a prettily printed book.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1644-51-57-62-69. 8vo. Amst. 1686.

Of these Variorum editions, the three first of which were compiled by Schrevelius, the *last* of 1686 is the more enlarged and esteemed edition, and contains some notes of Donatus, Eugraphius, Faernus, Boecler, Farnabius, M. Casaubon, Faber, &c. A good copy of this last edition is worth 15*s.*

BOECLERI. Argent. 8vo. 1657. 2 vols.

Boecler in his preface informs us that he consulted three MSS. which contained many judicious emendations of the text. The observations of Boecler, says Harles, are erudite and ingenious; but in *critical amputation* he outdoes Bentley and Reiske! According to his edition, Terence appears to be quite a different author. See *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 251-2.

LENGII. Cantab. 4to. 1701.

"This is a magnificent and one of the most correct editions of Terence," according to Harwood. Leng, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, made great use of a Treatise published by the famous Wasse, "*De Legibus et Licentiâ veterum Poetarum*," Oxon. 4to. 1687; he also consulted thirteen MSS. and many ancient editions, and enriched the work with critical notes, and a dissertation "*De Ratione et Licentia Metri Terentiani.*" It was reprinted at Cambridge in 8vo. 1701 and 1723; which last, says Dr. Harwood, is by far the best edition.

HUGENII. Amst. 8vo. 1710.

A very elegant and pleasing edition. It contains an index

of the words and phrases of Terence, and some notes at the bottom of each page, in which the various passages of Terence, in imitation of Plautus, are distinctly pointed out by the editor. The Index of Hugenius has been reprinted by Maittaire in his London edition of 1715. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 62.

Harii. Lond. 1724-25. 4to.

Bishop Hare is one of the principal editors of Terence; but his editions are not held in great estimation, although he was an elegant scholar and critic. He appears to have made Faernus's edition the basis of his own, and has given a few of his notes and those of Donatus: his own notes are very short, and chiefly in illustration of the metre of Terence; the index is copious. Hare is entitled to the praise of having given some account of the early editions of his author, and of having examined the Venetian edition of 1471. His criticisms awakened the attention, and called forth the opposition of Bentley, who published the edition next described. Of the editions by Hare, the latter is professed to be the more accurately published. Consult *Journal des Savans*, M. Nov. 1726, and *Act. Erud. Lips.* 1725-27, cited by Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 254.

Bentleii. Cantab. 1726. 4to. Amst. 1727.

Of these two editions that of Amsterdam, according to Harwood, is the most valuable, as Bentley communicated to Wetstein, the publisher, many additional notes and emendations. In forming his edition, Bentley examined many MSS. which in antiquity are next to those collated by Faernus: he also reprinted Faernus's notes entire: and prefixed a learned dissertation on the metres of Terence. The edition contains the Fables of Phædrus, and the Sentences of Publius Syrus. See Art. Phædrus. The boldness of Bentley has been strongly

attacked in the *Not. Litteraria* of the Bipont edition, p. xxiv. although, say these editors, he boasts of having corrected the version of his author in *one thousand* places, he has corrupted the text in *six hundred*, at least. Consult also Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 254; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 62. The Amst. edition was reprinted at the same place, in 4to. 1737; but I know not with what additions or alterations.

WESTERHOVII. Hag. Com. 1726. 4to. 2 vols.

This is a sumptuous and valuable edition, but more to be admired for elaborate care and research, than for exhibiting any critical niceties of construction of the text, or illustration of difficult passages. In his account of the various editions of Terence, Westerhovius has enumerated not less than 248; but of the editio princeps he does not appear to have had any accurate information. "Westerhovius, qui quamvis codd. MSS. et plures ex edd. vet. ac melioribus contulisset, tamen se criticum haud æque exhibuit, quam sedulum in apparatu interpretum congerendo." Edit. Bipont. p. xxiv. This edition, nevertheless, will be found to contain the learned observations of Lindenbrogius, of Calphurnius upon the "*Heautontimorumenos*," of Eugraphius, enlarged from two Leyden MSS. and the commentaries of Donatus. The Index is copious; drawn up after the manner of Nizolius's Thesaurus Ciceronianus. Some copies of this work are struck off on LARGE PAPER; at Mr. Paris's sale, No. 192, a copy of this kind, *with the cuts of Picart*, was sold for 11*l.* 11*s.*

A very useful edition of Westerhovius for young students was published in 1732 and 1745, in 8vo. Hag. Com.

———. Romæ. 1736-67. Fol. Lat. et Ital.

These are sumptuous editions, especially the latter. The author of the Italian version is *Nic. Fortiguerra.** It contains

* It was reprinted at Milan, in 1780. 8vo. 2 vols. A copy of this

the text of D. Heinsius (edit. 1635), and is ornamented with many plates, representing figures of the "Dramatis Personæ," from an ancient MS. in the Vatican. The *second* edition contains some additional notes of *Coquelinus*, and is illustrated with plates of ancient monuments of Roman antiquity. See Edit. Bipont. XXVII.; Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 63; Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 486. A fine copy of the first edition was sold at Mr. Paris's sale. See No. 193.

FOULIS. Glasguæ. 1742. 8vo.

This edition, having a wide margin, has usually the appearance of a large paper book; but we learn from M. Renouard's *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 317, that there were actually forty copies printed on LARGE PAPER. His own, obtained at the sale of the Crevenna library, is the only one which he has ever met with. There is however a copy in the catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss, marked at the reasonable sum of 18*s*.

HAWKEY Dublin. 1745. 12mo.

According to Harwood, "this is a very beautiful and correct edition." Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER. It has escaped the Bipont editors.

SANDBY. Londini. 1751. 8vo. 2 vols.

This beautiful publication, embellished with vignettes, &c. forms a part of the set of Sandby's classics. The LARGE PAPER copies, which are chiefly sought after, present to the eye one of the most elegant classical volumes this country has produced.

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latter edition, obtained from the Sale of Lord Glenbervie's library, is in the possession of Mr. Bohn.

LE LOUP. Lut. Par. 1753. 12mo. 2 vols.

There were about six copies of this pretty little edition printed UPON VELLUM; of which three are particularised by Mons. Van Praet in his *Cat. Liv. Vélin, B. du Roi*, vol. iv. p. 95. In my estimation it is a prettier book upon paper than upon vellum.

———. Edinb. 1758. 12mo.

" This edition," says Harwood, " was purposely published for the prize offered by the university of Edinburgh, and obtained it. It is called an immaculate edition. M. Renouard has a copy on LARGE PAPER, in its first binding, and dwells with a sort of rapture on its graphic illustrations by Cochin.

BASKERVILLE. Birming. 1772. 4to. and 12mo.

Printed in the usually beautiful style of the impressions of ancient classical authors by this printer; but neither edition is of particular value.

ZEUNII. Lipsiæ. 1774. 8vo. 2 vols.

The critical excellence of this edition ought to compensate for its exterior defects; for a more barbarous specimen of typography cannot easily be conceived. It is formed on the basis of the Parisian and Franckfort editions of LINDENBROGIUS, noticed at page 471; but corrects many of their errors, and supplies many of their deficiencies. Zeunius has given some abridged notes of Faernus and Bentley, and in the ancient Scholia many things are admirably corrected, and the observations of the editor are also inserted. The " Diatribes" of Westerhovius and of Bentley are republished, and a triple index is added to the work. It is, upon the whole, a very erudite and masterly performance. Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 259.

———. Bipont. 1779, 1786. 8vo.

This is one of the earliest of the Bipont classics, and one of the few which contain a regular preface, and notes under the text. Although not elegantly printed, it is a very useful work. In the preface the editors modestly state that their edition is compiled chiefly for young students (p. VII.); yet they observe that no pains or exertions have been spared to render it worthy of the commendations of the learned. The text is not rigidly formed according to Faernus or Heinsius: and in their observations on the metre, they have not implicitly adopted the opinions of Bentley. The notes are short and pertinent. The account of editions is said to be fuller than that of Westerhovius; although of the earlier editions, the editors appear to have collated none but the one specified at p. VII. (note) of their preface. "Notæ sunt eruditæ," says Harles, "indicem tamen edd. nobis amplificare licuit." Roos, in the preface to his German translation of Terence, 1794, calls the present "the model of a good edition." It was republished, and more elegantly printed, in 1786. 8vo. 2 vols.

LENZII. Jenæ. 1785. 8vo. 2 vols.

The title page bears the above date, but the plays (each play having a separate pagination) have the dates of the five antecedent years. One volume, or the first part, is now before me; and that comprehends the three first plays. The text has beneath it the various readings from a very ancient MS. at Jena, and select notes from various commentators. The text itself is that of Lindenbrogius. A useful edition, but printed with great inattention to typographical elegance.

DECKER. Basil. 1797. 4to.

Said to have been superintended by BRUNCK. It is printed

in the same splendid manner as his Virgil of 1789, to which it makes a very handsome companion. It is without notes or index; and notwithstanding all the care of both editor and printer to render it as correct as possible, between twenty and thirty errors are noticed in the short preface which precedes it. The work is, however, very sumptuous, and executed with great typographical luxury. Three copies appear to have been printed upon VELLUM; of which one, in the possession of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, about twenty years ago, was valued at 1202 francs. This very copy was sold in London, in 1817, for 11*l.* A second copy is in the royal library at Paris. Mr. Renouard is in possession of the third copy.

FIKENSCHERII. Altenburg. 1799. 8vo.

"In usum scholarum." Formed on the editions of Bentley, with various readings from two MSS. Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 486.

BOTHII. Berol. 1806. 8vo.

Six MSS. were collated for the correction of the text, and the elucidation of the sense. Of these, five were pretty nearly of the same age; and of the sixth, a portion was as early as of the latter end of the XIIth century. The more doubtful and difficult passages are explained, and the aid of Donatus is frequently resorted to in the explanations. The MSS. are designated, in the references to them, by letters. The annotations, occupying one third of the volume, are at the end of the Plays. These are succeeded by an index. A commodious and judicious edition; and if the paper and printing were a little better, it would be a most acceptable volume to every library. There are however copies on vellum paper. A bust of Terence precedes the title page.

BRUNSII. Hal. 1811. 8vo. 2 vol.

An edition of very first rate importance, from its containing the readings of an ancient and valuable MS. at Halle. The title is full and inviting, and the contents justify the expectations held out from it. The Scholia,* from the same MS. frequently differ from the generally received readings. In addition, there are the critical dicta, or memoranda, of RUHNKENIUS, upon Terence, which were never before published. Klügling, in common with every other person who is anxious for the preservation of his eyes, grieves that so excellent and important an edition should come before the public in so sorry a typographical garb.

SCHMIEDERI. Hal. Sax. 1819. 8vo.

"*Editio Altera Auctior.*" An exceedingly useful edition, but printed with scarcely sufficient attention to typographical neatness. The annotations run at the foot of the text; and in these, the united labours of both the Schmieders (Father and Son) are incorporated. The use of previous editorial labours is fully acknowledged in the preface; and among them, those of Both and Bruns are not forgotten. The text is formed on that of Faernus and Bentley.

ZEUNII. Lond. 1820. 8vo. 2 vols.

Printed by Dove, and published by Mr. Priestley. The

* "These Scholia, however they may occasionally contain many absurd and erroneous passages, are nevertheless to be commended for their brevity, perspicuity, and various readings—even in the punctuation—and for their accurate developement of the dramatic action. The text of this edition is so minutely conformable to these scholia, that even its palpable errors have been preserved. The punctuation of the text is almost every where changed; and in these changes the editor has shewn his acuteness and learning." *Klügling. Suppl. Harles,* p. 71 *Edit.* 1818.

text of Zeunius has been followed, and the whole of the Commentaries, Notes, and Subsidia, comprised in his excellent edition, incorporated. To these are added a selection of Notes from the old editions of Terence, as Boecler, Farnaby, &c. and the later ones of Magnæus Schmeider and Bothe, as well as additional observations from Westerhovius, together with the whole of the valuable Annotations of the celebrated *Ruhnken,* lately published for the first time in the edition of Terence, by Professor *Bruns.* The Treatises and Observations of Erasmus, Scaliger, Lenz, Wasse, Bentley, Hare, and others, on the Comic Metres and the Metres of Terence, commence the second volume. This is a beautifully and accurately printed edition. The copies on LARGE PAPER sell for 3*l.* 3*s.* in boards.

HARDING. Londini. 1825. 12mo.

A companion, worthy in all respects, of the HORACE noticed at p. 193, ante. The embellishments of the frontispiece and title page are in a somewhat more sober style than those of the Horace. Both impressions are very correct, and most acceptable pocket volumes.

THEOCRITUS. B. C. 262.

———. Mediol. Fol. [1493.] Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS:* containing only XVIII. Idylls, and the "Opera et Dies" of Hesiod. It has neither printer's name,

* In a letter from Dr. Merrick to Mr. Warton, the former intimates that Mons. St. Amand had been confirmed in a particular reading of Theocritus from an edition of the poet, omitted by Fabricius, and

place, nor year; but is supposed to have been executed at *Milan* in 1493, with the same types as the Isocrates of 1493: see p. 124, ante. Warton and Valckenaer, in the preface to their respective editions, treat copiously of it. It is a work of uncommon rarity and great price; and was unknown to Fabricius, Maittaire, Reiske, and De Bure. A particular description of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 438: from which we gather, that the signatures of the Theocritus run thus: A 7; B, Γ, and Δ, each 8 leaves. A full page has thirty lines. On the recto of E i, begins the text of Hesiod; the "Opera" having 13, and the "Dies" 2 leaves. Consult also Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 512; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 779; and Panzer, t. ii. 97. In the fourth volume of Panzer's Annal. Typog. p. 361, mention is made of *another edition, sine ullâ notâ*, printed with the same types as the "Lascaris Grammatica of 1480"—"If so," says Panzer, "this may be a different edition from the one in the Pinelli collection.* Copies of this rare book, are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries, and in those of Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber. Mr. Grenville obtained his fine

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printed as he (Dr. M.) remembers, in CAPITALS, 4to. St. Amand supposed it to be the *first edition* of Theocritus. WOOLL'S *Mem. of J. Warton*, p. 326-7. I do not believe that the edition alluded to by Dr. M. was ever in existence.

* Bandini, in his Catalog. *Cod. Gr. in Bibl. Medic.* t. iii. 424, thought this edition of Theocritus was printed by the JUNTÆ, Florent. 1497, as the type bore a strong resemblance to their editions printed about that time. The same bibliographer afterwards found these eighteen Idylls at the end of the "Lascaris Grammatica of 1480," and supposed them to have been printed about the year 1500. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 779-80, thinks them parts of the Milan edition of 1493, bound up in one volume. Bandini afterwards, in his *Annal. Juntarum*, relinquished his opinion that these Idylls were printed in 1500, into which mistake he was led by Maittaire.

copy from Messrs. Payne and Foss. It had been Larcher's copy, and brought at his sale the sum of 1001 francs. A most extraordinary, and doubtless unique, copy of this book upon LARGE PAPER, is in the Royal Library at Paris: with a gratuitous title-page of the date of 1523. See *Bibliographical Tour*, vol. ii. p. 315,

ALDUS. Venet. Folio. 1495. Gr.

Editio secunda; containing xxx. Eclogues of Theocritus, and various Greek opuscula.* Reiske, who was in possession of a copy of this work, and has described it minutely in the preface to his edition, imagined there were two distinct editions of the Aldine Theocritus (in the same year) owing to some variations which he discovered. Warton observes "There are two impressions, but it is the same *edition.*" The following are the important remarks of Renouard: "I have examined, from one end to the other, two distinct copies of this Aldine edition of Theocritus, and I am well assured that there is but *one edition* of the work; *ten leaves have been reprinted,*† with important corrections and additions; that is

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* "Catonis Romani sententiæ parænetici distichi. Sententiæ septem sapientum. De Inuidia. Theognidis megarensis siculi sententiæ elegiacæ. Sententiæ monostochi per Capita ex uariis poetis. Aurea Carmina Pythagoræ. Phocylidæ Poema admonitorium. Carmina Sybillæ erythrææ de Christo Jesu domino nostro Differētia uocis. Hesiodi Theogonia. Eiusdem scutum Herculis. Eiusdem georgicon libri duo. *Græce.*"

† Harles very justly remarks that these reimpressions were probably owing to some emendations of the author, which Aldus discovered on obtaining the Milan edition of 1493.

"We have in the public library at Cambridge a most beautiful copy of the *first* Aldine edition; and among the archives, Henry Stephens' Poetæ Gr. Pr. with many manuscript notes (on *Theocritus* among the rest) by Isaac Casaubon: whether they are exhausted in his Lectiones

to say, from p. 77 to 80, and from p. 85 to p. 100. To distinguish the copies from each other, the *earliest* impressions have, on the first page of the sheet z f, *four verses*, of which the last word is divided, so as to make the latter syllable form a separate line, thus:

με
λισσα
αδω
νις

The *latter* impressions have only the *second verse* so printed. The back of the last sheet g, in the *latter* impressions, contains the verses on the death of Adonis: in the *earlier* impressions it is left blank. No doubt," continues Renouard, " but the *latter* impressions are the *more valuable*, though the first may be *rarer*"—" mérite trop peu réel pour faire choisir de préférence un livre moins ample et moins correct." See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 11-15. Copies of both varieties of this edition have of late become somewhat common; and if I declare the having seen at least twenty such copies, I shall not be wide of the truth. It is usually a handsome and broad-margined volume. Why should there not be found *one* copy UPON VELLUM? Nothing of the kind however has been intimated.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 8vo. 1515. 1540. Gr.

Dr. Harwood specifies a small *quarto* edition of the first date, which seems corroborated by the Bibl. Crofts. No. 2040, but

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Theocriticæ, I could not make out upon a slight examination—so wretchedly are they written."

" Professor Taylor's lectures on Theocritus are in the hands of a Rev. Mr. Driffield, of Chelsworth, near Hadleigh, Suffolk. Some years ago, he talked of printing them—but that seems to be blown over. I cannot find any body at present that has any acquaintance with him." —Dr. Farmer's Letter to Dr. Warton, Nov. 19, 1766. From Wooll's *Mem. of J. Warton*, p. 314.

which I apprehend is nothing more than the present impression; particularly as neither Bandini nor Panzer mentions any other. According to Mr. Crofts, who was an admirable bibliographer, the *first* edition of Junta was never seen by Fabricius, Maittaire, De Bure, Reiske, or Warton. It is very rare; frequently referred to by H. Stephen, and said by Valckenaer to contain many excellent readings which are no where else to be found. The editor was Philip Pandulphinus, and the readings are supposed to have been taken from some MSS. in the Medicëan library. The second edition is also of uncommon occurrence. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 780; Bibl. Crevenn. No. 3589. Bandini *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 72. *Bibliographical Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 277. Mr. Grenville and Mr. Heber each possess copies of these rare editions.

CALLIERGI. Romæ. 8vo. 1516. Gr. *Cum Scholiis.*

First edition with the Scholia, and very rare and valuable. It is also, I believe, the *second* Greek book which was printed at Rome. Reiske, in his preface, p. XII. treats copiously of it, and considers it among the most accurate and complete of the early editions of Theocritus—though he does not appear to have been acquainted with the preceding edition of Junta. Fabricius, *Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 436, informs us that the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th Idylls, wanting in the Aldine, were first printed in this Roman edition, by Calliergus. To the first XVIII. Idylls are the arguments or "ὑποθεσεις" of Calliergus, from various ancient MSS. A very fine copy of this work was sold at Dr. Askew's sale, No. 3102. See *Bibl. Crofts.* No. 2041; *Pinell.* No. 9310; and *Bibl. Krohn.* No. 2515, where there is much curious information respecting a copy which once belonged to Joseph Scaliger.

HELII EOBANI HESSII. Haganoæ. 1530. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Translated into Latin verse. It was reprinted at Frankfort in 1553-5, 8vo. Of the first edition very little information is to be found in Fabricius or Warton: but the reader will find a long account of it in Harles's *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 781-2.

MOREL. Paris. 1561. 4to. Gr.

A very beautiful edition, which I do not find noticed by Harles; it is also rare. A fine morocco copy was sold at Mr. Croft's sale, no. 2045, for 1*l.* 13*s.* See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 38.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1566. 1579. 12mo. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The first beautiful and valuable work is among the "*Poetæ Principes Græci*" of H. Stephen. The second edition, in which there are some emendations of the text, contains, besides Theocritus, Bion and Moschus, and the fragments of Orpheus and Ninus, &c. Stephen was the first who gave us a critical edition of Theocritus, and deviated from the order of arrangement in the Aldine edition, which had been servilely followed by his predecessors. *Harles, Introd. L. G.* t. i. 514; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 785; Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* 414-15.

D. HEINSII. Heidelb. 1603. 8vo. 1604. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

Of these editions by Heinsius, *ex. offic. Commelin.* the latter is preferable, and is, in fact, a very excellent edition. Dr. Harwood says, that Heinsius took great pains to suppress the former. In neither of them, however, do MSS. or the Aldine

edition appear to have been consulted; but Heinsius's readings are learned, sagacious, and ingenious, though sometimes not well supported. Reiske has severely attacked his readings, which have, however, been defended by Valckenaer. Harles, *Introd, L. G.* t. i. 516; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 788.

——. Oxon. 1676-99. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

According to Harles (who quotes Warton, præf. p. xii. note 3,) this first Oxford edition was composed by Bishop Fell, on the basis of Heinsius's: of the second, *cum Scholiis*, a copy was sold at the Pinelli sale, with manuscript notes, for a few shillings. De Bure, no. 2560, gives the edition of 1699 a very favourable character, and says it is rather rare, forming a part of the Variorum classics in octavo." Harwood calls it "a very valuable edition." It was reprinted at London, 8vo. 1729; but the the text of Winterton (who published Theocritus along with the "Poetæ minores Græci" at Cambridge in 8vo. 1635) is chiefly followed. Of this *London edition* Harles remarks, "Præter rem aliquoties miratus est unde vir doctus Londinensis formas Doricas, quas Reiske in suis libris non invenerat, recipisset." *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 789.

——. Londini. 1759. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

This is a neat and accurate edition; and does not now frequently occur for purchase.

Martini. Lond. 1760. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

With Bion and Moschus. It is a beautifully printed book, and esteemed a correct edition. On its internal merits Harles is silent; but Harwood in his *Biographia Classica*, calls it "excellent and correct." Some copies are to be met with, but rarely, on large paper.

REISKII. Lipsiæ. 1765. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

Reiske made great use of the ancient editions, except that of Milan of 1493, of which he was ignorant. The Leipsic and Medicean MS. were consulted by him; but his whimsical fancy induced him to alter the text, and to substitute readings which were not authorized by the old editions, and which are, in fact, not so pure. This has drawn upon him the censure of Valckenaer and Toup: "Miram diligentiam et nasum acutum Reiskii; et etiam corrigendi libidinem deprehendes. Textum enim modo faustis, modo infaustis avibus crebre mutavit, sive antiquam lectionem restituendo, sive de ingenio, quod sagax quidem, at audax quoque fuit, corrigendo." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 516; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 790. Reiske was about to publish a third volume, but could not agree on the terms with his bookseller.

WARTONI. Oxon. 1770. 4to. 2 vols.

"This is a very splendid edition," says Harwood, "and, after a careful perusal, I can pronounce it as correct as it is splendid. Every lover of Greek literature is under great obligations to the very learned and ingenious Mr. (Thomas) Warton,* for this magnificent edition of Theocritus, and for

* It will not, I trust, be unacceptable to an English reader to give an outline, imperfect as it may be, of the life and productions of so celebrated a character as THOMAS WARTON. He was born at Basingstoke, in Hampshire, in the year 1728; and after studying at Winchester school, was entered at Trinity College, Oxford. At the age of seventeen or eighteen, he published *five pastoral eclogues*, describing the havoc and devastation to which the shepherds of Germany were exposed by war. About four years after (1749) he published his celebrated poem of "*The Triumph of Isis*," which vindicated the discipline and character of the University of Oxford, and gained the author much credit and support among the members, and the world at large. The whole poem abounds with vigorous sentiments, expressed in elegant and

several other immortal productions."—"No man" says Harles, has exhibited a greater quantity of readings from MSS. and

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melodious numbers. In 1753 appeared his "*Observations on Spencer's Fairy Queen*"—which were corrected and enlarged in two volumes 8vo. 1762. This has always been considered a truly classical and judicious performance: the language and sentiments of the author are explained and illustrated by reference to such writers as Spencer is supposed to have consulted. Warton's own remarks evince great taste and erudition. The most substantial praise bestowed upon this work is, the frequency of its quotation, in the last, and by far the most copious and valuable edition of Spencer, by the Rev. H. J. Todd; than whom no man better understands the peculiar talents of T. Warton. In 1766 Warton published "*Anthologiæ Græcæ, a Constantino Cephalâ conditæ Libri tres,*" in 2 vols. 12mo.: the preface of this work is extremely elegant and interesting—the editor here first gave a promise of his intended edition of Theocritus—which promise was performed at the conclusion of the four following years. The merits of the *Theocritus* are discussed above. From this period, Warton rose rapidly to distinction and eminence; and the applause which justly crowned his labours on Theocritus, stimulated him, perhaps, to commence his "magnum opus," *The History of English Poetry,* which had been sketched out by Pope, and somewhat enlarged by Gray. It was reserved for Warton to introduce this subject, in a more perfect form, to his countrymen, which he effected in three quarto volumes from the year 1774 to 1778.† This established his reputation on an unshaken basis; and in the year 1785 he was appointed poet laureat, and Camden professor of ancient history. These situations he filled with great credit till his death, which happened in 1790: the very year that he published his exquisite edition of the *smaller poems of Milton.*

Thomas Warton appears to have been one of those few successful and truly enviable characters, whose fame is built upon merit; and whose literary merits are tempered with sprightliness of fancy and

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[† It has been recently (1824) reprinted in four octavo volumes, under the editorial care of Mr. Price, who has incorporated much valuable additional matter, chiefly appertaining to the literature of the north and to Germany. The public have good reason to be thankful for so judicious a republication of a work—that has probably no equal of its kind.]

ancient editions; no one enjoyed greater leisure and opportunity to correct, adorn, and perfect an edition of Theocritus, than Thomas Warton; and yet no man ever presented the world with a more incomplete and defective production, considering the advantages under which the work was composed; for Warton was in possession of all the collations and annota-

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suavity of manner. He associated with all the men of wit and genius of his day—alive to every thing relating to the belles-lettres, and fine arts, his opinions were courted by the scholar, the critic, and the artist. Johnson wished to have his sentiments among his notes on Shakspeare, and Reynolds loved his conversation on every topic connected with the pencil. His sense charmed Burke, and his gaiety delighted Garrick. His poems were published by himself in 1777, but Mr. Mant has lately published an enlarged and beautiful edition of them in two volumes 8vo. 1802.

The chief productions of Warton, and by which his future fame will be established, are his Theocritus, and his History of English Poetry. Of the former, sufficient is said in the above text: of the latter, it may here be only necessary to remark, that, considering the chaotic state in which he found the materials of his work, and the little assistance he derived from his predecessors and contemporaries, he has evinced in the performance uncommon powers of patient research, and brilliant illustration: errors and omissions the work has, in abundance! but the surprise is, that so much has been done, and so well done! The *two Dissertations* are incomparable—though I am ready to admit that Warton, like Isaac Vossius (as Gibbon says,) "could not resist the temptation of a brilliant chimera"—and that Ritson had sufficient grounds to attack the hypotheses upon which the greater part of his reasoning is founded. The letter of Ritson upon the inaccuracies of this work, remarkable for its coarseness as much as its acuteness, is well nigh forgotten: a memorable lesson for critics to exercise *temper* as well as *talent*. Ritson however was an extraordinary man in his way—as his *History of the Celts*, now printing, will satisfactorily prove.

In concluding this biographical notice of Warton, I cannot do better than borrow the language of Sir S. E. Brydges—"If we consider," says he, "the genius and learning of Thomas Warton—if we contem-

tions which St. Amand* had made from various MSS. and ancient editions, during his residence in Italy. The principal defect of Warton's edition is the placing of the Scholia in an undistinguishable mass towards the end of the second volume; this is productive of the greatest inconvenience and fatigue in searching out such passages as the student may wish to peruse." *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 517; *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 790. Count Revickzky has attacked this work on the score of grammatical imperfections, and especially in the omissions of accents. *Bibl. Revickzk.* p. 39. Every body allows the *preface* to be a beautiful and interesting composition. Copies of the edition are yet much sought after.† It contains some curious notes of Toup.‡ There was a leaf in the second

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plate him as a poet, a scholar, a critic, an antiquary, and a writer of prose, ages may pass away before his equal shall arise."—*Censura Literaria,* vol. iv. 284: but consult pages 85 to 93—274 to 284.

* The learned gleanings of this scholar, in his travels, were purchased for the Bodleian library; and it was in that repository that Warton had access to them.

† The following are the elegantly expressed sentiments of Professor Dalzel on the work and its author: "Editio omnium splendidissima; et celeberrimâ academiâ Oxon. non indigna. Mihi juveni tam felici esse contigit ut clarissimum editorem, nunc defunctum, noverim, ejusque erga me benevolentiam expertus fuerim. Vir erat summæ modestiæ; sed inter amicos lepidus, facetus, jucundus, sive in soluto seu adstricto sermone scriptor elegantissimus: in venustatibus Siculi aliorumque poëtarum sentiendis et enarrandis tantum Toupio et Valckenario anteferendus, quantum viris hisce doctissimis in investigandis et dijudicandis veris veterum scriptorum lectionibus posthabendus." *Collect. maj. Græc.* Notæ, &c. p. 204.

‡ "What I have to say on one or two of the Idylliums, I will draw up in the form of a letter, which you may add to the foot of your notes, or preface, just as you think fit. It may contain, perhaps, seven or eight pages. So that you will let me know when you put your notes to the press, that I may send it up in season. I should be glad to know likewise what MSS. of Theocritus you have consulted, and what

volume which was afterwards cancelled: but the possession of this leaf in its PRISTINE state, which I never saw, is described to me as affording the *ne plus ultra* of bibliographical felicity.

VALCKENARII. Lug. Bat. 1773-79-81. 1810. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of all the editors of Theocritus, none have attained more distinguished celebrity than Valckenaer; who, in his second edition, has presented us with as complete and erudite a production as the lover of classical literature ever perused. Jacobs observes that "Valckenaer alone has done more for Theocritus than all the previous editors of the poet put together; so that it may be said the poet owes more to the critic than the critic to the poet." Edit. 1824, vol, i. p. CIX. The edition of 1773, although correct and learned, contains only ten of the Idylls; the edit. of 1779, the whole of Theocritus with Bion and Moschus. The notes are short, but critical and perspicuous; and the corrections of Brunck* are

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other assistances you have met with in the libraries of Oxford. Have you consulted Dr. Askew about it? He wrote me lately, that he had in his library three hundred Greek MSS.; but whether any of Theocritus, I know not. He is a learned man; and I hear my late friend Dr. Taylor has left all his papers to his care, in order to finish his edition of Demosthenes: but I fear Dr. Askew has something else to do!"—*Toup's Letter* to T. Warton. See Wooll's *Mem.* p. 318.

Toup published an *Appendix* of Notes to Warton, called "*Curæ Posteriores, &c.*" 4to. 1772, containing the substance of a remark which the university had cancelled from Warton's impression; after, however, a *very few* copies had crept abroad with the offensive annotation.

* From his *Analect. veter. Poetar. Græcor.*" 4to. and 8vo. 1772. Brunck consulted some MSS. at Vienna and Paris, and gave what is called a "nova recensio" of the poet. Though he has been sometimes more daring than successful, yet in the notes he has expressed himself

oftener admitted than rejected. The basis of the edition was Winterton's (see Oxford editions of Theocritus, 1676-99,) which is, however, amended in a variety of places by the help of MSS. The annotations "in *Adoniazusas*," are wonderfully learned, and contain a treasure of curious Grecian literature and antiquity. "The edition of 1779," says Dalzel, "is purely critical, and chiefly devoted to the restoration of the genuine readings of Theocritus. Nothing, however, more excellent of the kind can be perused." *Collect. Græc. maj.* t. ii. 205. "Notæ." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 519; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 791. The editions of 1781 and 1810 are a reprint of that of 1779.

HARLESII. Lipsiæ. 1780. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"This is a very useful edition," says Professor Dalzel; "but it is a pity that Valckenaer's second edition was not earlier inspected by Harles, the text of which is certainly the most perfect and complete of all the editions of Theocritus." Vide p. 205. The remarks of the editor are enriched by those of his friend *Schreberus*, which relate chiefly to the explanation of botanical terms. It was a popular edition abroad, and is now scarce.

STROTHII. Gothæ. 1780. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Particularly adapted to botanical researches and illustrative of the phrases of the author by reference to works of ancient and modern natural history. The sagacity and erudition of the editor have not, however, been much extolled. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 520.

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with brevity, perspicuity, and sagacity. Harles, *as above*. But consult the admirable notice of Brunck's work in the preface of Jacobs to his edition of Theocritus, 1824; vol. i. p. CXVIII-CXXVIII.

JACOBII. Gothæ. 1789. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Formed on the basis of Stroth's, but many of his observations are rejected. The text is from Valckenaer, which is accompanied by the editor's own sensible observations. See page 492-3.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1792. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A very beautiful and correct edition. The editor was ZAMAGNA. Copies of it are scarce in this country.

DAHLII. Lips. 1804. 8vo. Gr.

An excellent edition; evincing a careful research among the labours of previous editors: while in the establishing of the Doric dialect, Dahl steers a middle course between the diffidence of Valckenaer and the boldness of Brunck. It has been copiously noticed by Jacobs, in the review of editions contained in his preface: see p. CXLI-CL.

GAISFORDII. Oxon. 1816-20. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr.

This edition, comprising also the texts of Bion and Moschus, forms the second volume of the POETÆ MINORES GRÆCI; (see p. 39) and the fourth volume contains the Scholia upon Theocritus. The edition of Valckenaer is followed as to the establishment of the text. This impression has been minutely, and in parts severely censured by Jacobs, in the preface to his recent edition of the same poets: vol. i. p. CLIV-CLXX. But it appears to me, that one among the causes of censure, brought against it by the German editor, is capable of a construction diametrically the reverse; namely, in the immense collection of various readings and of opinions of learned men, Mr. Gaisford does not obtrude his own—leaving the critical reader to draw his own inferences. Another objection

made to it, is, that the editor has not adhered closely to any particular text.* The copies on LARGE PAPER are of great rarity; but that of Valckenaer is avowed to be the model.

SCHÆFERI. Lipsiæ. 1817. 8vo. Gr.

An unpretending—but, in regard to the purity of the text, a critical edition: nor are the conjectures of the editor, occasionally, entitled to less commendation. The readings and emendations of Schæfer have been all received by Jacobs into his elaborate edition.

KIESSLINGII. Lipsiæ. 1819. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Cum Scholiis. Perhaps the VERY BEST edition of Theocritus up to the period of its publication. The preface, short and sensible, displays the sources—as well from MSS. as from printed editions—whence the editor has obtained so many valuable aids towards the perfection of his labours. The Latin version is new, and executed by Kiessling. An index closes the volume. I have seen copies of this edition on writing and on vellum paper; and can safely pronounce the latter to be a beautiful book. In this condition, it is worth about 1*l.* 18*s.* in boards.

JACOBSII. Halæ. 1824. 8vo. Gr. Vol. I.

Cum Scholiis. The first volume, not containing the Scholia, (but which I learn are to be incorporated in the second) has, I believe, only appeared; and if an opinion be formed of the care, accuracy, and research, which, from the preface, had preceded the commission of this work to press, we must conclude that it is, of ALL the editions of Theocritus,

* The latter objection is, in fact, the first, and will be found at p. CLXXIV-V. of Jacobs's preface. For the critical remarks respecting the former, see p. CLXIX.

the most *ample* and the most *valuable*. Yet, from the editor's own shewing, (p. ccxv) the materials appear to have been too precipitately committed to press. Copious as are the notes, running beneath the text, there are upwards of 150 pages of supplementary ones—which terminate the volume. The preface comprises an elaborate review of previous impressions. The editor has been, to my taste, unlucky in the choice of his Greek type, which is too small and too dazzling. The ordinary copies are very indifferently printed.

THEOPHRASTUS. B. C. 288.

I. Opera Omnia.

The first edition of the entire works of Theophrastus will be found in the Editio Princeps of Aristotle of 1498;* which was reprinted in the Aldine edition of Aristotle of 1551-2, in 6 vols. 8vo. for an account of which see vol. i. p. 313. In this last Aldine edition, the *Characters* of Theophrastus are published with singular accuracy. Fischer has given it high praise.

Oporinus. Basil. 1541. Fol. Gr.

This edition, which is rather uncommon, has been minutely reviewed in Fischer's edition of the Characters of Theophrastus. It follows Cratander's edition in the *Characters*. In the public library of Leyden there is a copy with numerous various readings and conjectures. Camerarius, as well as Oporinus, appears to have had the management of it. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 433.

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* Theodore Gaza published a Latin version of the *History of Plants* in the same year.

D. Heinsii. Lug. Bat. 1613. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Although this edition is said to contain all the works of Theophrastus, yet the "*Metaphysical Fragments*," and the book "*De Sensu*," are wanting. The editor consulted an Heidelberg MS., and the first Aldine edition, in the margin of which some learned man had written notes. Isaac Casaubon also gave him some information relating to the author. The Greek text is frequently corrected; but, says Fabricius, "as the *authority* on which such correction is made is not specified, this edition has not great weight." The Latin version of Gaza, placed opposite, is occasionally amended—but Haller, whose judgment in works of natural history will not be disputed, has pronounced a severe sentence of condemnation on these labours of Heinsius. See his *Bibl. Botan.* lib. i. cap. ii.

I. G. Schneideri. Lipsiæ. 1818-21. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

If ever an editor has been impelled by equal enthusiam and knowledge, in the object of his pursuit, it is the editor of the present performance. He may indeed be said to have exhausted the subject, on which, in these erudite volumes, he has so copiously and successfully dilated. To say that this edition of Schneider is by far the BEST EDITION of the entire works of Theophrastus, is to give it but stinted praise. So many corruptions had crept into the text—especially in the history of plants—that the correction only of *these* errata would have alone entitled it to such a denomination. But the editor has entered so fully and so widely into the field—he has united so much sagacity with so much perseverance—that I hardly know where a more perfect specimen of editorial diligence and success is to be found.

MSS. wherever accessible, have been consulted: and espe-

cially those at Vienna, Munich, and Paris. Ancient editions, of which the margins exhibited ms. collations with MSS., have been also freely offered to, and liberally used by, the editor: and in our own country the labours of STACKHOUSE and SIBTHORPE have been consulted and criticised: the latter, with some little severity. I have read the prefaces of the first and last volumes of this edition; and the addenda of this last volume, including a copious *Index Rerum et Verborum*, contain many valuable acquisitions. The copies on ordinary paper prove the injudiciousness of selecting a Greek type so sharp and dazzling. The fine paper copies (worth about 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*) will be the most desirable acquisition to the tasteful collector.

II. HISTORIA PLANTARUM.

BODÆI. Amst. 1644. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition displays great care and research; the notes are numerous and learned, and all the botanical information to be gleaned from Aristotle, Pliny, Dioscorides, and other ancient writers, seems to be embodied in this work. The Greek text is Heinsius's; the Latin version is that of the editor, who has placed Gaza's in the margin, with frequent corrections. The conjectures of Scaliger, Constantine, and Salmasius, are also incorporated; and although Haller has censured Bodæus for occasionally wandering from his subject, and introducing a few errors, the present is nevertheless an edition well deserving of the curious botanist's attention; for it has collected into one body the opinions of the old writers on the subject of *plants*. It contains some wood-cuts of the rarer species, which are much better uncoloured than coloured. Consult Harles, *Fabr. B. G. ibid.*; and Haller, *ibid.*

It may be necessary to consult the following *Commentaries* on this portion of Theophrastus's works. viz.

J. C. SCALIGERI. Lug. Bat. 1584-88. 8vo.

Scaliger saw many things acutely, but his want of *botanical* knowledge cannot be supplied by critical acumen. These editions contain the annotations of Constantine, which, though few, are excellent, and may be found in Bodæus's edition.

It may be also necessary to procure ODONUS's work, printed at Bologna, in 4to. 1556, 1564: and ACCOROMBONI's, published at Rome, in fol. 1590, in which many ingenious and successful remarks are brought forward.

MOLDENHAWERI. Hamburg. 1791. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, containing only the first four chapters of the first book, is a very admirable performance; exhibiting great botanical knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the Greek phraseology. The notes are copious, being both critical and botanical. The account of the editions, versions, and commentaries, prefixed to the volume, is well worth consulting. It has been incorporated in the edition of Mr. Stackhouse.

STACKHOUSII. Oxon. 1813. 8vo. Gr.

An elegant and accurate edition; and a most acceptable portable volume to the lovers of the enchanting pursuit with which it is connected. The preface is brief, intelligent, and interesting.

III. CHARACTERES.

PIRCKHEYMERI. Norimb. 1527. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This first separate edition of Theophrastus's Characters, which contains a proëmium, and the *first fifteen* characters only, was printed from a MS. lent to the editor by the famous J. Francis Picus, Earl of Mirandula; not however uninjured

by the carelessness of his librarian. This edition, which ranks among scarce and curious Greek books, formed the basis of many subsequent ones; and was reprinted in the works of Pirckheymer published at Frankfort in 1610. It does not comprise more than three sheets of letter-press.

Cratandrus. Basil. 1531. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

In the opinion of Fischer, the Greek text is altered in some places with great judgment. The Latin version, which follows it, was rightly supposed by Conrad Gesner to have been the work of Politian. This is an uncommon volume.

The reader will find in Oporinus's edition of all the works of Theophrastus, and in the second Aldine edition of all the works of Aristotle, the *Characters* of Theophrastus published with increased accuracy: but still better in that of Schneider.

H. Stephanus. Paris. 1557. 8vo. Gr.

With some "Opuscula" of Aristotle: containing *twenty-three* characters. The last *eight*, which Stephen boasts in his epistle to P. Victorius of having taken from a MS. are, in fact, copied and altered from the Aldine edition of 1551-2, of which Camotius was the editor. The notes to this edition are short and few: but whatever H. Stephen did is worth consulting.

Lycii. Lipsiæ. 1561. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This very rare edition, which presents us with the Greek text of H. Stephen, contains a new Latin version by *Claudius Auberius*, who was scarcely twenty years of age when he composed it. The notes are critical and historical; sometimes bold, but always erudite. Consult Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* vol. iii. 434; Idem, *Suppl. Introd. Ling. Græc.* l. i. 240.

This version and these notes were republished in Zuinger's edition of Aristotle's *Ethics* at Basil. fol. 1582.

MORELL. Paris. 1583. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

In the margin of this edition, Morell has occasionally inserted his own and Auratus's conjectures; sometimes, but injudiciously, he has altered the text on the same authority. The Latin version of the first fifteen characters is Politian's; of the last eight, Morell's. It is a rare edition, and in some request.

IS. CASAUBONI. Lugd. 1592. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which was frequently reprinted (1598-1612-1617-1638, &c.), is in every respect worthy of the high reputation of Casaubon. Both the text and notes have served almost every subsequent editor. The Commentary is a rich mine of Grecian literature. The editor availed himself of the use of four MSS. in the Palatine library; in one of which he discovered *five characters* not yet edited. The Brunswick 8vo. edition of 1659 has the credit of being the "*editio optima* of Casaubon;" but although it contains some additional matter, we are told by Fabricius, that both the Greek text and the commentary of Casaubon are too often corrupted and interpolated. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 436. Harles is decisive in its condemnation. See his *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 481.

BENZELII. Upsal. 1708. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The Greek text is divided into small sections; and a copious and useful, but perhaps rather too minute, index of Greek words is added.

NEEDHAMI.* Cantab. 1712. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The learned editor of the *Geoponica*, or Grecian writers on

* Gale, the editor of Herodotus, published some *Opuscula Ethica* at Cambridge, in 8vo. 1671, in which all the text of Theophrastus's Characters is inserted. It is well worth consulting.

husbandry (published in 1704,) has, in this elegant and excellent edition, proved himself a worthy successor of Casaubon, whose text and commentary are here inserted: the latter is succeeded by the learned notes of DUPORT, Greek professor of the university of Cambrige. See *Acta Erud. Lips.* an. 1713. They are, however, though occasionally digressive, very elegant and learned. Duport was one of the best Greek scholars this country ever produced.

PAUWII. Ultraj. Bat. 1737. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The text of Casaubon is adopted; but various readings, conjectures, and emendations, are inserted in the notes. Pauw is of opinion that the five last characters are not the production of Theophrastus. This edition is highly extolled by Fischer.

SCHWARZII. Coburg. 1739. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, which frequently departs from those of Casaubon and Needham, exhibits a new Latin version, with some inedited notes of Buckner. "There was," says Harles, a wonderful erudition and boldness of fancy about Schwarz: hence, although he had a quick conception, and explained things learnedly, he has frequently corrupted the text." See the *Introd. Ling. Græc.* t. i. 481.

FISCHERI. Coburg. 1763. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The credit which Fischer so justly acquired by his edition of ANACREON, probably induced him to undertake the present one of Theophrastus; in which he has still more admirably succeeded. The Commentary of Casaubon, with the useful observations of Gale and Needham—a copious and accurate index—and an excellent review of MSS. and previous editions, displaying every where great critical acumen as well as just taste. It is an indispensable book to the classical stu-

dent.* Fischer, who had delivered his opinion rather freely of the talents of Klotzius, was in turn, sharply attacked by this latter critic in *Act. Literar.* vol. i. pt. i. p. 78-93. The merits of his edition have, however, survived the censures of his opponent. See Harles, *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 438.

AMADUTII. Parmæ. 1786. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

A very splendid edition, exhibiting only two chapters (cap. 29 and 30) of this work, from a Vatican MS. of the eleventh century. It is mentioned, in order that the student may consult the very learned prolegomena which it contains.

MENZELII. Baruthi. 1789. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

The index of this edition being copious, the student will not object to giving it a place in his library. The annotations are rather useful.

WILKESII. Lond. 1790. 4to. Gr.

The text of Fischer, without notes. An edition, distinguishable only for the paucity of numbers of copies printed, both on paper and ON VELLUM. Of the former, there were 103; of the latter, *only three.* Of these three copies on vellum, the Duke of Bedford possesses one; Earl Spencer another: and the third was sold at the sale of the late Sir M. M. Sykes's library for *7l. 2s. 6d.*

BODONI. Parmæ. 1794. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

Among the most beautiful volumes from the press of Bodoni; but the Greek character is somewhat too glittering and cursive. A beautiful copy upon LARGE paper, bound in blue morocco, is in the library at Althorp.

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* Bremer published the text of Fischer, with his index abridged, at Magdeburg, 8vo. 1773; and the same kind of publication appeared in 1779 by Neide.

GOEZII. Norimb. 1798. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is a critical edition, containing as well some judicious notes of the editor, as the observations of Siebenkees, who, in his publication of the fifteen last Characters in the "*Anecdota Græca*," had reviewed the opinions of Amadutius, and censured the infidelity of his text. Goez has chiefly followed Fischer.

SCHNEIDERI. Saxo-Jenæ. 1799. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Schneider is a very sensible and learned editor. To this work he has prefixed an excellent account of the MSS. and editions of his author, and has availed himself with judgment of the labours of Amadutius. The collector should not be without it.

CORAYI. Paris. 1799. 8vo. Gr. et Fr.

Europe has produced few critics more learned than Dr. Coray. Prefixed, there is a discourse upon the life and writings of Theophrastus: the notes are critical and historical. Fischer's edition forms the basis of it, and Siebenkees's remarks on the fifteen Characters are judiciously inserted. The French translation is elegant and exact.

ASTII. Lipsiæ. 1816. 8vo. Gr.

Perhaps, critically speaking, the best edition of the Characters of Theophrastus. The editor, in his preface, appears anxious to steer a middle way between the too subservient adherence to the older editions, exhibited by Fischer, and the too bold conjectures and emendations of Schneider. He takes, as a basis, the text of the Basil edition of 1527. See p. v. of his preface. The prolegomena are luminous and satisfactory. The copies on writing paper are somewhat more tolerable than those on the ordinary paper. It is a book of reasonable price.

THUCYDIDES. B. C. 381.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502. Folio. Græce.

EDITIO PRINCEPS: with two lives of the historian; the one short and anonymous, probably by the author who collected the Scholia; the other, longer, by Marcellinus. In the year 1503 Aldus published the ancient Greek SCHOLIA along with the "Historia Græca" of Xenophon and Herodian, in folio. This first edition of Thucydides is a beautiful book, though at present by no means rare: copies with a fine margin bear a tolerable price. There are many scholars who prefer the text of this Aldine, to that of the greater part of the subsequent editions. A perfect copy should possess 124 leaves not numbered, and one leaf with the anchor. But Renouard includes two blank leaves in the number of the 124. *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. 80. A fine broad-margined copy of this editio princeps of Thucydides (such as are those copies in the libraries of Earl Spencer and the Rev. H. Drury) exhibits a noble specimen of the early Greek Aldine press. A very good copy may be obtained for 5*l.* 5*s.* I have known it produce the sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1526. Fol. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

Bibliographers mention editions, by the Juntæ, of 1506 and 1556; neither of which are noticed by Bandini, and which are most probably supposititious. "My copy," says Mr. Wodhull (in a letter to me), "from Bibl. Crofts. No. 1382, there dated 1506, has the dates both in Greek and Latin on the front of the last leaf in words at length; but in the Latin the word '*viginti*' is omitted. I apprehend this error does not run through all the copies, as Bandini inserts it, and mentions the edition of 1526 only. Maittaire indeed

mentions both editions in his index, *omitting the Greek date* of the former, but correcting *from the Greek* the omission of *viginti* in the latter; and it is singular that *both his* editions are dated November 2. These circumstances," continues Mr. Wodhull, " induce me to think there is no Junta edition of 1506." This Junta impression of Thucydides is an uncommon book; and may be worth four or five guineas.

CAMERARII. Basil. 1540. Folio. Gr. *Cum Schol.*

This edition was compiled by Hervagius, the printer, but superintended and corrected by Camerarius, from certain MSS. of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Of these MSS. Duker does not entertain a very high opinion, in the preface to his edition. The Greek Scholia are placed at the end of the volume. Besides the eulogies on Thucydides by Aphthonius, Marcellinus, an anonymous writer, and Suidas, there are the remarks of Dionysius Halicarnasseus, " *περὶ τῶν Θυκυδίδου ἰδιωματων.*"

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1564-88. Fol. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Schol.*

The Latin version is Valla's, which Stephen published separately in 1564, but which usually accompanies the Greek text. The second edition is the best; the version of Valla is corrected from certain MSS. and the life of Thucydides, by Marcellinus, is accompanied by the version and corrections of Isaac Casaubon. Subjoined, are the arguments of the orations, by Veratius, the chronology of Thucydides, and the arguments of each book by Chytræus. This latter edition of H. Stephen is rather rare; and, notwithstanding the superiority of those of Hudson and Duker, it is still purchased by the lovers of Thucydides. Copies of the first edition are sometimes found on LARGE PAPER.

ÆMIL. PORTI. Francof. 1594. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

This edition, according to Hudson, is formed on the second of Stephen; but it has many typographical errors. The Latin version is however corrected, and some useful commentaries by the editor's father, Franciscus Portus, are added to the work. The index is said by Harwood to be a most excellent one.

HUDSONI.* Oxon. 1696. Fol. Gr. et Lat. *Cum Scholiis.*

A very beautiful and erudite production. Harles, and the

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* This celebrated English editor was born in the year 1662, at Widehope, in Cumberland; and received the rudiments of his classical education under one Jerome Hechstetter, from whom he was sent, according to Wood, "as a poor serving child [*servitor*] to Queen's College, Oxford, in his 14th year." After taking his Master's degree in 1684, he was made a Fellow of University College, indebted chiefly to the patronage of the famous Dr. RADCLIFFE; to whose discerning eye, his merits, when he was a very young man, soon became conspicuous, and were liberally rewarded. "Here," says Wood, "he became a noted tutor, an excellent grecian, philosopher, &c."

In the year 1701 he took his Doctor's degree, a few months after he had succeeded Dr. Thomas Hyde to be keeper of the Bodleian library; the contest for this situation having been very strenuously carried on between him and Mr. Wallis, of Magdalen College. He held this situation till his death. In 1712 he was appointed Principal of St. Mary Hall—chiefly by the interest of his first patron, who appears to have at all times inflexibly supported him, and who was induced, by Hudson's solicitations, to bestow a very large portion of his fortune in those munificent foundations at Oxford which are now called by his name.

"Dr. Hudson," says the continuator of Granger, "seemed to be a citizen of the world: for the learned of the British dominions, and those of every other polished nation, had a pride and pleasure in being his correspondents. He presented copies of his works to these his

editor of the recent Edinburgh edition of 1803-6, have quoted the long[1] and elegant eulogy of Fabricius upon it. The Latin version is Portus's, amended by Hudson; the Greek

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numerous friends, and they sent him their own in return; which was the means of greatly enriching the Bodleian library with various philosophical works in different languages." Too intense application to study, and great abstemiousness in living, put an end to his existence at the close of the year 1719, in the 57th year of his age. His body was interred in the chancel of St. Mary's church; and a very plain inscription points to the spot where the remains of that man lie, who was once the delight of his friends, and the admiration of the literary world.

The modesty, the application, and the erudition of Hudson have seldom been so strikingly united in one character. Whatever this editor did, was done without flattery, ostentation, or critical asperity: all his editions are as remarkable for their external splendour as for their internal correctness and utility. He seems always to have had in view the improvement of the reader, by bestowing on his author all those advantages of illustration, which his extensive reading, his ready access to numerous books, and his enthusiastic admiration of Grecian antiquities, enabled him so successfully to bestow: the *editor* is lost in the *author*; and the reader is introduced to new subjects, and becomes acquainted with fresh beauties of language and of sentiment, without having his feelings wounded by tedious digressions on verbal criticisms, or malevolent invectives on venial errors. Hudson seems to have done every thing with *legitimate views*—his Æsop, Dionysius Halicarnasseus, Josephus, Thucydides, Velleius Paterculus, and the minor Grecian geographers, form an imperishable monument of his taste, erudition, and industry. Hudson, Clarke, and Bentley compose the great *literary triumvirate* of the eighteenth century.

He had an only child, a daughter, who married the Rev. John Boyce, a clergyman, in Gloucestershire. Hudson's wife was the daughter of Sir Robert Harrison, bart. an alderman of Oxford. See Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. ii. col. 940; Continuation of Granger, vol. iii. 127; and General Dictionary (fol.), vol. vi. 299. Dr. Hall, who wrote the preface of Hudson's Josephus, tells us that "the editor was a man of great probity, of an agreeable countenance, and moderate stature, and enjoyed a very vigorous constitution, till he broke it by his intense application to his studies."

text is on the basis of the second edition by Stephen. Two geographical tables and three indexes accompany the volume. Although it has been said (Act. Erudit. Lips. 1690, p. 341), that Hudson has not collated the MSS. and early editions of his author with sufficient care, yet the correctness and minute attention, to say nothing of the typographical elegance, with which *all* the editions of Hudson are executed, will always render this work of importance to the student and collector. Copies of this edition on LARGE PAPER, are much sought after; but finer ones than those in the library of Christ Church, Oxford, and at Althorp, are rarely to be met with.

WASSII et DUKERI. Amst. 1731. Fol. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition was undertaken hy Duker, at the express wish and entreaty of the publishers (R. and J. Wetsten and Wm. Smith), on account of the scarcity and high price of Hudson's, at that time. The famous Wasse had prepared a variety of materials for this work, by a careful revision of all the preceding editions: but he dying, Duker was prevailed upon to complete it. The preface is by Duker; and although it is one of the most sumptuous and erudite productions which we have ever received from the continent, and has long borne the distinguished title of "*Editio optima*;" yet, says Harles, "critici multa desiderant in hâc alias venustâ et præstanti editione." *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 352. This edition still maintains its price of from 5*l.* to 6*l.* 6*s.* But on LARGE PAPER it is of prodigious rarity, and has been sold for 36*l.* 15*s.*

———. Glasguæ. 1759. 12mo. 8 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A reimpression of Duker's edition. It is beautifully printed and called by Harwood "one of the most correct of all the

Greek classics published at Glasgow," Copies of it are now scarce, and in fine condition bear a considerable price.

ALTERI. Viennæ. 1785. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr.

The basis of this edition is Duker's. At p. 415 of the first volume, and page 363 of the second, are various readings from a Vienna MS. No. 33. The edition also contains the collations of some MSS. by Professor Tusan, written in the copy of his Aldine edition, At p. 381 of the second volume are certain passages of Thucydides collected from Stobæus, and a Vienna MS. No. 67: at p. 397 is a specimen (by way of Lexicon) of the style of Thucydides, and a geographical index. Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. ii. 735.

———. Bipont. 1788-9. 8vo. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

A reimpression of Duker's edition, containing his preface, and a Notitia Literaria from Fabricius. The various readings are separated from the annotations, and placed at the end of each volume, and the Scholia are contained in the fifth volume; but the notes on them are in the sixth, which is a palpable inconvenience. There are, however, some additions, with emendations, to the text and notes of Duker, and an historical and verbal index. The Annals of Thucydides, by Dodwell, are not inserted. This Bipont publication is the favourite *octavo* edition of Thucydides, and has long been in considerable repute. The type and paper are excellent, and copies on *fine paper* are worth a guinea and half per volume in handsome binding. Some few copies, on still finer paper, are very scarce and dear.

GOTTLEBERI et BAVERI. Lipsiæ. 1790-1804. 4to. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This edition contains the Scholia, with the notes of Gottleber and Baver, Duker, and other learned men. On the death

of Gottleber, Baver altered much of the original materials; the various readings from an Augsburg and Moscow MS. are, however, judiciously inserted, and are discussed in the preface by Baver. The second volume was published under the superintendance of Beck, whose preface is followed by those of Duker and H. Stephen. At the end of the Greek text of the historian, are copious annotations on the ancient Scholia, the Thucydidean Annals, with many pages of addenda and emendanda: Latin and Greek indexes close the volume. This edition, particularly the second volume, is most wretchedly printed. Never was an ancient classical author rendered more repulsive to the eye of a student. The charta *optima* is little better than ballad paper.

BREDENHAMP published an edition of Thucydides in 2 vols. 8vo. Bremæ, 1791-2, which may be called, says Harles, "a useful edition for schools."

Mr. PRIESTLEY republished the text of Gottleber and Baver in 1819, 8vo. Gr. and Lat. 5 vols. with the critical commentaries of Benedict and Poppo, and the ancient Scholia —published for the first time, in this country, after Hudson's edition: having also an Index of Greek authors cited in the Scholia, somewhat fuller than heretofore. The notes in double columns are printed below the text. A neatly and accurately printed edition.

ELMSLEII. Edinb. 12mo. 1803-6. 6 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is an elegant, accurate, and commodious edition. The editor of it, distinguished by the initials of his name P.E. was the late Rev. PETER ELMSLEY. The preface modestly observes, "Satis ipse vides librum in tironum usum præcipue destinatum esse." The readings both of the Aldine and Stephanine editions are not considered by this editor of so much

importance as those of the MSS.; owing to which, he has not rigidly adhered to the common text of his author, but has altered it in various places. The conjectures of critics are admitted with caution, and only where the errors of the text are palpable. The Latin version is Hudson's. To each volume, at the end, are various readings and annotations from Duker's edition: "Sic voluit *librarius*," says the editor, "cujus imperio semper lubens pareo—vellem equidem plures et doctiores in manus tuas, mi lector, tradere; sed prius opus est ut exoriatur aliquis qui eas conficiat."*

The first volume contains the life of Thucydides, by Marcellinus, in Greek: and the entire Notitia Literaria from Harles's edition of Fabricius's Bibliotheca Græca, vol. ii. p. 721. The last volume has a copious and useful index. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER.

BEKKERI. Oxon. 1821. 8vo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat.

With the Scholia and the Annotations of Duker and Wasse. This is not only an elegantly executed, but an intrinsically valuable, edition of Thucydides. Some MSS. have been collated, and some readings inserted, for the *first* time; and hence the text assumes, in consequence, the importance of an *Editio Princeps*—as to those passages. The preface of the editor is short, pertinent, and unostentatious; assigning reasons, in the formation of his edition, which few scholars can

* The editor continues—"Miserum est, scriptorem omnium longe difficillimum tam exiguâ subsidiorum copiâ adjutum circumferri. Vide, quæso, quanta in Historicis Latinis illustrandis jam inde a renatis literis posita cura. Unde tanta erga Græcos negligentia? Fatendum est, nullam esse Græcam editionem ante quinquaginta annos excusam, quæ vel cum Delphinianis Latinorum scriptorum comparari queat." Præf. p. 6. The edition of BEKKER, described in a subsequent page, was one which afforded this learned and celebrated editor considerable gratification.

read without a desire to become possessed of the work. The Scholia are printed beneath the Greek text. The various readings and annotations, &c. in double columns, are placed below the Scholia. An index of Things, and another of Places and Names, close the third volume. The fourth volume contains the Latin version of Duker. An edition of Thucydides in this form, and with these helps, has long been a desideratum in the classical world. *Ædes Althorp.* vol. i. p. 135. Of this edition there were *twelve copies only* printed on LAGE PAPER; and the only copy hitherto sold was purchased by Mr. Grenville for 42*l.* A similar copy, most splendidly bound by C. Lewis, adorns the shelves of the Althorp library.

The Greek text alone of this edition, with a Latin "Index Rerum," and a Greek "Index Verborum" was published at Oxford in 1824, in one volume 8vo.

For TIBULLUS, see vol. i. p. 381, and Supplement: post.

VALERIUS FLACCUS. A. D. 26.

RUGERIUS ET BERTOCHUS. Bologna. 1474. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. This is a volume of very considerable rarity. A copy of it at the sale of Lord Spencer's duplicates in 1821, was sold for 25*l.* 4*s.* A fine copy of it is marked at 21*l.* in the recent catalogue (Feb. 1826) of Messrs. Payne and Foss. A very particular account of it will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 446; from which it appears that a full page has twenty-six lines; and that a perfect copy should contain 81 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. Copies are in the Bodleian and British Museum libraries; and in the libraries of the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Heber.

——. Apud S. Jac. de Ripoli. ——. 4to.

This is the edition (fully described in the *Bibl. Spencer.*

vol. ii. 447) which Panzer had erroneously conceived (as noticed in the previous impression of this work) to have been of a date anterior to the preceding. The reasons for rejecting this inference (founded on an observation of Maittaire) are stated in the authority just referred to. A full page of this edition has thirty lines. The signatures, *a* to *n*, run in eights; but the last signature, *n*, has only six leaves: on the recto of the sixth of which, is the colophon. Although of less price than the preceding edition, I apprehend the present to be a rarer volume.

JUNTÆ. Florent. 1503. 8vo.

This is a very uncommon edition. A copy of it was sold at Mr. G. Mason's sale (pt. ii. No. 384), in which its rarity was noticed by a MS. remark in the fly leaf. According to the preface of *Benedictus Philologus*, the editor, (as extracted by Bandini) it would appear that almost all the preceding editions "non *mendis* sed *portentis* ac *monstris*, scatebant;" to destroy which required the Herculean labours of *Bartholomæus Fontius*, his predecessor. Consult Bandini, pt. ii. 7. The book is of very rare occurrence, and should be in the library of every curious collector. See *Bibliog. Decameron.* vol. ii. p. 278.

C. DE PENSIS. Venet. 1501. 4to.

This edition is introduced to make mention of the only known copy of it UPON VELLUM, which is in the library of Dr. Hunter at Glasgow. The impression on my mind was, in the previous edition of this work, that Dr. Hunter had been in possession of the edition of 1519, upon vellum.

JODOCUS BADIUS. Paris. 1517. Folio.
JOAN. PARVUS. Ibid. 1519. Folio.

These editions are noticed in order to inform the curious that De Bure, No. 2808-9, mentions a copy of each ON

VELLUM:—one in the library of the King of France, the other in that of Mons. Gaignat. M. Van Praet, in his general Catalogue of Books upon Vellum, vol. ii. 76, describes only the edition of 1519 as being in this state; and although he is very particular in its description, which seems to be very fine,—and although he traces the successive libraries in which it had been preserved, says, that its present resting place is unknown.

BAPT. PII. Bonon. 1519. Fol.

A very critical and excellent work; composed with great care from certain MSS. of considerable value and antiquity. De Bure, no. 2810, justly says it is more complete than either of the preceding editions, and that copies of it are not easily met with. At the Pinelli sale, no. 9964, a copy was purchased for a small sum; it contains the Argonautica of Orpheus. The text of it was reprinted at Strasburgh in 8vo., 1525, and at Paris, by Colinæus, in 1532, 8vo. whose edition is both beautiful and scarce. Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 253.

ALDI (*In Ædib.*) Venet. 1523. 8vo.

This edition is said, by Heinsius and Burman, to contain many bold conjectures and glaring interpolations; although the editor, Asulanus, has shewn himself a scholar of no common erudition. It contains the "Orphei Argonautica" from the preceding edition of Pius. Fine copies of it are obtained with some difficulty. *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 230.

CARRIONIS. Antverp. 1565. 8vo.

There is no editor of this writer, who, since Baptista Pius, has deserved more the thanks of the classical world than Carrio. He is supposed to have collated a very excellent MS. of his author. His edition was reprinted in 12mo. 1566, "more correctly," according to the title-page. At the end are some notes of Carrio, in which a large commentary of the

poet is promised, but which, in fact, was never published. See Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 111.

N. HEINSII. Amst. 1680. 12mo.

Notwithstanding all the care of the preceding editors, the text of Valerius Flaccus was still considered extremely defective, until Nicolas Heinsius, who seems to have been born for the restoration of Latin poetry, undertook the emendations of this author. This edition contains only the text; the notes, owing to the death of the bookseller, were omitted, and afterwards published in Burman's edition. The edition of Heinsius was republished at Padua in 1718 and 1720. The last is called by Harwood "a very correct edition.

BURMANNI. Traj. ad Rhen. 1702. 12mo.

EJUSD. Lug. Bat. 1724. 4to.

The first edition is called by Harwood "a very correct and beautiful little book;" but it is to the *second* that the critic and student must look for a clear and accurate illustration of the author. In compiling it, Burman consulted many ancient editions and MSS. His work contains the notes of Carrio, Balbus, Zingerlingius, Bulæus, Gerhard Vossius, and N. Heinsius, with select ones from Pius, Maserius, and Weizius, exclusively of his own, which are copious and erudite: it has also a "Catalogus Argonautorum" from the ancient writers, very carefully compiled—the Supplement of Pius, and the Argonautica of Orpheus, with some of the prefaces of early editors, and an admirable one by Burman himself. There is also a copious "Index Verborum." "This," says Dr. Harwood, "is a superb and elaborate edition of Valerius Flaccus, an author but little read, but who will impart very great pleasure and improvement to every scholar who carefully peruses him. A copy of this excellent work was pur-

chased at the Pinelli sale, by Professor Porson, for a small sum. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER; and, in fine condition are sold for about *4l. 4s.*

HARLESII. Altenb. 1781. 8vo.

This is a very excellent edition; containing the notes of various editors, with many occasional and successful emendations of the text. It is not held in so much repute as its merits entitle it to be. Copies on *writing paper* are of no moderate dimensions.

WAGNERI. Gotting. 1805. 8vo.

An admirable edition, formed on the basis of Burman's. An elaborate commentary, in which there is much interesting matter respecting the life, writings, and merits of the author, forms a *second volume*, which ought not to be separated from the first. These volumes are in the series of Latin Classics projected and patronized by Ruperti.

WEICHERTI. Mis. ap. Goed. 1818. 8vo.

This erudite performance was preceded by a "Critical Epistle to Eichstadt, concerning the Argonautics of Valerius Flaccus," which was published in 1812: and in which, from the talent displayed therein, Weichert proved himself well calculated for the editor of the author's works now before us, and which he announced in its epistolary precursor. One of the main objects of this editor, is to rescue many verses in the poem from the imputation of being spurious, as having been hastily rejected by Baptista Pius from the MSS. which he consulted. Weichert advocates their genuineness: and selects, in particular, the sixteen verses after verse 155 of the VIIIth book, which Pius had rejected from the manuscripts consulted by him, but the authenticity of which this editor defends: and is most jealous against the admission of the conjectures of later editors.

VALERIUS MAXIMUS. A. D. 20.

[MENTELIN. Argent.] ——. Folio.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The reader will be pleased to consult what appears in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 449, respecting the probability, or rather certainty, of this impression exhibiting the earliest text of Valerius Maximus. I should apprehend its *latest* date to be 1470. Freytag is the first bibliographer who has treated copiously and satisfactorily of this volume. It has of late become, comparatively, of ordinary occurrence: and the six or seven copies of it which I have seen, have been all in fine condition. It is executed in the same large coarse gothic type, which we see in the Terence (vide p. 460, ante) and Virgil of the same printer: and of these three volumes, the present is the most common. The text begins on the recto of the first leaf. A full page has thirty-four lines. In the whole 159 leaves:* there being 15 lines on the reverse of the last leaf. Copies are in the libraries of the British Museum, Bodleian, Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Hibbert. Messrs. Payne and Foss have a beautiful copy, valued at 26*l.* 5*s.* Mr. Bohn has also a very fine copy of it.

[* In the public library at Strasbourg, where there is the largest copy of this editio princeps which I ever saw, there occurs a peculiarity worth mentioning; inasmuch as I consider it attached only to the copy in question. Prefixed to the text, there is a table, apparently printed by Jenson, in the roman letter, which begins thus: "*oportet summatim librorum Valerii inscribere numerum exemplorum:*" This table contains twenty-two leaves. It is without date, place, or printer's name: ending thus: "*Zenonis torti incitaminibus suis, &c. &c.* li *z.* c *z.* ex 4." *Bibliographical Tour,* vol. iii. p. 66, 7.]

SCHOEFFER. Mogunt. 1471. Folio.

Courtesy has given precedence to this edition over that of Vindelin de Spira of the same dominical date. It is not a volume of extreme rarity, and Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a very fine copy, in red morocco binding, at 14*l.* 14*s.* Mons. Van Praet notices seven copies of it UPON VELLUM; of which five are in our country. These are in the libraries of the Duke of Marlborough, Duke of Rutland, Earl of Pembroke, Earl Spencer, and the late Sir M. M. Sykes: the latter purchased at the sale of the M'Carthy collection. This edition is printed in the largest gothic letter of Schoeffer, such as we see in the Bibles of 1462 and 1472. A full page has thirty lines. In the whole, 198 leaves. A copy of this book, with the *Epistola Lugubris Rod. Santii*, was purchased at the sale of Dr. Askew's library for 26*l.* This very copy* was bought at Dr. Mead's sale for 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

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* In this copy there was the following note: "Concerning this *Epistola lugubris of Rodericus Santius*, see *Fabr. Bibl. mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis, vol. vi.* p. 113, 114, *Edit. Venet.* Fabricius knows nothing of this being printed, but gives you an account of a MS. of it in the Vatican, under this title, '*Relatio de Negropontis Expugnatione*,' and refers you to p. 141 of Montfaucon's Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum. It was certainly printed before the death of Santius, who died in the year 1470. He published, in his lifetime, at Rome, '*Speculum Vitæ Humanæ*,' &c. which Sweynheym and Pannartz printed in the year 1468, and his *Historia Hispana* in 1470. Probably this epistle was sent to *Schoeffer at Mentz* between 1466 and 1467, to be printed, as then they had no printing house in Italy. It is the very same type with the *Valerius Maximus* of Mentz, 1471, and probably the first essay of that type, as it has neither printer's name, place, nor date." See *Bibl. Askev.* p. 131. [This identical copy was purchased by Mr. Grenville at the sale of the Alchorne library in 1813, for 26*l.*]

VINDELIN DE SPIRA. Venet. 1471. Folio.

A table of three pages precedes the text. On the recto of the third leaf, the text begins. A full page has forty-one lines. In the whole, 122 leaves. This edition is probably rarer than the preceding. A copy of it was purchased by the Duke of Devonshire at the sale of the Alchorne library for 14*l.* 14*s.* Lord Spencer is in possession of Count Hoym's copy.

——. [Brixiæ.] ——. Folio.

In point of rarity, the present must take precedence of all previous impressions; and in respect to antiquity, Count Reviczky thought it might be as ancient as either of them. I have attributed it (*Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 453) to the Brescia press; although it seems to have escaped the author of the *Litteratura Brixiana*, 1794, folio. The text begins on the recto of the first leaf; having thirty-five lines in a full page. In the whole, 148 leaves. A table, in two columns, immediately follows the conclusion of the text; ending at the bottom of the reverse of the same leaf; but so abruptly, in Lord Spencer's copy, as to justify an inference that it may be imperfect. If executed at the Brescia press, Ferandus might have been the printer. I have no present recollection of any other copy than that in Lord Spencer's library.

*** It should be noticed, that the Commentary of DIONYSIUS DE BURGO upon Valerius Maximus, was printed about the same time, and in a roman character designated by the peculiar formation of the letter R. A minute account of this ancient, but neither very rare nor very costly, impression, will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 454.

[CÆSARIS ET STOL. Paris.] 1475. Folio.

The only copy of this edition which I ever saw is in the public library at Caen. It is large, but soiled at the beginning. *Tour*, vol. i. p. 334.

ALDUS. Venet. 1502-14-34. 8vo.

The last of these editions, which is professed to be very carefully revised, is by Paul Manutius. Renouard observes that many writers, and Torrenius among them, have cited Aldine editions of the dates of 1503-8-10-11 and 12, which, in fact, never existed. The date of 1503 occurs at the end of the edition of 1502; hence perhaps arose one of these mistakes. The edition of 1514 is merely a reimpression of the first. Of the third edition of 1534 a very fine copy on LARGE PAPER is in the royal library at Paris. Another similar copy is in the Imperial library at Vienna. Both had belonged to Grolier. M. Renouard has a small paper copy, of the same date, which had also belonged to that distinguished collector. Of the same edition, two copies UPON VELLUM are indicated by M. Van Praet: one, in the Sapienza library at Rome; the other was on sale in Italy, in the year 1823. *Cat de Livr. Imprim. sur Vélin*, vol. ii. p. 232: *L'Imprim. des Alde*, vol. i. p. 264.

PIGHII. Antverp. 1567-74-85-94. 8vo.

Pighius, who professes to have corrected his author in upwards of 800 places, has been accused of more audacity than prudence. The two last editions, with the notes of Pighius and Lipsius, contain, for the first time, the fragment "*De Nominibus; cum notis Pighii:*" which, however, has been rejected by Vorstius and Minelli. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 56.

COLERI. Francof. 1627. 8vo.

This is the best edition of Colerus, which was *preceded* by one at Hanover in 1614. The Frankfort edition was collated by Gudius, with twenty MSS., the heads of which are given in detail by Ernesti; but they do not appear of sufficient importance to transcribe. *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 56 to 60.

VARIORUM. Lug. Bat. 1670. 8vo.

Best Variorum edition; which was preceded by two, one in 1661, the other in 1660. It is elegantly printed by Hackius, and was superintended by Thysius. A very beautiful copy, in 2 vols. cor. turc. was in the Crevenna collection, no. 6803. Consult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 60. It is now a scarce book.

VORSTII. Berol. 1672. 8vo.

A critical and respectable edition, formed on the Aldine, and from the collation of two MSS. in the Electoral library at Brandenburg. The notes of Vorstius are erudite.

TORRENII. Leidæ. 1726. 4to.

"This edition," says Dr. Harwood," is one of the most valuable and best edited of the Dutch classics. The text of the author is very neatly and accurately printed, and the critical and explanatory notes of Torrenius are excellent." It contains the entire notes of Glareanus, Pighius, Lipsius, Colerus, and Vorstius; and the unpublished ones of Barthius, Guretus, and Gudius, but particularly those of *Perizonius*, who had promised an edition of Val. Maximus. It is founded on the edition of Vorstius, who freed his author from the interpolations of Pighius; but Vorstius has not escaped the corrections of Torrenius, who carefully investigated certain MSS. of Gudius and Perizonius. An excellent and copious "Index Verborum" accompanies this valuable edition. Con-

sult Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 61, whose account is copied verbatim by the Bipont editors. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a copy on LARGE PAPER, in 2 vols. and in morocco binding, at *4l. 4s.*

KAPPII. Lipsiæ. 1782. 8vo.

This excellent edition has escaped Harwood. According to the Bipont editors, it contains the principal notes of the preceding critics, and particularly those of Torrenius—such being omitted as appeared rather ostentatious than useful. The text is from Torrenius; although that editor is deserted when the authority of MSS., or of sound criticism, warrants a better reading. The learned editor also collated the ancient edition *sine loc. et ann.* &c., mentioned in the account of the editio princeps. His preface is well worth the student's perusal. The edition is accompanied by a good index. See Edit. Bipont. *Not. lit.* p. XXVI.

———. Bipont. 1783. 8vo.

Containing a Notitia literaria, which is very useful, (although somewhat defective in the account of early editions) and a tolerably copious index. The text is professed to be given on the authority of the best editions. Neither the type nor paper are inviting.

VELLEIUS PATERCULUS. A. D. 20.

FROBEN. Basil. 1520. Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. When this edition appeared, it was considered throughout Italy to be a *spurious work;* and Asulanus, in the preface to his folio Livy of 1520, did not scruple to attack it in the following manner:—"Quod historiam rerum Romanarum ediderint Basilienses, sub nomine

Paterculi, in quâ nihil fere Latinum legatur, quod Augusti tempora redoleat, quibus eum floruisse velint," &c. See Bibl. Revickzk. p. 64. The editor was RHENANUS, who formed the edition entirely on the "Codex Murbacensis;" a MS. which is supposed to be now lost, as it has escaped the researches of every editor after Rhenanus and Burerius. Rhenanus waited three years for a Milan MS. from Merula, which was never afterwards investigated. Krause's edit. p. 48-9. See Maittaire, t. i. 596, note c, who has given a long and uninteresting extract. Panzer, t. vi. 219. It has become a common book of late; and a copy may be had for two or three guineas.

PAUL. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1571. 8vo.

This edition has excited the indignation of Burman; although the Bipont editors, p. VII., inform us that it contains many improved passages of the author. Renouard has quoted the words of Burman's preface in his second edition of 1744, by which we are informed that the notes of Puteanus were originally intended to have been inserted in this work; but owing to his death, they were incorporated in a Parisian edition of Tacitus of 1608, fol.

Some of the editions of Lipsius's* Tacitus (1607-48-68, fol.) contain Velleius Paterculus, with very useful notes.

———. Oxon. 1693,† 1711. 8vo.

Attributed to HUDSON. These are correct and well pub-

* Interpretum omnium longe longeque princeps ponendus est LIPSIUS, cujus tanta fuit sagacitas in odorandis vitiis et sollertia in tollendis, ut ejus in *Velleio* navata opera merito commendanda sit in præclarum criticæ artis exemplum." *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. iv. p. 51.

† The VARIORUM editions, Lug. Bat. 8vo. 1653, 59, and 68, by Thysius, and others, are not entitled to particular notice. NIC. HEINSIUS published a duodecimo edition at Amst. 1678. In the opinion of

lished editions, containing the valuable "*Annales Velleiani*" of Dodwell. The second edition differs so little from the first, that the distinction need not be stated. Harles, *Suppl. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 502. A copy of the latter edition, on LARGE PAPER, was sold at Mr. Bridges's sale for a few shillings.

BURMANNI. Lug. Bat. 1719-44. 8vo. 2 vols.

These are very excellent editions: the second is a reimpression of the first, with considerable improvements. Ernesti and Harwood give the first a very high character. Both of these productions contain the pure text of the editio princeps, and the best notes of all the preceding editors, with other matter; which, however, may be considered more voluminous than useful. See Ernesti, *Fabr. B. L.* t. ii. 21; Edit. Bipont. p. xii. Dr. Harwood says, some title-pages have *Rotterdam*, 1756: in the Pinelli Cat. no. 7813, I find an edit. *Lug. Bat.* 1756.

GRUNERI. Coburg. 1762. 8vo.

A respectable edition, though the arrangement is not good, nor are the critical annotations profound. The index is, however, very useful.

RUHNKENII. Lug. Bat. 1779. 8vo. 2 vols.

A very excellent edition of Velleius Paterculus. The first volume represents the text of the editio princeps, amended in many passages by the judgment of Ruhnkenius, and not ac-

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Burman (præf. p. 42,) Heinsius is to be ranked among the best interpreters of this historian; but Ruhnkenius, who allows him every praise as an editor of the Latin *poets*, thinks him greatly deficient in his editions of Velleius, Petronius, Quintus Curtius, &c. The edition of Nic. Heinsius is minutely reviewed in the 86th, 87th, and 88th pages of KRAUSE'S edition.

cording to the fanciful suggestions of preceding editors. To the text are subjoined the readings and notes of Rhenanus and Burerius, with the annotations of the editor. The second volume contains the notes of other editors, similar to the second volume of Burman's edit. of 1744. See Edit. Bipont. p. XIII.; but the reader is particularly requested to peruse the learned review of this admirable edition in the *Bibl. Crit. Amst.* t. i. pt. iv. p. 45.*

———. Bipont. 1780. 8vo.

The text of the author is given according to the editio princeps, amended in various places from the conjectures of subsequent critics. Under the text are short perspicuous notes. It has also the "*Annales Velleiani*" of Dodwell, a "Synopsis chronologica" of the historian, and an "Index historicus." The type and paper are very indifferent. The last editor of Paterculus, Krause, has passed a very severe censure on this work; he concludes thus: "On a general review of this edition, it must be confessed that the text is vitiated in many places; and that the notes are merely critical, and contribute very little to the elucidation of the historian." Præf. p. 99.

KRAUSII. Lipsiæ. 1800. 8vo.

Notwithstanding the merits of Ruhnkenius's edition, this very elaborate and erudite one of Krause will be found both interesting and useful to the critical student. It was begun by Jani, and finished by Krause. After a preface of 28 pages, are the "Addenda et corrigenda," which, very closely printed, comprehend the 29 following pages; this is succeeded

* It concludes in the following manner: "Neque tamen dubitamus, quin periti harum literarum arbitri nobiscum sentiant, ita omnibus boni interpretis muneribus functum esse Ruhnkenium, ut Velleiana hæc editio sit in exemplum commendanda critices in Latinis scriptoribus feliciter tractandæ."

by 16 pages of "Index in Notas;" a prolegomena of 104 pages, comprising, 1. "De Velleii Paterc. Vita:" 2. "De Operis Velleii Indole:" 3. "De Velleii Ingenio, Moribus et Fide: and 4. "De Vett. Cod. Edit. Interpret. et Emendat.:" a "Commentatio critica" of Morgensternius, in 40 pages, follows—all preceding the text of the historian, which comprehends 558 pages: this is again succeeded by the "Adnotationes criticæ," of Herelius, in 20 pages, and an "Index Rerum memorabilium," et "Index Latinitatis," comprising 160 pages, which close this bulky volume. Besides the various critical helps just mentioned, there are very elaborate notes under the text, and in the margin chronological data. It is an edition with which Krause seems to have taken uncommon pains; but as it does not comprehend the prefaces of earlier editors, nor all the notes of Ruhnkenius and Burman, it will by no means supersede *their* impressions of this historian. The following is the conclusion of the preface: "Nihil unquam lætius, nihil optatius mihi contingere poterit, quam si judices periti atque æqui operam meam in Velleio collocatam haud esse contemnendam, neque male me literis Romanis, deque scriptore meo esse meritum, judicaverint. Tum profecto laboris atque sudoris gratissimum tulerim pretium." A copy in good binding is worth about 12*s.*

VIRGILIUS. B. C. 20.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. [1469.] Fol.

EDITIO PRINCEPS. The extreme rarity and extraordinary value of a perfect copy of this desirable volume, are well known to the bibliographer and collector. Since the last edition of this work, I have seen several copies of it: of which two are abroad, and three are in this country. For a very minute and particular account of the arrangement of its contents, I must

refer the reader to the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 459-462. The usually received productions (including the minor poems) of the poet, occupy the first 188 leaves. On the reverse of this leaf, some verses of Sulpitius Severus follow. On the recto of the following leaf begin some opuscula, which occupy the four leaves following fol. 188. In the last place, and occupying five leaves, are the *Priapeia;* which in some copies (as in that of Mr. Standish) are wanting: but whether these minor poems were printed at the *same* time with the preceding pieces, is a matter *sub judice*; for which I take leave to refer the reader to the reasons adduced in the work before mentioned. The impression on my own mind is, that they were a simultaneous operation of the press; since they are noticed in the preface of the Bishop of Aleria, and are *not* noticed by the printers as a *distinct* publication. There are three known copies without, and three with, the Priapeia. Of all the copies which I have seen of this book, that in the library of Ste. Geneviève at Paris is perhaps the largest and most beautiful. Mr. Standish's copy is the next in size and condition. Both want the Priapeia. Lord Spencer's copy is perfect and very sound and beautiful throughout. His duplicate copy, from the Cassano library, was in very bad condition, and wanted four leaves. In consequence, it produced the sum of 63*l.* only at the sale of his duplicates in 1821. The copy in the royal library at Paris, which had been that of the Duke de la Valliere, is of smaller dimensions than either of the preceding. A copy is in the library of the late Count D'Elci at Florence, and Audiffredi mentions another as in that of the Maximi family at Rome. *Edit. Rom.* p. 22-4. See also Tour; vol. ii. p. 267; 347. Consult Heyne: edit. 1788. vol. i. p. LXXIII: Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* vol. p. 296-7.

[MENTELIN. Argent.] ——. Folio.

Editio Secunda. There is an ample and faithful account of this very precious edition in the catalogue of the La Valliere library, vol. ii. no. 2433: together with a fac-simile of the type. That copy (now in Lord Spencer's library) was much talked of at the time of the sale, and was, I believe, the only one then known. Although of late years several copies have been discovered, yet it is of such rarity that the last which was sold in this country produced not less than one hundred guineas. It was in beautiful condition, and purchased by Mr. G. Hibbert. It is printed in a large coarse gothic type, similar to that of the VALERIUS MAXIMUS noticed at p. 518, ante. It begins on the recto of the first leaf with the first Bucolic. A full page has thirty-two lines. In the whole, 207 leaves; without signatures, numerals, or catchwords. The *Priapeia* are not contained in this edition. A copy is in the Bodleian library.* The copy in the Imperial library at Vienna is in very fine condition: but Mr. Standish possesses it (from the Melzi library) in an UNCUT STATE.

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* I should apprehend that the anecdote (vide infra) recorded by Mr. Beloe, respecting the purchase of a supposed anterior edition to the preceding, had reference to the ABOVE. The anecdote is as follows: "It seems, says Mr. Beloe, "that *a more ancient edition* has been lately discovered in a monastery in Suabia, whence it has found its way to the collection of Lord Spencer. The anecdote which belongs to it is rather ludicrous. The good old monks, to whom this and other valuable books belonged, were not to be prevailed upon by *money* to part with it. It happened, however, that they were remarkably fond of *old hock*; and for as much of this same hock as was worth seven English guineas, they parted with this Virgil to a kind friend and acquaintance. This gentleman sold it again to an English dealer in books for 50*l.*, and doubtless, believed that he had turned his hock to a good account. I have nevertheless heard," adds Mr B. "that the nobleman above

VINDELIN DE SPIRA. Venet. 1470. Folio.

First Edition with a DATE ; and a volume of most uncommon occurrence and value.* As a proof of it, the copy which was sold at the sale of the late Sir. M. M. Sykes's library (and which is now in the Bodleian library) produced the sum of 105*l.* Its condition was very desirable. I have seen nearly a dozen copies, including those UPON VELLUM ; and the finest beyond all doubt, in either state, are those in the royal library at Paris. They are particularly described in the *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 267-8. The paper copies of Lord Spencer, Dr. W. Hunter, and that which belonged to the late Sir M. M. Sykes, are in sound and desirable condition throughout. Before I come to speak of copies upon vellum, it may be essential to observe, that this edition—among the very earliest books which issued from the press of its printer—commences on the recto of the first leaf, without prefix or title, with the first Bucolic. A full page has forty one lines. Each book of the Æneid has a poetical prefix, as in the first Roman impression, but no title. In the whole, 161 leaves : having, on the reverse of the last, the colophon of the printer (see *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 465, &c.) beneath the two concluding verses of the Æneid.

Of copies UPON VELLUM, M. Van Praet notices eight, besides that in the royal library : and of these eight, four are in our own country : namely, in the libraries of His Majesty, (this copy is rather short) the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Grenville, and the late Mr. Quin. The latter is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, but the vellum is represented to

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alluded to, did not obtain possession of this literary treasure for a less sum than 400*l.*" See *Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 82.

* Si vera narrant editores Edinburgenses," says Heyne, " Cunninghamius eam inspexit, *sub principis nomine* ab eo laudatam." Heyne. de *Virg. Edit.* p. LXXV.

me as being of a tawny colour. Mr. Grenville's copy had belonged to Larcher. It was purchased by him of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and is now rendered a fine and clean book by the skill of C. Lewis. It is the largest copy known. Consult *Bibl. Decameron.* vol. iii. p. 161, p. 409. Copies upon vellum are also in the Vatican and Ambrosian libraries: in that of Count D'Elci—obtained from the Cresmünster monastery in Austria, and the same as was announced in the catalogue of Mr. Payne for 1792. The copy in the Mac Carthy collection, which contained only the Æneid, was sold for two hundred and ten francs. M. Van Praet supposes that the copies on vellum in the Colbert and Mead collections, are included in the above list. The reader will observe that a *tenth* vellum copy is indicated in the *Tour*, vol. ii. 268: as being in the possession of Messrs. Treuttel and Würtz, at Paris. It is in inferior condition. It should seem, from M. Van Praet's list, vol. iv. p. 76-7, that fewer copies are known upon *paper* than upon *vellum*. The three remaining known paper copies, are in the Imperial library at Vienna: in the library of Count D'Elci: and in the Earl of Pembroke's library at Wilton.

SWEYNHEYM ET PANNARTZ. Romæ. 1471. Folio.

It is difficult to speak decidedly upon the ABSOLUTE rarity of books printed in the fifteenth century; otherwise, I should say that, with the exception of the immediately ensuing article, NO edition of Virgil is so RARE as the present—and yet, these words scarcely escape me, when, on consulting the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. 472, I find an edition of 1473, not only pronounced to be UNIQUE, but that the subsequent researches of twelve years have not enabled me to contradict, or qualify that assertion. To revert however to the impression under description; of which a full account is given in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 285: from a copy obtained from the

royal ibrary at Stuttgart.* The prefatory epistle of the Bishop of Aleria precedes the text, together with an important memorandum, or advertisement (the whole of which s copied in the work just referred to) wherein the inaccuracy of the *previous* Roman impression (see p. 527) is distinctly stated. The whole of the preliminary matter, including the minor poems of Virgil, occupy the first seventeen leaves. The Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid, follow. These comprehend 174 leaves. Miscellaneous pieces occupy the four following leaves; on the recto of the fourth of which is the usual poetical colophon of the printers. The *Priapeia,* for the first time in this edition printed *entire,* occupy the remaining nine leaves. The *Etna* succeeds, comprehending 19 leaves. Audiffredi appears to have been ignorant of the existence of this last leaf, and Brunet observes that both the Priapeia and Etna are wanting in many other copies. But are SIX copies known to exist? Besides Lord's Spencer's copy, there is another—and only one other—in this country; namely, in the collection of Dr. Wm. Hunter at Glasgow; but, according to a ms. memorandum made by me on the spot, previously to the removal of the library to Glasgow, that copy is incomplete. The only other copy with which I am acquainted, is in the royal library at Paris. It is UNCUT, and had been Politian's. See *Tour*, vol. ii. p. 269.

ADAM. [Venet.] 1471. Folio.

Of such excessive scarcity, that ONLY TWO copies of it are known; and these happen to be in our own country. One of them had been formerly in the Gaignat collection, and is now in His Majesty's library. The other had belonged to the royal library at Stuttgart, and is now the property of Earl Spencer. The public are in full possession of the mode in

* See Bibliographical Tour; vol. iii. p. 138, &c.

which that copy reached this country; and when, in its way hither, it was shewn to Mons. Van Praet at Paris, that celebrated bibliographer declared that "he then beheld the book for the FIRST TIME." A very full and particular account of it is found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 287. The text begins with the first Bucolic on the recto of the first leaf. A full page has thirty-nine lines. The Bucolics terminate on the reverse of the 11th leaf. The Georgics follow. These end on the recto of the 40th leaf. The Æneid begins on the reverse of the 41st, having on the recto some introductory (spurious) verses: it concludes on the recto of the 170th leaf—having the reverse blank. Next follows what I conceive to be the *first impression* of the XIIIth Book of the Æneid: occupying nine leaves. The colophon, with the date of 1471, is at the end; consisting of ten hexameter verses. They are faithfully reprinted in the authority above referred to. The printer's name, &c. is thus introduced into the two concluding verses of the colophon:

N os igitur peperit patrem qui nomĩe primum
R ettulit alter. adam: formis quos pressit ahenis.

This exceedingly rare and precious volume is printed in a round handsome roman type, (similar to that of the edition of Cicero's Familiar Letters, noticed in vol. i. p. 419) and exhibits punctuations, if not readings, which are entitled to some attention. Lord Spencer's copy of it is in the purest and most magnificent condition.

[V. DE SPIRA. Venet.] 1471. Folio.

An impression of such unusual occurrence, that it may be doubted whether six copies of it are known. That which I saw in the Imperial library at Vienna (and which had been restored by the French in 1814) is of a size and condition not to be surpassed. Mr. Coke has it also at Holkham, in a very

beautiful state. A particular description of Lord Spencer's copy, will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v. p. 290. Like the preceding impression, it contains the XIIIth book of the Æneid: which concludes on the 180th leaf from the beginning of the volume inclusively.

Then follow the minor poems, concluding with the Priapeia: which are wanting in this edition of Adam. These occupy 20 leaves. The apology for the printing of the Priapeia (the first impression of 1470, by the same printer, being without them) is thus expressed beneath the date of the impression.

Finis. MCCCCLXXI.

Cur hæc sculpantur q[uam]uis obscœna requiris
Da ueniam sunt hæc scripta marone tamen.

Although the name of V. de Spira does not occur in the colophon, there can be no doubt of that printer's having executed the volume.

———. ———. 1472.* Folio.

Of this very uncommon impression, I know of no other copy than that in Lord Spencer's library, except the one in

* It must not be forgotten to be noticed, that the COMMENTARIES OF SERVIUS upon Virgil were published just about this time: first by *Valdarfer* at Venice in 1471; and secondly, by the *Cennini* at Florence, in 147½. Each impression is particularly described in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 494-6. The latter is perhaps the second book printed at Florence. In the public library at Strasbourg, there is a remarkably fine copy, in primitive boards, of the first impression by Valdarfer of 1471. A third edition, of almost equal rarity—but more difficult to procure in a fine state of preservation—is that printed by *Ulric Han*, without date, but probably not later than 1472. A particular account of it appears in the work last referred to; vol. ii. 498. Lord Spencer's copy, there described as an indifferent one, has been since exchanged for the Duke di Cassano's copy, which is very beautiful: but of all the

his Majesty's collection. Its extreme rarity will therefore be readily admitted. It has the peculiarity of being printed in the type of the Ausonius, of the same date, and described in vol. i. p. 344. On the reverse of the first leaf there is an inscription in capital letters which has been extracted entirely

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copies of this rare volume which have come under my observation, none can be compared with that in the Mazarine library at Paris, which had belonged to Henri II. and Diane de Poictiers. See *Tour*; vol. ii. p. 266.

There is yet another early edition, without date or printer's name—but known by the particular formation of the capital letter R—of the Commentaries of Servius. It is described in the Bibl. S. vol. ii. 497: A copy of it is in the Imperial library at Vienna; and another copy, together with copies of the first and second impressions, are in his Majesty's library. The reader must reject without hesitation the supposed impression of these Commentaries by Andreas Gallus at Ferrara, in 1471; noticed in the previous edition of this work; vol. ii. p. 315. For full and complete descriptions of all these editions he will consult the Bibl. S. as in the previous edition (just referred to) the account is irregular and imperfect.

The Commentaries of Servius were afterwards very frequently published in the fifteenth century, namely, at Milan, in 1475 (see Bibl, S. ii. 500) at Vicenza, in 1479; at Venice, in 1480-2-4-6-7-8-94-8; Brescia, 1484-5; Florence, 1487; and Milan, 1487. Of the *Venetian* edition of 1486, by *Anthony Bartholomæus*, there was a copy ON VELLUM in the Harleian collection, described in vol. iii. no. 3234. A similar copy was sold at the sale of Cardinal Loméni's books, in 1792, for 1200 livres, and is now in the royal library at Paris, *Cat. de Livr. sur Vélin*, vol. iv. p. 79. It is described as of uncommon beauty.

The following is the observation of Harles on the Commentaries of Servius, &c. "Quæ in libris Virgilii sub nomine Servii circumferuntur Scholia, eorum minima pars pertinet ad illum: sed farrago est ex antiquioribus commentariis Cornuti, Donati, Probi, Carminii, Celsi, Hygini, Alexandri, Asprii, Capri, et aliorum: immo vero ex recentioris ætatis interpretibus multa adjecta sunt et interpolata. Hinc Scaliger ad Varronem III. de R. R, p. 252. ejus *Commentariorum*, inquit, *tantum hodie cadaver habemus, monachorum barbarie et spurcitia contaminatum.* P. Beroaldus scripsit *contra Servium annotationes*, Florent. fol. 1488 (alia exempl. 1489)." See *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 292.

by Orlandi, Maittaire, Paschali, De Bure, and other bibliographers. On the recto of the second leaf is a table of the contents of the impression. Eleven leaves contain a variety of poetical opuscula, with a brief biography of the poet in prose. On the recto of the 13th leaf, from the beginning of the volume, the Bucolics commence. A full page has 40 lines. The Georgics conclude on the 52d leaf. On the recto of folio 181, the Æneid terminates. Then follow the minor poems, with the Priapeia, &c.—closing the volume on the recto of the 219th and last leaf. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. Heyne wished to see a copy of this edition, but was never able. See the observations in regard to the printer, supposed to be designated by the letters B. H.—in *Bibl. Spencer*, vol. ii. p. 467-9. Rossi (as referred to by Panzer) mentions a copy of this edition UPON VELLUM.

B. CREMONENSIS. Venet. 1472. Folio.

This is an impression of such rarity, that, up to the present period, there is not a perfect copy of it in the library of Earl Spencer. It should seem, however, from the *Bibl. Spenceriana*, vol. ii. p. 469, that from what remains of his lordship's copy, sufficient is left to prove that the present is a copy of the preceding, or the preceding a copy of the present, edition.

A full and faithful account of it appears in M. Van Praet's *Cat. de Livr. Imprim. sur Vélin B. R.* vol. iv. p. 78, from a copy UPON VELLUM purchased at the M'Carthy sale for 2440 francs. This copy was ennobled, if I may so speak, by its descent. It had belonged to the famous Sambucus, to the Baron de Rumpf, chamber councellor and librarian to the Emperor Rodolph II., to Boendermaker, to Lord Oxford, to Dr. Chauncey, and to Count M'Carthy. Various opuscula occupy the first 19 leaves. The Bucolics begin on the recto of the 20th leaf. The Georgics, on the recto of the 31st leaf. The Æneid, on the recto of the 60th. The 12th

book of the Æneid finishes on the recto of the 187th leaf. The minor poems commence on the reverse. The XIIIth book of the Æneid is printed between the *Ætna* and the *Ciris*. These latter opuscula, from the termination of the XIIth book of the Æneid, occupy 45 leaves. I know not where to refer to a third copy of this uncommon book.

L. Achates. Venet. 1472. Folio.

To be ranked among the rarer impressions of Virgil in the year 1472: Indeed both De Bure and Heyne had never seen a copy of it. Maittaire and Cunningham have exhibited various readings from it in their respective editions of the author. It is so scarce in this country, that it may be doubted whether five copies of it are to be found. It has only what are called the legitimate poems of Virgil, without the minor poems, or the Priapeia. Consult the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 471. The colophon is on the reverse of the last leaf. *Ibid.* The type is a neat roman letter.

I. et A. de Fivizano. Fivizano. 1472. Folio.

Equal perhaps to either of its precursors, in the same year, for rarity: nor was it till of a comparatively late date that Lord Spencer was enabled to procure a copy—which he did through the kind offices of Lord Holland, abroad, in the year 1821. It is executed in broad, but flattish, roman type; and a full page contains 41 lines. In the whole, 170 leaves. It contains the 13th book of the Æneid, but none of the minor poems nor the Priapeia. See it particularly described, together with a transcript of the colophon, in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. v, p. 292.

Zarotus. Milan. 1472. 4to.

The last, but by no means the most unimportant, of the

editions of Virgil in the year 1472. Indeed its rarity is yet greater than either of its precursors in the same year: so much so, that a copy of it is yet a desideratum in the library at Spencer House. It is the first impression of the poet by Zarotus, and its existence has been only of late ascertained. It is executed in the usually fine and legible roman character of the printer, and contains all the minor poems and the Priapeia. A full page has 40 lines, and a perfect copy 178 leaves. There is a most beautiful (and perhaps unique) copy of it UPON VELLUM, in the Corsini library at Rome; obtained from the Rossi collection. *Cat. de Livres Imp. sur Vélin.* vol. ii. p. 50. Lord Spencer who saw this book at Rome in 1819, has frequently remarked upon its extreme beauty.

———. Brixiæ. 1473. Folio.

When the reader is informed that NO OTHER copy of this edition is known but that in the library of the late Count Revickzky, now the property of Earl Spencer, he may reasonably consider such copy to be UNIQUE. A very minute account of it, together with a fac-simile of the type, will be found in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 478. What is very extraordinary, this type is precisely the same as that used by *Gerard de Lisa* in the MERCURIUS TRISMEGISTUS of 1471: see vol. iii. p. 422. At any rate this volume does not appear to be a production of the press of *Ferandus.* Quirini, in his *Literatura Brixiana,* was wholly unacquainted with this work. The letter is roman, with the last division of the *m* and *n* hooked inwards, as it were. A full page has 38 verses. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords, and the impression is, throughout, destitute of titles to the several books. It contains only what are considered the legitimate works of the poet: having neither the minor poems nor the Priapeia. In the whole, 173 leaves. "Such a book (as I have before observed) is beyond all price." Indeed the same

remark may apply to the Naples Horace of 1474, printed by Arnoldus de Bruxella. See page 74 ante.

U. Han et S. de Luca. Romæ. 1473. Folio.

This *third Roman impression* is of considerable importance in the list of early editions of Virgil; as it is said by Audiffredi to supply many of the LACUNÆ in the two previous impressions at Rome. It is an uncommon book in fine preservation. The recto and reverse of the first leaf are filled by a table of contents. A life of Virgil occupies the six following leaves. These are succeeded by 14 leaves of poetical opuscula. On the recto of the 22d leaf, from the beginning of the volume, the Eclogues begin. The XIIIth book of the Æneid is followed by the minor poems and the Priapeia. A very particular description of it appears in the *Bibl. Spenceriana,* vol. ii. p. 475-7: where the authorities treating of it may be consulted. It is a volume of uncommon rarity.

V. de Campidona. Modenæ. 1475. Folio.

Among the rarer impressions of Virgil in the XVth century, and supposed to be the first book printed at Modena. It is particularly described in the authority last referred to—where the names of Morelli and Tiraboschi are adduced in proof of its rarity. The last line of the XIIth book of the Æneid ends on the recto of fol. 190. It is followed by the XIIIth book, which occupies 10 leaves. The smaller poems ensue; comprehending 21 leaves, and finishing the volume at folio 220. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. A full page contains 35 lines. It was wholly unknown to bibliographers till discovered by Morelli. I know of no other copy but that in Earl Spencer's library.

Jenson. Venet. 1475. Folio.

The Eclogues and Georgics comprise 41 leaves. The

Æneid 126 leaves. The XIIIth book with the minor poems occupy 40 leaves. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords. A full page has 34 lines. It is the first impression of the poet from the press of Jenson. A copy of it UPON VELLUM is in the library of the Prince of Darmstadt. *Cat. de Livr. Impr. sur Vélin;* vol. ii. p. 51. It is an uncommon book in any condition. See *Bibl. S.* ii. 480.

ZAROTUS. Mediol. 1475. Folio.

Second impression from the press of Zarotus; the first being of the date of 1472, see p. 537, ante. It contains the minor poems and Priapeia, as well as the legitimate text of the poet. There are neither numerals, signatures, nor catchwords; and a full page has 41 lines. Brunet, on the authority of Maittaire, describes the edition as containing 123 leaves.

I. DE WESTPHALIA. Lovan. 1476. Folio.

A most beautiful copy of this uncommon edition, which is executed in the largest gothic type of the printer, is in the library of St. John's College, Cambridge. The printer's portrait, as seen in the fac-simile of it in the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 142, is beneath the colophon. There is, to the best of my recollection, another copy in the library of Peter House, Cambridge, but very much defaced by writing.

GERING, &c. Paris, 1478. Folio.

The *first edition of Virgil printed at Paris.* We are indebted to Chevillier, p. 119-20, for the most accurate account of it, who has informed us that it is printed in a fine roman character: and that Mentel, who saw a copy of it in M. Patin's library, speaks well of its correctness. It was undertaken by Paul Maillet, Regent in the University of Paris, and Professor of Eloquence, who employed *Gering* and

Remboldt to print it, and who himself superintended its publication with sedulous attention. I suspect Heyne to be wrong, when he says *this* edition was replete with so many errors that a new one was published in 1498. There is a beautiful copy of this book, which is printed in Gering's new roman type, in the public library of the University of Cambridge. I am not acquainted with any other copy.

*** Such appear to me to be the principal editions of Virgil in the XVth century.* I have perhaps omitted one or two before the year 1478; and might have enlarged the list by the notice of several subsequent impressions: but no

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* I must here however make mention of ONE edition, without date, &c. which may possibly have been printed in 1472, or 1473; but of which I should pronounce the *latest* date to be 1476. It is thus described in Mr. Thorpe's catalogue for 1825:

"This excessively rare edition of Virgil is undescribed by all bibliographers. It appears to have been executed about the year 1473. It is printed in the roman type, with signatures, but no numerals nor catchwords, and a full page consists of 41 lines. The beauty of the impression, the soundness of the paper, the amplitude of the margins, combine to render it an almost matchless production of ancient typography, and one of the finest specimens of an early edition of Virgil in existence. Throughout the book there is not the slightest touch of worm or the least possible damage, and many of the leaves are rough. The legitimate productions of Virgil, viz. the Bucolics, Georgics, and Æneid, are quite complete. The Minor Poems follow, the last leaf of which, containing the twenty concluding verses of the *Culex*, is wanting. There exists another copy, and *only one*, but it is an heir-loom, being in the Collection of his Majesty, and presented to the British Museum; yet that copy is sadly mutilated, pains having been taken to erase the signatures. This copy was purchased of Osborne, at the sale of the Harleian library, and has remained till now in the same family." It was purchased by Mr. Grenville for 70*l.* Since the sale of it, a third, and very fine and perfect, copy was imported by Messrs. Payne and Foss in which the signatures are unmutilated. This copy is now in the Bodleian library.

profitable end would be gained by such an enlargement. Panzer enumerates not fewer than NINETY editions, in the same period, including those of the separate pieces. Burman has justly remarked: "Is certe poëtarum omnium princeps Virgilius est: cujus tot numero editiones, et sine commentariis, et cum adnotationibus veterum et recentium Interpretum prodierunt, ut qui singulas enumerare vellet, libellum plenum tædii et fastidii conficere cogeretur, vol. I. p. XLII.

ERYTHRÆI. Venet. 1500, 39, 55, 86. 8vo.

The Scholia of Erythræus, so severely censured by R. Stephen in his edition of 1532, have been incorporated into a variety of subsequent editions. "Index" (Erythræi), says Heyne, "nullo plane consilio ac judicio confectus est:" and again: "tota fere Erythræana opera nec consilium nec fructum habent." Yet De Bure, no. 2678, extols the rarity and value of the edition of 1539. The editions of Erythræus were republished at Frankfort in 1583, and at Hanover in 1603-8 and 13. Morhof prefers the Frankfort edition of 1583 to every Venetian edition. See Heyne, t. i. LXXXIX., XCIV.; *Polyhist. Literar.* t. i. 865.

GRUNINGER. Argent. 1502. Folio.

A companion to the HORACE and TERENCE noticed at pages 89, 468, ante; but selling at somewhat more moderate price. The wood-cuts are, many of them, exceedingly curious. Mr. Bohn is in possession of a copy.

ALDUS. Venet. 1501-5-14-27-40-45. 8vo.

Of the comparative merits of these editions, I will endeavour to present the reader with an accurate outline: a great deal of contradiction having prevailed concerning them. It seems allowed by all authorities, that the edition of 1501 is not only one of the most beautiful of the Aldine classics, but is the first

book which ever contained the *Italic letter* ;* its critical merits are not, however, so important as the impression of 1514. According to Heyne, it appears to be a reimpression of some indifferent edition in the fifteenth century. De Bure, no. 2674, and Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 300, erroneously give it the preference to succeeding editions. Of this work† some few copies are struck off ON VELLUM. In the collection of Earl Spencer there is probably the most beautiful copy of it in existence. It had graced the Paris collection, and is described at great length in the *Bibl. Paris*, no. 201. See also the *Bibliog. Decameron*, vol. ii. p. 347. There appear to be not fewer than SIX known copies upon vellum. Besides the foregoing, it exists in the Ricardi library, (wanting the last leaf) in the public library at Munich, (*Tour*, vol. iii. p. 226,) in the Cracherode collection, in the Duke of Devonshire's collection,‡ and in the public library at Berne. It is also a volume of excessive rarity upon paper; as that in the

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* This letter appears to have been *cut* by FRANCIS of Bologna, according to the three verses at the end of the preface:

IN GRAMMATOGLYPTÆ LAUDEM.

Qui graiis dedit Aldus, en latinis
Dat nunc grammatica scalpta dædaleis
Francisci manibus Bononiensis.

† It is curious that Morhof notices only an Aldine edition of the date of 1503, which, in fact, never existed. See *Polyhist. Literar.* t. i. 864. Maittaire observes, that he saw an edition printed about this time, in octavo, without date, place, or printer's name; it was in the *Italic Character*, and perhaps by Bartholomæus Trot: "is enim fuit," says Maittaire, "Aldinorum typorum egregius imitator." See *Annal. Typog.* t. ii. 149.

‡ Mr. Wodhul had a copy which he purchased from the Bibl. Gouttard. no. 649, and which was, for several years, supposed to want only the date of 1501; but on collating it with two copies of the genuine edition, various readings (such as "Lavinia" for "Lavinaque" in the second line of the Æneid) were discovered—it appeared to be the counterfeit mentioned by Renouard, t. ii. 197.

M'Carthy collection, of which the first leaf was a fac-simile, produced the sum of 365 francs. A fine copy is in the collection of Mr. Grenville. In the recent catalogue of Messrs. Harding and Lepard, a copy is marked at the moderate price of 3*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* A fine copy is in the possession of Mr. Bohn.

Of the edition of 1505, Heyne observes, "Est repetitio prioris minus emendatè facta. Accedunt tamen in hac editione secundâ carmina minora." A very superb illuminated copy of this second edition was sold at the Crevenna sale, no. 3802, for 150 florins, or about 13*l.* 13*s.* It is now in Lord Spencer's library. It is a volume of very great rarity indeed; so much so, that a fine copy of it, recently obtained of Messrs. Payne and Foss by Mr. Grenville, was sold for 25*l.* M. Renouard is also in possession of a copy, which was procured by his second son, "in the midst of a pile of old books." In the Cracherode collection there is a copy ON VELLUM; which claims particular attention from its possessing the autograph of a former Duke of Milan, to whom it belonged. This autograph is given in *Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature*, vol. i. 81. Another copy upon vellum, which had belonged to Count Melzi, is in the library of Mr. Standish. These two are the only known copies upon vellum.

The edition of 1514 is the true classical Aldine edition. The editor was NAUGERIUS. "Ex eâ de lectione Virgilianâ multo melius mihi constitit quam antea divinare licuerat—præclara et inter præstantissimas facile editio." See Heyne, p. XCI-CIII. Of this edition of 1514, there are copies with, and without, a list of errata. Renouard thinks that these latter copies constitute the impression of which Naugerius was the editor, and that probably they could not have been struck off before the year 1519. He thinks, that an able man, like that editor, could not have committed so many faults. Of the impression without errata, there are copies upon LARGE PAPER which bring a considerable price. Lord Spencer, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Hibbert, each possess one. M. Renouard also

possesses one, in beautiful condition, which came from the Monastery of St. Giustina, at Padua, to which Monastery it had been given by Andreas Asulanus. A similar copy had been in Dr. Askew's collection. It is also on large paper in the Quin collection, at Trinity College, Dublin. In Daly's catalogue, it is announced as being UPON VELLUM; but I very much doubt the accuracy of this description.

The edition of 1527 is an inaccurate reprint of that of 1514. M. Renouard possesses it in the Grolier binding.* Of the edition of 1545, (also an inaccurate reprint of that of 1514,) there is a most magnificent copy on LARGE PAPER (from the Pinelli collection) among the late Mr. Quin's books in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. There are copies of most of these Aldine impressions in the Bodleian library.

R. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1532.† Folio.

It is not exactly known on what text (though probably from

[* M. Renouard designates not fewer than *four* copies which had belonged to GROLIER: one in the royal library at Paris, a second in the Cracherode collection, a third in the library of the Marquis Trivulzio, and the fourth, in a perfect state of preservation, is his own property. *L'Imp. des Alde*, vol. i. 247. In his *Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. ii. p. 238, M. Renouard gives us an amusing anecdote about these Aldine volumes in the Grolier binding. The late Mr. Edwards, about twenty years ago, wrote to Mr. R. and told him that if any Aldine tomes of this description fell in his way, he would be so good to reserve them for him at a guinea a piece. M. R. wrote in reply, that, if any SUCH volumes fell in his (Mr. Edwards') way, he would be so obliging as to reserve them for M. R. at *six* guineas apiece!]

† The editions of BADIUS ASCENSIUS, from the year 1500 to 1529, whether printed at Paris or Lyons, are of no particular importance: "ipse Badius in textu nihil emendationis attulisse videatur. Criticæ adeo opis ex iis omnibus nihil est exspectandum." Heyne, t. i. XCIII.

The 4to. editions of FEZENDAT and GRYPHIUS, 1541-2, which were sold for two and three guineas at Folkes's sale, are now very considerably diminished in value.

Aldus's or Junta's*) this edition of Virgil is formed. Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 26, says it is printed in a very magnificent manner, with types that were cut for the purpose. Professor Heyne observes, that Stephen boasts of having done much for the *Commentaries of Servius* (which are contained in it), but little for the *text of Virgil.* This edition was the basis of many subsequent ones, not sufficiently important here to notice. They are specified by Heyne from Maittaire's Life of R. Stephen. In the Bibl. Sarraz. no. 1652, a fine copy is valued at 21 florins. The "*Castigationes Pierianæ*," first printed in 1529, are found in a second volume accompanying the present edition: they are, however, very frequently missing.

P. MANUTIUS. Venet. 1515-58-76-80. 8vo.

The edition of 1558, which is the first of the Aldine editions that contains marginal notes, is rare, and well executed. The notes are taken chiefly from the Commentaries of Servius. The preface is written in very elegant Latinity. See *L'Imp. des Alde*, t. i. 421. The last editions contain a small portrait of Aldus in the title-page.

PLANTIN. Antverp. 1564-66-71-75, &c. Folio.

These are the chief of the various editions printed by Plantin, and edited by PULMANNUS. Of the *first*, Harwood observes, that it is "a very elegant book." See, too, De Bure, no. 2680, on its rarity and value: Heyne has also spoken in commendation of its beauty and critical utility, t. i. CXXI. The folio edition of 1575 is magnificent and valuable, containing, for the first time, the commentaries of Valens,

* Of the Juntæ edition of 1510, 8vo. nothing particular need be said. It is mentioned among the Juntæ impressions of the Classics in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, ii. 278.

Guellius, and an appendix of the corrections of Joseph Scaliger. According to Heyne, the commentaries of Valens formed a "novum editionis genus." At Dr. Mead's sale, no. 1690, a copy of this folio edition was sold for a small sum. I am in possession of a copy of the 12mo. edition of 1566, which is printed in the Italic letter, and contains references in the margin to parallel passages from Homer: it is accompanied with the annotations of Paul Manutius and G. Fabricius. In the Bibl. Sarraz. no. 1361, this work is called "*Editio in magno pretio et rara.*"

NIVELLE.* Paris. 1600. Folio.

Edited by P. DANIEL. The very best edition of Servius's Commentary. "Nobilissima editio propter Servii Commentarios, quos sequentes fere editiones hinc expressêre, sed alia aliis vitiosius." Heyne, CXXIX. Quæ editio," says Morhof, "reliquis merito præfertur, et in pretio viris literatis est." *Polyhist. Literar.* t. ii. 864.

ELZEVIR. Lug. Bat. 1636. 12mo.

Edited by D. Heinsius. The *true* edition of this work, so eagerly sought after by bibliographers, is thus described by De Bure, no. 2684. In page 1, before the Bucolics, the Latin passage "Ego vero frequentes a te litteras accipio," should be printed in *red ink:* at page 91, before the first book of the Æneid, the passage "Si mihi susceptum fuerit decurrere munus," should also be printed in *red ink.* Both the passages are printed in *capital letters*, but in the *false* edition with *black ink.* Whatever be its rarity or beauty, the *intrinsic worth* of it is strongly attacked by Harles and Heyne. The former frequently calls it "vitiosa editio;" and the latter, after mentioning De Bure's minute description, sarcastically remarks—"Tam parvæ res sunt in quibus hi bibliographi deliciantur! Referatur sane illa, si ita placet, inter

rariores Elzeviranas—*interioris tamen indolis bona habet nulla!* t. i. CXXXIV.: And at page XCVI. he observes—"hæc editio est inquinatissima et sine lectionis dilectu." A very fine copy in morocco binding may be worth *2l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: but at the sale of the President de Cotte's library, a large margined copy produced 120 francs.

VARIORUM. L. Bat. 1652-57-61-66. 3 vols. 8vo.

Of these Variorum editions, Dr. Harwood calls the *third* "by far the most beautiful and correct." The edition of 1657 is severely censured by Heyne, CXXXV.

OGILVII. Lond. 1663. Folio.

"Belle édition, exécutée en gros caractères. Elle est recommandable par le grand nombre et la qualité des gravures dont elle a été ornée. Ces gravures ont été faites par le plus habiles artistes de ce tems, HOLLAR et autres, aux depens de différens Seigneurs d'Angleterre, dont les noms se trouvent indiqués par forme de dédicace au bas de chacune des planches." De Bure, no. 2686. The engravings, when the work is complete, amount to 102 in number, including the portrait of Ogilvy, and the title-page; and there should also be a geographical map of the voyage of Æneas prefixed to the first book of the poem. "Il est bon," continues De Bure, "de vérifier les exemplaires pour s'assurer si ils sont complets; parce qu'il s'en trouve beaucoup qui sont imparfaits dans la partie des figures, et à qu'il n'est resté que les gravures imprimées au *verso* ou au recto de quelques feuillets du texte, et qu'on na pas pu enlever par cette raison." A fine copy of this curious and splendid production is worth about 3*l.* 3*s.*

N. HEINSII. Amst. 1664-71-76. 12mo.

Printed by the Elzevirs. These are the excellent editions which owe their reputation to the uncommon taste and erudi-

tion of Nicholas Heinsius, who seems to have been born for the restoration of Roman poetry; and who devoted thirty years to the emendation of Virgil's text, from collating a great number of ancient MSS. See Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 311; Heyne, t. i. xcvi-cxxxv-vi. Of the above editions (although the first is much praised by Heyne), that of 1676 is universally allowed to be the most correct and ample, as containing "Libellus Animadversionum, qui in Fabricianis Editionibus occurrit." De Bure is correct in observing that copies of it on LARGE PAPER are extremely rare and valuable, as very few were struck off. At the Pinelli sale, no. 10004, a large paper copy was purchased by Mr. Noel for 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* Lord Spencer is in possession of a similar copy, from the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 44: and in the catalogue of M. L. P. no. 659, there is a large paper copy, "enclosing a leaf of laurel, gathered from *Virgil's tomb* in 1755, by an academician of Lyons." Count Revickzky observes that this edition, on large paper, is unquestionably the most beautiful book that ever issued from the press of the ELZEVIRS. There are, in fact, three papers (described in the *Essai sur les Elzévirs*, p. 71) of this edition. The third, like those just mentioned, is upon what is called large paper: and a copy of this kind, at the sale of Firmin Didot's library, was pushed to the price of 336 francs. Mr. Hibbert has a fine copy of this description.

EMMENESSII. Lug. Bat. 1680. 3 vols. 8vo.

This is called *the best* VARIORUM edition. It was formerly of great authority, says Harles; Emmenessius began the compilation of it, but Mascivius completed it. The text is taken from the best Elzevir edition of 1676; the Erythræan Index, from the Venetian edition of 1566. The typography, which is extremely beautiful, and not inferior to the best Elzevir editions in octavo, is accompanied with elegant vig-

nettes; and the edition may be considered as a very valuable and commodious one. A fine tall copy, in vellum binding, is worth about 3*l.* 3*s.*

Tonson. Cantab. 1701. 4to.

"This edition," says Dr. Harwood, "is an honour to the university and to the editor: it is as correct as it is superb." The text is from the preceding edition of Emmenessius.

Masvicii. Leovard. 1717. 2 vols. 4to.

This is certainly a sumptuous edition; formed, in a great measure, according to the *Codex Regius*—see Heyne, LV.—and notwithstanding the severe attack of Burman, who seems to have felt more than ordinary jealousy and irratibility, it has been hcld in estimation by scholars of no mean fame: Morhof, Ainsworth, and Harles, have spoken respectfully of it. The notes of the old commentators, placed under the text, are sometimes curious and amusing. The punctuation of the text differs frequently from that commonly received; but this is a subject on which the greatest literary characters will disagree. Various readings and the Erythræan Index are contained in this beautiful work. The copies on LARGE PAPER are splendid, and in some request. The edition of Masvicius was reprinted at Venice in 2 vols. 4to. 1736; but this latter has little reputation.

P. Marmoreus. Romæ. 1741. Folio.

This work is a fac-simile of the famous Codex Vaticanus,*

* In the year 1677, a fac-simile was made *in writing* of the Vatican MS. See Bibl. Mead. p. 238, no. 37. The following is the title: "Virgilii Maronis Opera que supersunt in antiquo Codice Vaticano ad priscam Literarum et Imaginum Formam descripta. Sumptu Card. Maximi. Concessu Urbani VIII. 1677, 4to." It was sold for 5*l.* 5*s.* at the sale. Heyne, p. xxxvi., mentions this work as being in Memorab. Biblioth. Dresd. t. ii. no. 317.

containing various fragments, pictures, &c.: the plates are engraved by Bartoli. The original MS. is supposed to be about 1300 years old: the pictures are more remarkable for vividness of colouring, than accuracy or grace of delineation; the learned and interesting preface prefixed to it, is by BOTTARIUS. The original appears to have belonged formerly to Pontanus, afterwards to Bembus, from whom it came into the possession of Fulvius Ursinus, and was by him deposited in the Vatican, when he became librarian there: Bottarius was the first man who had the curiosity to examine it, and from him we now receive the present publication of the fac-simile. See Heyne, *De Virg. Codd. MSS.* XXXV-VIII. and the various authorities there cited. In the Biblioth. Raisonn. t. xxiii. 153, where it is particularly described, this Vatican MS. is supposed to have been deposited originally in the church of St. Denis, in France.

FOGGINII. Florent. 1741. 4to.

This is a fac-simile of the famous CODEX MEDICEUS, on which N. Heinsius had written a learned dissertation, and which is inserted by Burman in the first volume of his own edition. The original MS. is conceived to be more ancient than the Vatican one: it appears to have formerly belonged to Rodolphus Pius, a cardinal in the time of Pope Paul III., who bequeathed it to the Vatican, from which library it is supposed to have been fraudulently conveyed to the Medicëan. Consult Heyne, p. XLI-V. and the various authorities cited; also note,* p. XLV. Of this publication there are some very few copies struck off ON VELLUM. De Bure, no. 2692, observes, that there is a copy of this kind in the royal library at Paris. At the sale of Loménie's books, in 1792, a similar copy was sold for 200 livres. See *Dictionn. Bibliograph.* t. iv. 426. Mr. Hibbert is in possession of a copy of this description.

CUNNINGHAMI. Edinb. 1743.* 12mo.

This is a popular edition, and, according to Harwood preferred by some to the immaculate Edinb. edition of 1755. What principally recommended it was a supposition that the editor had examined three MSS. and the editions of 1470-72, and 74-6; but if we are to rely on the authority of Heyne, p. LVII., there appears very slight foundation for this opinion. Cunningham's readings of MSS. are supposed to be borrowed from the excerpta in Masvicius's edition.

PHILLIPII. Lutet. 1745. 12mo.

Printed by Coustelier. The text is formed according to the editions of Emmenessius and Masvicius: it is an extremely elegant work. A beautiful morocco copy, *sur papier de Hollande*, was sold at Mr. Paris's sale, no. 203, for 3*l.* 3*s.* Harles calls it "Nitida eademque ventosa editio." In the year 1754, BARBOU reprinted it in 3 vols. 12mo. in a manner still more beautiful, according to the taste of some bibliographers.

BURMANNI. Amst. 1746. 4 vols. 4to.

Of this celebrated edition, so well known to the classical world, it would be useless to present the reader with a formal

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* It would be unpardonable not to mention MARTYN'S edition of the *Bucolics* and *Georgics* of Virgil, with an English translation, and accompanied with voluminous English notes, 4to. 1741, 2 vols.; reprinted in 8vo. 1749, 2 vols. This work is very respectably mentioned by Professor Heyne, though in his examination of seven MSS., which Martyn professes to have consulted, Heyne does not think he has displayed great critical acumen, p. LVIII. CXXXVIII. It is remarkable that the *Bucolics* are not mentioned by Heyne, or the London editor of his edition (1793.) The notes of Martyn are chiefly botanical, and may be useful to those who are fond of researches in natural history.

account of the voluminous contents. The MSS. which Burman consulted are, however, modern, and of no importance, according to Heyne, LV.; and the real opinion which he entertains on certain parts of his author is not always discernible. He has so blended the observations of N. Heinsius and Servius, that it is difficult to determine how he reconciles their opposite authorities; yet, in the 9th page of his preface, Heyne observes—"post Heinsii ac Burmanni felicissimam operam nemo facile tam vanus auctor reperiatur, qui e libris scriptis multa præclara, quæ nondum ex aliis libris notata sint, polliceri ausit." Ernesti has highly extolled the edition, calling it "omnium principem et canonem Virgilii." See his *Fabr. B. L.* t. i. 357; and Harles, *Introd. Lit. Rom.* t. ii. 315, which gives a slight but favourable sketch of its contents. It contains the entire amended commentaries of Servius, Philargyrius, and Pierius; with some notes of Fulvius Ursinus, George Fabricius, F. Nansius, Musonius, Tanaquil Faber, and especially of N. HEINSIUS, which latter are published for *the first time:* indexes and commentaries also accompany it. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and bring a considerable price. Burman's edition was reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. 1774, abridged.

SANDBY. Lond. 1750. 2 vols. 8vo.

A very beautiful edition, forming a companion to the Horace, Juvenal, and Terence, published by the same bookseller. The numerous plates from antique gems, &c. are very elegantly executed, and the type and paper are worthy of the engravings. The copies on LARGE PAPER are chiefly sought after by the curious.

WARTONI. Lond. 1753-78. 4 vols. 8vo.

This edition, which contains an English metrical translation of the Bucolics and Georgics, by Joseph Warton, and a

similar translation of the Æneid, by Christopher Pitt, is rather a popular work. Dr. Harwood says the Latin text of the Georgics, in the *first* edition, is very incorrect; the second edition professes to be more accurately printed. The plates, which Dr. Harwood praises, are below criticism. The edition of 1753 is a scarce work, and more elegantly executed than that of 1778.

———. Edinb. 1755. 2 vols. 12mo.

"This" says Dr. Harwood, "is a most beautiful book, and one of the most correct editions of Virgil ever published." The following, however, are the *errata*; as pointed out by Didot, in the preface to his sumptuous edition of 1798: and which, on examination, I find to be accurately stated: p. 38, v. 171, *stripe* for *stirpe*; p. 46, v. 425, *respecies* for *respicies*; p. 72, v. 127, *ferraque* for *farraque*; p. 79, v. 312, *hircis* for *hirci*; p. 112, v. 160, *ad alto* for *ab alto*; p. 153, v. 606, *calligat* for *caligat*; p. 174, v. 406, *intea* for *inter*; p. 176, v. 457, vocemque *volvens* for *volens*; p. 196, v. 299, *amari* classem for *armari*; p. 208, v. 655, *preclarum* for *præclarum*. These errata certainly destroy its title to the appellation of "immaculate edition," though they are not sufficiently numerous to detract much from the eulogy conferred on it by Harwood. I have seen some copies struck off on an elegant large paper: a very splendid copy is mentioned in Mr. Evans's Cat. 1802, no. 1852.

Baskerville. Birming. 1757 4to. 1766. 12mo.

I have always considered this beautiful production as one of the most finished specimens of typography.* It is said to

* "My neighbour Baskerville, at the close of this month (March 1757,) publishes his fine edition of Virgil. It will, for *type* and *paper*,

be the earliest publication of Baskerville, and all the care and attention of that ingenious printer were devoted to render it

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be a perfect curiosity. He follows the Cambridge edition." Shenstone's Letters, Works, vol. iii. 266, Lett. 88, edit. 1791.

JOHN BASKERVILLE, the celebrated printer of this work, was born in the year 1706, and inherited a paternal estate of 60*l.* per annum. He was bred up to no particular trade, but in 1726 became a writing-master at Birmingham, and is said to have written an excellent hand: this probably enabled him to compose such beautiful forms of letters, as we see in his typography. It is rather surprising that an ingenious man like Baskerville, with an independence of 60*l.* per annum (then worth double its present value), should enter upon the drudgery of teaching writing; and still more surprising is it, that from this business he should become a japanner, build an elegant house, launch a chariot, the pannels of which were covered with painting (a sort of pattern-card in his trade,) and live in the ease and respectability of an affluent character. With the business of a japanner he united that of a printer; to which latter he was led from a pure love of letters, and an ambition to distinguish himself in an art, which he justly thought superior to every other, and which has perpetuated his name, while the perishable materials of his *japan ware* have mouldered into dust. It is said he was fastidiously nice in his attempts at a *perfect letter*, that he did not attain the "ευρηκα" till he had expended nearly 800*l.* of his fortune. The success of his Virgil emboldened him to publish other similar productions, which have been already detailed. In the year 1765 he wished to dispose of all his types, and for this purpose corresponded with his friend Dr. Franklin, at Paris; but the scheme did not succeed. Whether the sale of his publications was too dull to reimburse the expenses incurred in establishing his office, or whether he was tired or disgusted with his new employment, or whether close application to it injured his health and warned him to seek other avocations, is not known—certain it is, that he tried every expedient to dispose of his printing materials, and too certain it is, that the caprice or inattention of our booksellers of both the universities, induced them coldly to reject every overture on the subject: this is the more extraordinary, as he was permitted to print an English Bible and Greek Testament with the concurrence in part, of both universities. Four years after the death of Baskerville, which event took place in 1775, these types were purchased by a lite-

unrivalled. He secured his reputation by it; and though it has a few typographical errors, yet it is esteemed by all collectors, and is frequently converted into a repository for any

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rary society at Paris, for 3700*l*. "Thus," say the biographers of this printer, "have we to reproach ourselves with the banishment of Isaac Vossius's library, Lord Orford's collection of pictures (commonly known by the name of the 'Houghton collection') and Baskerville's incomparable collection of types."

Baskerville is said to have been small in stature, and fond of making the most of his figure by costly dress, and a stately deportment. He was cheerful and benevolent; at times extremely idle, but of an inventive turn, and prompt to patronize ingenuity in others: he retained the traces of a handsome man even during the last twenty-five years of his life; and his civility to strangers gained him the esteem of all who came to inspect his office. Although he printed a sumptuous English Bible and Greek Testament, he is supposed to have entertained an aversion to Christianity; and with this view he directed his remains to be interred in a mausoleum in his own grounds. The typography of Baskerville is eminently beautiful—his letters are in general of a slender and delicate form, calculated for an octavo or even quarto, but not sufficiently bold to fill the space of an imperial folio, as is evident from a view of his great Bible. He united, in a singularly happy manner, the elegance of Plantin, with the clearness of the Elzevirs: his 4to. and 12mo. Virgil, and small Prayer-book, or 12mo. Horace of 1762, sufficiently confirm the truth of this remark. He seems to have been extremely curious in the choice of his paper and ink: the former being in general the fruit of Dutch manufacture, and the latter partaking of a peculiarly soft lustre bordering on purple. In his *Italic letter*, whether capital or small, I think he stands unrivalled: such elegance, freedom, and perfect symmetry, being in vain to be looked for among the specimens of Aldus and Colinæus. In erudition, correctness, or in the multiplicity of valuable publications, he is not to be compared with Bowyer: there are some even who indiscriminately despise all his editions of the classics; but his 4to. and 12mo. editions of Virgil and Horace defend him from the severity of this censure. Upon the whole, Baskerville was a truly original artist; he struck out a new method of printing in this country, and may be considered as the founder of that luxuriant style of typography which at present so generally prevails; and which seems to

curious or elegant design* illustrative of the subject of the poet. Connoisseurs are anxious to procure the *true* edition, which is distinguishable, I believe, from having the title of the fourth Eclogue, POLLIO printed *rather irregularly* or *obliquely*, and the page which would be regularly numbered 224, marked 424 † Peignot, in his *Dictionn. Bibliologie*, t. i. 42, thinks the running title of this book, "lib.; ii. iii. etc." rather too large and disproportionate. The late Mr. Smart, bookseller, of Worcester, had probably more copies of this edition, as well

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have nearly attained perfection in the neatness of WHITTINGHAM, the elegance of BULMER, and the splendour of BENSLEY.

* The quarto editions by BASKERVILLE, of Virgil, Horace, Terence, Lucretius, Juvenal and Persius, and Catullus, &c. Sallust and Florus, in 7 vols. are sometimes to be met with uniformly bound, and adorned with elegant engravings. At Mr. Paris's sale, no. 188, a sumptuous set of this kind was sold for 29*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* In the *Virgil* were inserted proof impressions of the plates of HOLLAR and PONCE; and the *Horace* contained the engravings of Pine, with a head of the poet from Worlidge's gems.

† For the following piece of information, I am indebted to the late Mr. Wodhull: "A copy, purchased more than thirty-six years ago, has neither of the distinctions here mentioned: but 'Alexis,' prefixed to the second eclogue, is in a smaller character than the other titles; and instead of 'Æneidos Liber Decimus' it stands 'Liber Decimus Æneidos:' the eleventh book is printed in the same mode. The other ten books have 'Æneidos Liber' prefixed to them in *both* impressions. P. 143 is, I find, erroneously printed in my copy p. 341. Some years ago a gentleman shewed me, at Payne's, *that* page in the counterfeit impression, figured right; and the line at the foot of it, 'Ad soceros et avo puerum Astyanacta ferebat' entirely omitted; but I have since looked into one or more of the counterfeits, and found no such omission; which, most probably, on its being discovered would be supplied, if not in some of the impression as it was working off, at least in the numerous unsold copies. A word printed 'rather irregularly' or obliquely' must probably have been rectified 'currenti prelo,' and cannot well be considered as a sufficient test for marking out the edition."

as of *all* the works of Baskerville, than any other bookseller in the kingdom.

The edition of 1766 contains all the typographical beauties of the quarto, but is not considered to be quite so correct.

HENR. JUSTICII. ——. 8vo. ——. 5 vols.

This is the celebrated edition of Henry Justice, Esq. which was printed at Bruxelles between the years 1757 and 1765. In the *Bibl. Krohn.* p. 217, there is a very particular account of the work, taken from Badenhaupt's *Catalog. Biblioth. selectiss.* p. 224, no. 2538-42: it contains a variety of plates, which are well known to every collector. See too Peignot's *Rep. Bibl. Spec.* p. 257. The fifth volume is dedicated to CATHARINE, the late Empress of Russia; and almost all the LARGE PAPER copies of the work (struck off in a quarto size) were purchased by the Empress to make presents of. It is said that the editor was nearly ruined by the expenses of the publication. Dr. Harwood informs us that the late Mr. Quin was fortunate enough to pick up a large paper copy, at an obscure shop in Holborn, for a mere trifle. The common paper copies are very abundant in this country; but it is a work, of the taste and execution of which I have never entertained an high opinion.

FOULIS. Glasg. 1758. 12mo. 1788. Folio.

Dr. Harwood calls the 12mo. edition "a very correct and beautiful one." The folio edition presents us with the text of Burman, printed in a correct and magnificent manner. Copies on LARGE PAPER are principally sought after.

AMBROGII. Romæ. 1763. 3 vols. Folio.

A very sumptuous publication, but arranged with little taste: both Ernesti and Heyne give it credit rather for splendour than utility. It was published by Ambrogius from the

text of a Medicëan MS.; with various readings from a Vatican MS.; and contains an Italian version, with short notes to elucidate the text of the original. In these notes, says Ernesti, there is little to be found which can satisfy a scholar. Heyne calls the work "inutilem splendidæ editionis molem." CLXI.

ABRAMI. Rhotomagi. 1765. 12mo.

A useful edition, with short notes for the young student.

HEYNII.	Lipsiæ.	1767-88.	8vo.	4 vols.
EJUSD.	Lond.	1793.	8vo.	4 vols.
EJUSD.	Lipsiæ.	1800.	8vo.	6 vols.
EJUSD.	Lipsiæ.	1803.	8vo.	4 vols.

These are the incomparable editions of Virgil, by HEYNE. The first is so decidedly eclipsed by the subsequent ones, that it would answer little purpose to describe it minutely; nor, indeed, is there much necessity to dwell on any of them, except the last, as they are so well known to the public. The second Leipsic edition of 1788, which contains, in the first volume, a rich fund of scholastic and critical information, was republished by the London booksellers in 1793, in a very beautiful manner, of which I shall presently speak. The Leipsic edition of 1800 is the last, and most complete* edition

* It contains a new preface of fourteen pages, which begins thus: "Quod nec expectabam nec sperabam, ut tertia vice ad Virgilium novis curis retractandum evocarer, id mihi propitii numinis beneficio contigit." At p. xi. he thus speaks of this last edition: "Reddere rationem sigillatim eorum, quæ in tertiâ hac editione accesserint, quia sine ostentationis specie memorari talia nequeunt, supersedeo. Sufficit, *obelo*, me confodisse multa, nec pepercisse iis, quæ, olim admodum probata aut probabilia visa, nunc fundo idoneo destituti videbantur. Video quidem hoc esse inter mala operæ meæ, quod nulla est harum editionum, quæ alteri ubique respondeat. Quid tamen in humanâ hâc infir-

of Heyne. The first four volumes contain the regular works of Virgil; the fifth the "Carmina Minora," Life of Virgil, and account of MSS. and editions (which latter is little more than the admirable detail given in the Leipsic edition of 1788); the sixth volume has two copious indexes, viz. Verborum, et Nominum, an index to the notes and commentaries, explanation of the plates and vignettes, and seven pages of "supplenda et emendanda:" it contains also many new excursus and emendations. This edition of 1800 is adorned with a great variety of vignettes (some of them executed with purity and correctness,) designed by FIORILLO, and engraved by Geyser; there is also a bust of Heyne, from the sculpture of *Ruhl*, preceding the Bucolics. Some copies are struck off on *fine writing and on vellum paper*; the latter exhibit, in my opinion, the most beautiful publication of a Latin classic that the German press has ever produced; the type and paper are of the finest lustre, and the numerous vignettes are ornamental and and amusing. According to Peignot, there are 204 engraved ornaments: *Rep. Bibl. Univ.* p. 219. The Leipsic edition of

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mitate facias, cum, quotiescunque aliquid, a te curatum aut elaboratum, iterum inspexeris, toties videas esse, quæ mutata et emendata esse malles, etiamsi non nimis morosus sis tuæ operæ iudex ac censor. Itaque venia quoque danda mihi est, si interdum mutarim sententiam, alia amplexus sum, aut ad pristina redierim. Est immensa rerum moles, quæ in tam longe operæ cursu occurrit; nec semper idem est animi habitus et sensus, &c. &c." The Professor then expresses his thanks to *C. C. Wendler*, for his care and assiduity in correcting the press, the work being printed at Leipsic, and Heyne residing at Gottingen. The following is the emphatic conclusion of the preface: "Jamque ea, quæ Maro aut expectare aut admittere potest, nova ornamenta relinquo felicioribus seu ingeniis seu studiis; hicque subsisto. Tu autem, divino MARO,

—— *extremum hoc munus habeto!*"

This admirable edition was printed at the expense of CASPAR FRITSCH, whose generosity and public spirit are highly extolled by Heyne.

1803 is only a reprint, in a cheaper form, of its precursor of 1800.

The London edition of 1793, which is merely a reimpression of the Leipsic edit. of 1788, is the most popular in this country. Some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, in royal octavo and quarto, ornamented with beautiful vignettes. Of the *quarto size*, only very few were printed, and they sell at a great price: the splendour of the paper, and elegance of the execution, render it a truly interesting publication. It is said that the entire expenses of bringing out this London edition of 1793 amounted to 4000*l.*—a great sum! and for which it is hoped the publishers* have been long ago amply remunerated. See Bruggemann, p. 543.

PINE. Lond. 1774. 8vo.

Containing only the Bucolics and Georgics. This work was left unfinished by old Pine, and was published by his son Robert: it is valuable chiefly for the elegance of the plates. A copy of it, in fine old morocco condition, is worth 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

———. Bipont. 1783. 8vo. 2 vols.

This is a very respectable edition, though its *beauty* is not so discernible as Heyne supposes. The Notitia literaria in the second volume, is well worth the student's perusal: Heyne has spoken handsomely of it: the more modern editions are detailed with great minuteness. Heyne, CXLII-III.

BRUNCKII. Argent. 1785.† 8vo. 1789. 4to.

Typis Danbach. These editions are not only very beau-

* Messrs. Payne, White, Faulder, and Edwards.

† It is impossible, in the compass of this work, to enumerate *all* the useful editions of Virgil. I will only slightly mention the Leipsic of

tiful specimens of typography, but they present the text of the poet compiled with great care and correctness, in which the ancient orthography and true reading are endeavoured to be restored. See Heyne, CXLII.: Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 373. Of the *quarto* edition there were three copies printed UPON VELLUM, of which M. Renouard possesses one—selected from the three.

BARBOU. Paris. 1790. 12mo. 2 vols.

A reprint of the previous edition of 1767; with a sufficiently ample account of the earlier editions of Virgil up to the year 1790.

BODONI. Parmæ. 1793. Fol. 2 vols.

Of this sumptuous edition, it is said that only 175 copies were struck off, and of that number only twenty-five on *fine vellum paper*. The copies on ordinary paper are far from presenting a beautiful aspect. DIDOT discovered about thirty errors throughout the work, which are noticed in the preface to his own edition. Bodoni published an *octavo* edition in 1794, 2 vols. which is beautifully executed, and of which the copies on LARGE PAPER are both rare and valuable.

———. Oxon. 1795. 8vo. 2 vols.

Containing the text of Heyne, with a few of his notes; it is also illustrated by a selection of parallel passages from various writers of antiquity. The accuracy and extreme elegance of this edition will always make it a popular one. Some copies are splendidly struck off on LARGE PAPER.

1779, 2 vols. 8vo. which is Heyne's edition abridged; the Manheim edition of 1780; Havniæ, 1780, both in 2 vols. 8vo.; and the Venice edition of 1784, 3 vols. 8vo. with select notes from Heinsius, Burman, and Heyne.

WAKEFIELDI. Lond. 1796. 12mo. 2 vols.

This edition, which forms a companion to Wakefield's Horace of 1794 (see vol. i. p. 427, ante,) is printed with great elegance: the notes are placed at the end of the text. "Nova est quodammodo textus recognitio: quædam sunt ingeniose et feliciter restituta emendataque; multa vero temere infeliciterque tentata." Harles, *Suppl. Not. Lit. Rom.* t. i. 376, who quotes *Monthly Review*, 1797, March, p. 272, &c. Some copies of this edition are beautifully struck off on LARGE PAPER, in quarto; and, together with the Horace of similar size, are brilliant ornaments to the finest libraries.

DIDOT. Paris. 1799. Folio.

CHARTA REGALI IMPRESSA. This truly sumptuous and unrivalled work forms a companion to the Horace of 1799,* edited as well as printed by Didot; it is adorned with twenty-three most beautiful plates, engraved by various artists, from the pencil of *Gerard* and *Girondet:* nothing can surpass the delicacy of their execution, and the elegance and truth of some of the designs. The type and paper are deserving of every praise.† In the preface, Didot takes occasion to animadvert on the inaccuracies of his predecessors, and has discovered four or five errata in Wakefield's edition; about thirty in Bodoni's; and several in the supposed immaculate edition of 1755, which have been already noticed:‡ he supposes the text of his own work to be without a fault. This magnificent volume, of which only 250 copies were struck off, consists of 572 pages; and whether we consider the beauty of the plates,

* See ante, vol. i. 428.

† It was preceded by an impression of 1791, in folio, of which M. Renouard possesses one of the five copies UPON VELLUM.

‡ See page 334.

the lustre of the type and paper, or the general magnificence of the work, it is perhaps the most sumptuous publication of an ancient classic that has ever appeared. Copies, with proof impressions of the plates, used to sell for 42*l*. There is a magnificent one, of this description, with rough edges to the leaves throughout, in Lord Spencer's library at Althorp.

HUNTERI. Andreapol. 1799. 12mo. 2 vols.

A very elegant, correct, and useful edition. The text is formed on the second edition of Heyne: it has no notes, but the preface affords an excellent specimen of the critical acuteness of Dr. Hunter. The punctuation is professed to be uncommonly accurate, and the work is preferred by Heyne to any *text-edition* of Virgil: it is said to be without a single typographical error. See the *Edinb. Review*, October 1803.

DULAU. Lond. 1800. 8vo. 2 vols.

Printed by BENSLEY. This elegant edition, which is certainly the most beautiful octavo publication of the poet extant, is formed on the preceding of Didot, and is decorated with fifteen engravings, by the best English artists, of the subjects contained in that edition: the text is supposed to be faultless. Some few copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, in imperial octavo, and sell high. The typography is a masterpiece of Bensley's press; and the whole work reflects distinguished credit on the enterprise and taste of the publisher.

HARDING. London, 1824. 12mo.

Ad Fidem Editionis C. G. Heyne. An edition, as accurate in its readings and punctuation, as it is beautiful in type, paper, and printing: being, in all respects, a worthy companion of the Horace and Terence noticed at pages 193, 483, ante.

XENOPHON. B. C. 360.

I. Opera Omnia.

Junta. Florent. 1516. Fol. Græce.

Editio Princeps. This work, of which Fabricius was ignorant, appears to have been faithfully taken from an ancient but corrupt Manuscript. Many good readings are intermixed with the bad; but it abounds with chasms, interpolations, and manifest typographical errors. It was, however, the basis of various subsequent editions, and is occasionally of great critical utility. This edition was reprinted in 1527, with all its faults: many have erroneously supposed that this second edition was a reimpression of the Aldine. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 20; Idem, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 378; Bandini, *Annal. Juntar.* pt. ii. 101. Mr. Bohn has a fine copy of this edition in vellum binding.

Aldi *(In Ædib.)* Venet. 1525.* Fol. Gr.

Superior to the preceding edition. Many of its erroneous readings are corrected, and the text is evidently taken from a purer MS.; the arrangement of the books is also preferable. "Asulanum igitur," says Harles, "qui editioni præfuit, codicibus usum esse, a vero non abhorret. Veruntamen non pugnabo, si quis interdum ingenio suo eum indulsisse contenderit. Hoc certe non dubium est, eum Juntinæ quâ pro basi usus est multa vitia intacta reliquisse." Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 20. A fine copy is in the possession of Mr. Bohn.

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* In the year 1503, Aldus published the Xenophontis Omissa, with *Gemisthius Pletho, Herodian,* &c. of which I observe a copy marked at 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in the recent catalogue of Messrs. Payne and Foss.

BRUBACHII. Hol. Suev. 1540. 8vo. 3 vols. Gr.

"Cum Præfatione Melancthonis:" a very incorrect edition. There are two title-pages to the work; the true one exhibits the place and year—the spurious one is without both. It is said to be very scarce. According to Dr. Harwood, a copy was purchased for His Majesty, at Dr. Askew's sale. A copy is also in Lord Spencer's collection, from the Bibl. Revickzk. p. 26.

ISINGRINII. Basil. 8vo. ——. 2 vols. Gr.

This is the edition which was published by the famous CASTALIO, when he was Greek professor at Basil, and which Dr. Harwood says is a very correct and excellent one. The editions of Junta, which are corrected by Castalio, partly from conjecture, and partly by the help of MSS., formed the basis of it. It is emphatically called the Basil edition, and was the first revision of Xenophon's text published in Germany. The second volume contains an "Index Rerum." See Bibl. Askev. no. 3297; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 20-1.

According to a remark in *Bibl. Mason.* pt. i. no. 396, this edition is the same as the preceding. Copies with the *Basil* title-page are very rare, and, in fine condition, sell high.

H. STEPHANUS. Paris. 1561. Fol. Gr. 1581. Gr. et Lat.

Dr. Harwood says the first edition "is the most beautiful and correct of H. Stephen's editions of the Greek classics." The basis of it is the Aldine; but by the assistance of MSS. and preceding editions, also by a careful perusal of Plutarch, Pollux, Athenæus, Stobæus, and others who have treated of the historian, Stephen has undoubtedly done much towards presenting a correct and lucid text of his author. See Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 250; Freytag. *Adpar. liter.* t. ii. 1288; Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 21. Copies of this work, on LARGE

PAPER, are very scarce and dear: at Mr. Bridges's sale a copy of this kind was sold for 4*l.* 4*s.* Harles speaks of a splendid copy, printed ON VELLUM, in Bibl. Elizabeth. Wratislau— teste Kranzio in Mem. illius Bibliothecæ Wratisl. 4to. 1699, p. 75; but this may be questioned.

The edition of 1581 has more intrinsic value than the preceding one—"si non splendore externo, certe bonitate interna, præstat longe," says Zeunius, as quoted by Harles. See also Maittaire, *Vit. Steph.* p. 417. The Latin version was published separately, and is not always to be found with the Greek text.

LEUNCLAVII. Francof. 1595.* Fol. Gr. et Lat.
EJUSDEM. Paris. 1625. Fol. Gr. et Lat.

The latter of these publications, which is a very handsome reimpression of that of Frankfort, is a popular edition of Xenophon. Leunclavius did not live to finish the first edition; but Sylburgius was prevailed upon to write a preface to it. They both contain various readings, the conjectures of Leunclavius and Stephen, the annotations of Æmilius Portus, a copious Index Verborum et Glossarum, and an appendix, "Chionis Epistola de conservato a Xenophonte Byzantio," et "Hermogenis de Formâ Dictionis Xenophonteæ." The Parisian edition, though sumptuously printed "typis regiis," is said to be more inaccurate than the Frankfort one. See Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 379. Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 22. Of the *Parisian* edition some copies are struck off on LARGE PAPER, and sell high. Messrs. Payne and Foss mark a very fine copy, of this kind, in red morocco binding, at 8*l.* 8*s.* Lord Spencer possesses it at Althorp in the most magnificent condition, bound out of sheets.

* This edition is sometimes dated by bibliographers 1594. In the year 1596 this edition, with a new title-page, came out with some notes, and a Greek index of words and phrases by Æmilius and Francis Portus, at the end of the volume Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 22.

WELLSII. Oxon. 1703. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is an edition of repute, although the typography is inelegant, and its critical merits are eclipsed by several subsequent ones. The two last volumes contain *each* two parts; and De Bure informs us that the entire seven parts (comprehending the three first volumes, and the four parts in the two last) should have an engraving prefixed to each; also that the first volume contains a plate of the bust of Xenophon. The edition should likewise have four geographical charts. Harles speaks more unfavourably of this work than Fabricius, in his edition of Fabricius's *Bibl. Græc.* t. iii. 22, he quaintly remarks—"Recensuit quidem textus (Wellsius) sed fere temere."

As this edition has recently made some noise, from the extraordinary price which a copy of it on LARGE PAPER produced, at a sale of books by Mr. Evans* in 1824, and the reader may perhaps desire a specific account of its contents. The ensuing account is taken from a perfect copy on large paper in the library at Althorp: see the *Ædes Althorpianæ*, vol. i. p. 136. The title page specifies the entire works of Xenophon, with the Chronologia Xenophontea of Dodwell, and four geographical charts. These therefore must be looked to. It also specifies that the text is taken chiefly from the texts of H. Stephen and Leunclavius. The edition is

* I subjoin the greater part of the description of the copy in question; premising, that it was purchased by Mr. Thorpe for 158*l.* 11*s.*

"Robinson's Hesiod and Wells's Xenophon are unquestionably the two rarest of the Oxford Classics when upon large paper. Sir Mark Sykes's copy of Wells's Xenophon is the only one which has occurred in any Sale for very many years, and that was most materially defective, as it had not the second volume, his copy of that volume being on small paper. The two first volumes are undoubtedly by much the rarest. In this copy ALL THE RARE PARTS ARE VERY FINE, but the

said to be "new and enlarged." VOL. I. *De Cyri Majoris Institutione.* VOL. II. *De Cyri Minoris Expeditione.* VOL. III. *Historiæ Hellenicæ Libr.* VII. *cum Chron. Dodwelliana.* VOL. IV. Pt. I. *Memorabilia;* Pt. II. *Liber Oeconomicus.* VOL. V. Pt. I. 1. *De Agesilao Rege.* 2. *De Laced. Republica.* 3. *De Athen. Repub.* 4. *Convivium.* 5. *Hiero, sive De Rege.* 6. *Rationes Redituum.* VOL. V. Pt. II. 1. *De Re Equest.* 2. *De Magist. Equest.* 3. *De Venatione.* 4. *Xenophont. Epist. Frag.* 5. *Vet. Test. de Xenophont.* 6. *Imperator Persicorum.* 7. *Index Rerum et Verborum.*

M. Renouard (*Bibl. d'un Amateur*, vol. iv. p. 56) after observing, very justly, that THIS is the rarest of all Greek and Latin classics on large paper, adds that "he learns there is no perfect copy of it in England." The fact is not so. There are THREE KNOWN perfect copies; of which that, described in the note, (and *subsequently* made perfect) is one: Lord Spencer's copy is the second; and a third, and singularly fine one, perfect in all respects, is in the Radcliffe library at Oxford. The copy in the collection of Sir Mark Sykes, was sold for 26*l.* 5*s.* I cannot bring myself to believe that there are not more perfect copies, especially in the libraries at Oxford. That, in Christ Church library, is perfect, but cropt.

THIEMII. Lipsiæ. 1763. 4 vols. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

This is the edition which Harwood attributes to ERNESTI, who, in fact, only wrote the preface. It is more correct than the Oxford edition of Wells (of which it is called a republication,) and contains Hutchinson's dissertations. If the fifth volume, comprehending the index, and the sixth, the observa-

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first part of the fifth volume (containing Agesilaus, &c.) is small paper: fortunately the fifth volume is the commonest of the series, and the purchaser of this copy may therefore hope speedily to complete it."

tions of learned men on the text and various readings, had been published by Thiemius, as was originally intended, it would have superseded the utility of Wells's edition; the last volume of which has a very good index. Reiske and other learned men have complained of this omission in the edition of Thiemius. Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 380; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 22. Dr. Harwood allows this edition to contain many good emendations of the text, although it is wretchedly printed. It was reprinted at Leipsic in 1801, in 4 vols. a copy of which is worth about 2*l.* 2*s.*

SCHNEIDERI et ZEUNII. Lips. 1775, 1805. 8vo. Gr.

———. ———. Oxon. 1810. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr.

———. ———. Edinb. 1811. 8vo. 5 vols.

———. ———. Lips. 1815. 8vo. 6 vols.

The above reprint of the texts of Schneider and Zeunius prove the popularity of these editors in regard to the purest text of the author, and the reader may rest satisfied in the possession of one or the other of such impressions. When on LARGE PAPER, they are extended to eight, or ten volumes: and may be had at reasonable prices. That of the Oxford edition has recently become rare in such form. Upon the whole, this is questionless the BEST EDITION of the works of Xenophon.

WEISKII. Lipsiæ. 1798-1802. 8vo. 5 vols. Gr.

This is a very critical and valuable edition. The two first volumes comprehend the *Cyropædia*: the third, the *Expeditio*; the fourth, *Historia Græca et Agesilaus*; the fifth, *Œconomicum, Convivium, Apologia Socratis, et Memorabilia:* the remaining parts, with an index, are yet to follow. The

Greek text is neatly printed, and under it are the concise and critical notes of Weiske. Prefixed to the Cyropædia, is a short and erudite preface of nineteen pages; the Life of Xenophon by Diogenes Laertius; a "Dissertatio de Ingenio Xenophontis;" and "De Nat. et Usu Disciplinæ Cyri:" the whole, including the preface, comprehending 126 pages. To the Expeditio (vol. third) is prefixed a "Tractatio de æstimanda Cyri Expeditione." To the fourth vol. are prefixed "Quæstiones ad Hist. Græcam," et "Excursus;" and to the fifth vol. there is a "Dissertatio de Xenophontis Œconomico." The *Lexicon Xenophonteum* of STURZIUS, in 4 vols. 8vo., must not be forgotten, and should always accompany this edition of Weiske.

II. CYROPÆDIA.

HUTCHINSONI. Oxon. 1727. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This admirable edition, which is preceded by none worth mentioning, is formed on a careful examination of preceding editions with a MS. in the Bodleian library: it also presents us with a purer Latin version; and, besides the editor's own notes, we have a revision of those of Muretus, Stephen, Leunclavius, and Portus. Prefixed are two dissertations, "De Xenophonte—ejusque scriptis." There are also three indexes; the first, of oriental phrases used by Xenophon; the second, of military phrases; and the third, of the more remarkable occurrences. Where Hutchinson compares the style of Xenophon with that of the New Testament, he adopts almost entirely the observations of Raphelius, who published a philological work expressly upon the subject. Harles has slightly accused the editor of not having always given the purest readings, and of having introduced notes which are sometimes foreign to the purpose. See his *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 5. For

the copies on LARGE PAPER, see the edition of the *Anabasis*, by Hutchinson.

The above popular edition of the Cyropædia was reprinted at various places and times; namely, at *London*, in 8vo. 1730-35-47,* Gr. et Lat.—with the dissertations and index of oriental phrases *omitted*: again at *Glasgow*, in 1767, 12mo. 4 vols. Gr. et Lat. which is a beautiful and desirable edition. Again at *Oxford*, in 8vo. 1772, Gr. At Oxford again, in 1812, 8vo. from the text of SCHNEIDER; of which copies on LARGE PAPER are worth 1*l.* 10*s.* At *Leipsic*, 8vo. 1774-1784, Gr. with select notes of Hutchinson; no Latin version, nor index rerum; but for which a short "Index Græcitatis" is added by Professor Morus. At *Leipsic* and *Frankfort* another edition was published in 1776, Gr. with an "Index Græcitatis et Rerum."

ZEUNII. Lipsiæ. 1780. 8vo. Gr.

A very excellent edition. Zeunius has presented us with a new revision of the text of his author, according to the Codex Guelpherbytanus; and he has also collated all the ancient editions and versions, subjoining critical, historical, and grammatical notes, with a copious "Index Græcitatis." Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 381; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 6. Professor Dalzel thus observes of it: "Editio sane castigatissima, cum notis et indice Græcitatis utilissimo. Præfatio enarrationem optimam editionum Xenophontis complectitur." *Collect. Maj. Græc.* t. i. 40, "NOTÆ," &c.

III. ANABASIS.

HUTCHINSONI. Oxon. 1735. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

This celebrated edition of Hutchinson is a companion to the

* Many other London editions might, perhaps, be enumerated; but I have understood that they are merely reimpressions of the former ones.

Cyropædia by the same learned editor. It is compiled from a careful collation of preceding editions, and a MS. at Eton College: the notes are perspicuous and useful. Prefixed is a dissertation concerning the author of the Expedition of Cyrus, and the whole march of the Greeks, which is followed by various readings from a Parisian MS. in the royal library, collated by Montfaucon; but of which Hutchinson does not appear to have made any particular use in his text. Of the editions of the Cyropædia and Anabasis by Hutchinson, there are copies on paper of *three sizes*; and the *second* is frequently mistaken for the *third* and LARGEST. A copy, on the largest paper, was purchased by Messrs. Arch at the sale of the Duke of Devonshire's duplicates in 1815, for 42*l.* Another copy at the sale of the Duke of Grafton's library, in the same year, was purchased by Mr. Payne for 53*l.* Each copy was in four volumes, and in splendid condition.

The editions of Hutchinson were republished in different forms, at a variety of places and times; namely,

At *Oxford*, 1735, 1745 and 1772. Dr. Harwood calls the second "a very rare book:" the third, "an incorrect one." Of the edition of 1735, there is a copy on LARGE PAPER of most uncommon occurrence—marked at 10*l.* 10*s.* in splendid condition, by Messrs. Payne and Foss.

At *Glasgow*, 1764, in 4 vols. 12mo. Gr. et Lat.: a beautiful and correct edition.

At *Cambridge*, in 1770, but particularly in 1785, Gr. et Lat. 8vo. containing twenty-eight pages of addenda by Professor PORSON: this last Cambridge edition is the best lecture-book for students. Some copies are struck off on *quarto paper*: the work is very elegantly printed.

At *Leipsic*, in 1775, Gr. by MORUS, with select notes of Hutchinson, and an "Index Græcitatis:" a very respectable edition.

Again, in 1785, Gr. by ZEUNIUS; "ad codices Guelpher-

bytanum, Parisienses, Etonnesem, Brodæi librosque editos et alios fontes." The very excellent character of Zeunius's *Cyropædia* may be transferred to this edition of the *Anabasis*.

———. Oxon. 1805. 8vo. Gr.

This is a reimpression of Hutchinson's edition, with various readings beneath, and an "*Index Græcitatis*," at the end, from Zeunius's edition. This index is followed by two others; one, "*Mensurarum et Ponderum*;" the other, "*Rerum Memorabilium*." It contains the preliminary dissertation of Hutchinson on the author of the Anabasis, and on the whole Journey of the Greeks. It is accurately and elegantly printed.

Schneideri. Oxon. 1813, 1821. 8vo.

Beautifully and accurately printed editions. The first, on large paper, has recently become rare.

IV. Historia Græca.

Mori. Lipsiæ. 1778. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

"A very excellent edition,* illustrated with great critical ability, and containing a copious index; to which is added the Latin version of Leunclavius." Zeunius, quoted by Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 9. This edition is very favourably reviewed in the *Biblioth. Crit. Amst.* t. ii. pt. v. 88.

Schneideri. Lipsiæ. 1791. 8vo. Gr.

Zeunius superintended this edition as far as the 25th sect. of

* The first Greek edition of this work appeared in the Aldine Thucydides of 1502, under the title of "Xenophontis Paralipomenon," which was followed by a Greek edition at Lovain, in 4to. 1529. *Fabr. Bibl. Græc.* t. ii. 74.

the first chap. of the second book; but his death preventing the further execution of it, it was completed by Schneider. The text is chiefly from the edition of Morus, with the greater part of his notes subjoined. Schneider has, however, explored many sources of ancient and modern learning, and has illustrated the work with a great variety of useful and critical materials. In point of erudition and research, this excellent performance eclipses all preceding ones. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 9, 10.

V. Memorabilia.

Victorii. Florent. 8vo. ——. Gr.

A very rare and valuable edition; it was particularly serviceable to Stephen in the compilation of his edit. of 1561. See Mait. *Vit. Steph.* 251.

Bogardus. Paris. 1541. 4to. Gr. et Lat.

The title-page professes to give the four books of the Memorabilia, but only two are contained in the edition; to which is added the Latin version of Bessarion. According to Harles, this work contains some excellent readings. *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 12.

Ernesti. Lipsiæ. 1737-42-55-63-72. 8vo. Gr.

Of these editions by Ernesti, the last is the best, as containing an accurate text formed on ancient MSS., and accompanied with the excellent observations of Ruhnkenius and Valckenaer, with the conjectures of Reiske. It is printed on very indifferent paper. Harwood speaks highly of this work. The Greek text of Ernesti's edition was reprinted with some various readings, by Stroth, Gothæ, 8vo. 1780, and more correctly in 1788; also by Schotz, Hal. Sax. 8vo. 1780, Gr. with an accurate text and short notes. See Harles, *Fabr. B. G.*

SIMPSONI. Oxon. 1741-49-59-80. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

Of these editions Harles does not speak in a very favourable manner; they are formed on Ernesti's. At the end of the *last* edition are a few notes and conjectures of an anonymous critic. Dr. Harwood informs us that the edit. of 1749 "is by Scholars reckoned the best edition, and is classed with Foster's Dialogues of Plato of 1745, in point of accuracy. The first edition is also very correct." Of the edition of 1759, there is a beautiful copy on LARGE PAPER, in 2 vols. in old Oxford binding, in the library at Althorp.

ZEUNII. Lipsiæ. 1781. 8vo. Gr.

A very excellent edition; entitled to the same praise as the *Cyropædia* and *Anabasis*, by the same intelligent scholar. It contains some observations of Ernesti, Ruhnkenius, Valckenaer, and Hindeburgius, as well as those of the editor himself: it has also a triple index.

EDWARDSII. Oxon. 1785. 8vo. Gr. et Lat.

By the Rev. Edward Edwards, S. T. P. The preface was written by Dr. Owen, on account of the death of the Professor before the completion of the work. The various readings at the end of the volume are from Vatican, Medicëan, and Parisian MSS.; the editor has diligently consulted the observations of Ernesti, Ruhnkenius, and Zeunius, and has displayed considerable erudition and critical ability throughout the performance. This edition is copiously discussed by Schneider in the preface to his own publication of the Memorabilia: it has escaped Harwood. Consult Harles, *Introd. L. G.* t. i. 383; Idem, *Fabr. B. G.* t. iii. 13.

SCHNEIDERI. Lipsiæ. 1790. 8vo. Gr.
————. Oxon. 1812. —— Gr.

A very excellent and critical edition; containing some short notes of Ernesti, Zeunius, and Edwards, along with those of Schneider himself. Much is done in this erudite performance towards the better understanding and illustration of the text of the historian. The Oxford edition of 1812 is a beautiful and accurate performance. There are copies on LARGE PAPER at a reasonable price.

To these editions may be added the "*Œconomicus*, &c." by Zeunius and Bachius, Lips. 8vo. 1782; and the "*Opuscula Politica*," by Zeunius, Lips. 8vo. 1778: these, along with the separate editions by Zeunius and Schneider, of the preceding works of Xenophon, are considered by Mr. Kett as the best collection of the "*Opera omnia Xenophontis*," though the excellent edition of WEISKE has been omitted by him.

————. Oxon. 1804. 8vo. 2 vols. Gr. et Lat.

This is a very elegant and valuable edition, inasmuch as it contains a new version, some notes, and various readings, as far as the sixth chapter of the third book, by the late learned and pious Mr. BENWELL—in whose death, literature and christianity have equally sustained a deep loss. The remainder of the notes and various readings is from Schneider's edition.

SUPPLEMENT.

THUCYDIDES: p. 513.

POPPONIS. Lipsiæ. 1821. 8vo. Gr. et Lat. Vol I. II.

The first volume is divided into two parts: and both the first and second are devoted to *Prolegomena*—so full, complete, learned, and satisfactory, that if the remaining volumes, (which may extend to eight or nine) comprehending the text, scholia, and annotations, exhibit the same judgment and erudition, there can be no doubt of THIS being, in all respects, the most valuable EDITION of the author extant. The advantages derivable from the labours of previous editors will be carefully embodied in the work before us. There are copies on *writing paper*, neatly printed.

TIBULLUS: p. 383.

WUNDERLICHII. Lipsiæ. 1817. 8vo.

On the basis of Heyne; incorporating his prefaces, observations, and indexes; but enlarged somewhat in each of these departments. The observations &c. form the second and larger part of the volume. The editor (to whose memory a pleasing tribute of respect is paid by Professor Dissenius in the first preface) died before the completion of his labours. Huschkius had however been of great service to him. It is an admirably edited book; and upon the whole the best impression of the labours of Heyne. It is also very respectably printed.

HUSCHKII. Lipsiæ. 1819. 8vo.

The first volume only; concluding with the second book of the Elegies. If it were for the sake of the bibliographical prefixes or "catalogue of the editions of Tibullus," I should recommend this edition to the shelves of the curious classical collector; but whoever will be at the pains of reading the long and learned preface, will be satisfied that the work has other more important claims upon his attention. Much stress is laid upon a critical collation of the Spira impression of 1472,* and a fac-simile (far from being felicitous) is given of the type. The conclusion of a work, so carefully and judiciously begun, must be anxiously anticipated. The type and paper are very good.

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* Of the two dateless impressions, which are placed in chronological order before the two of the above date, the editor is very anxious to know of the existence, and to receive the benefit of the collation, of the *first*—which had been in the Pinelli, and is now in Lord Spencer's library. A particular description of it might have been consulted by the editor in the *Bibl. Spencer.* vol. ii. p. 444.

CORRIGENDA.

HEBREW PSALTER: vol. i. p. 43, Note. In the Bodleian Library there is also a copy of the first Hebrew Psalter of 1477. That and the copy in Lord Spencer's Library, are perhaps the only copies in this country.

LATIN FATHERS: vol. i. p. 209. The Paris edition of Tertullian of 1695, (of which there are two papers) is the preferable edition.

ÆLIAN, *De Animalibus:* vol. i. p. 232. The Heilbronne edition of 1765, has the Appendix incorporated.

ÆSCHINES: p. 234. No edition of Fischer's later than 1786. That of 1796, is supposititious.

ÆSCHYLUS; *Edit Pauw:* p. 240. As a redeeming clause, in the estimation of Pauw's edition of Æschylus, it must be remembered that it contains the whole of Stanley's, with some additional notes of four eminent critics.

——————— *Edit Foulis: ibid.* One and the same edition upon different sized papers.

ÆSCHYLUS; *Edit Porson:* 1806. 12mo. p. 243. There are copies of this edition on LARGE PAPER, in royal 8vo. which are very rare.

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS: vol. i. p. 278. The second volume of the edition by Beck has never been published.

APULEIUS: vol. i. p. 283. The Junta edition of 1510, is supposititious: that of 1512, is the first. The contents of this supposed first must be referred to that of 1512.

ARATUS: vol. i. p. 289, *Edit. Grotii.* Instead of saying "the text contains only the syntagmata," it should be observed that the work is is frequently called "*syntagma Arateorum opus.*"

ATHENÆUS. *Schweighæuser's edition:* vol. i. p. 335-7. There are copies of this edition on LARGE PAPER; worth about 25*l.* Still it is not a *legitimate* large paper in this state.

EURIPIDES; *Edit. Mattheæi:* vol. i. p. 538. Only twelve copies of the Oxford re-print of this edition (1821, Gr.) were struck off. A copy is in the Althorp Library, and another in that of the Right Hon. T. Grenville.

Printed by W. Nicol, Cleveland Row, St. James's.